10/824,738

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1129pxo

PASSWORD:
* * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'REGISTRY' AT 19:14:23 ON 06 DEC 2005
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:14:23 ON 06 DEC 2005
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	171.22	172.27

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	171.22	172.27

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:14:32 ON 06 DEC 2005
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 869333-72-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 869333-72-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

```
**************************************************************************
*                                                                        *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from      *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,        *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now         *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information.      *
*                                                                        *
**************************************************************************
```

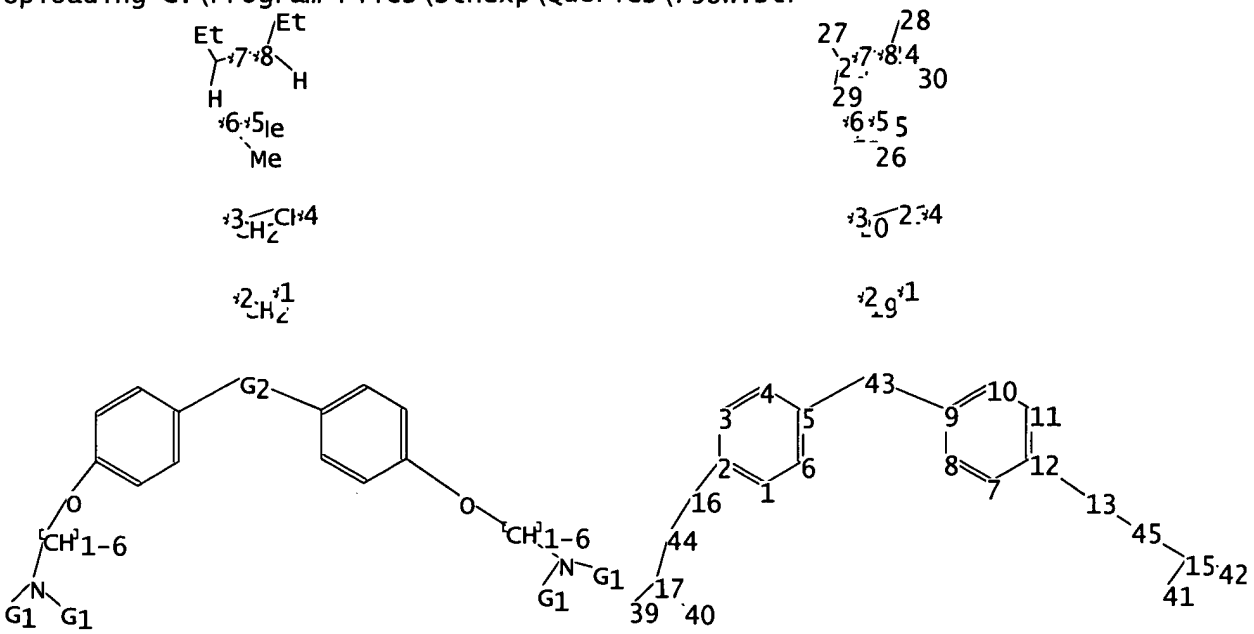
Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\738w.str



chain nodes :
13 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 39 40 41 42 43
44 45
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
chain bonds :
2-16 5-43 9-43 12-13 13-45 15-42 15-41 15-45 16-44 17-40 17-39 17-44
20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12
exact/norm bonds :
2-16 5-43 9-43 12-13 13-45 15-42 15-41 15-45 16-44 17-40 17-39 17-44
exact bonds :
20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30

normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

G1:H,CH3,Et,n-Pr,i-Pr,n-Bu,i-Bu,s-Bu,t-Bu

G2:[*1-*2],[*3-*4],[*5-*6],[*7-*8]

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 19:CLASS 20:CLASS
21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS
29:CLASS 30:CLASS 39:CLASS 40:CLASS 41:CLASS 42:CLASS 43:CLASS 44:CLASS
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L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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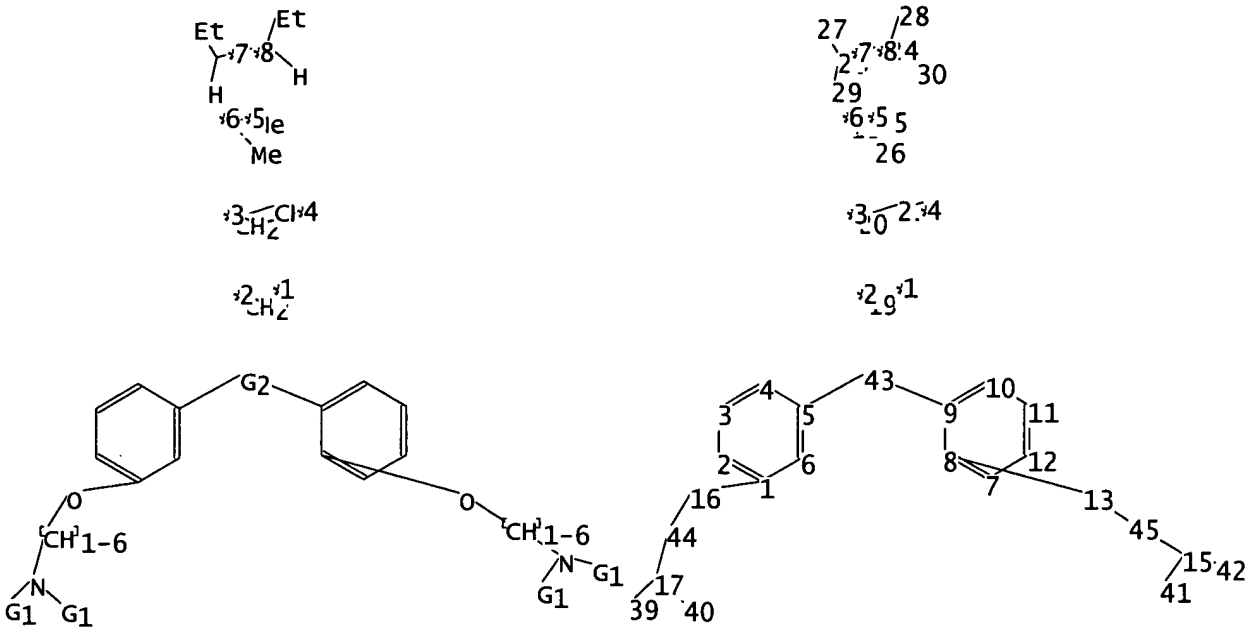

chain nodes :
13 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 39 40 41 42 43
44 45
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
chain bonds :
1-16 5-43 8-13 9-43 13-45 15-42 15-41 15-45 16-44 17-40 17-39 17-44
20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12
exact/norm bonds :
1-16 5-43 8-13 9-43 13-45 15-42 15-41 15-45 16-44 17-40 17-39 17-44
exact bonds :
20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30

normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

G1:H,CH3,Et,n-Pr,i-Pr,n-Bu,i-Bu,s-Bu,t-Bu

G2:[*1-*2],[*3-*4],[*5-*6],[*7-*8]

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 19:CLASS 20:CLASS
21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS
29:CLASS 30:CLASS 39:CLASS 40:CLASS 41:CLASS 42:CLASS 43:CLASS 44:CLASS
45:CLASS

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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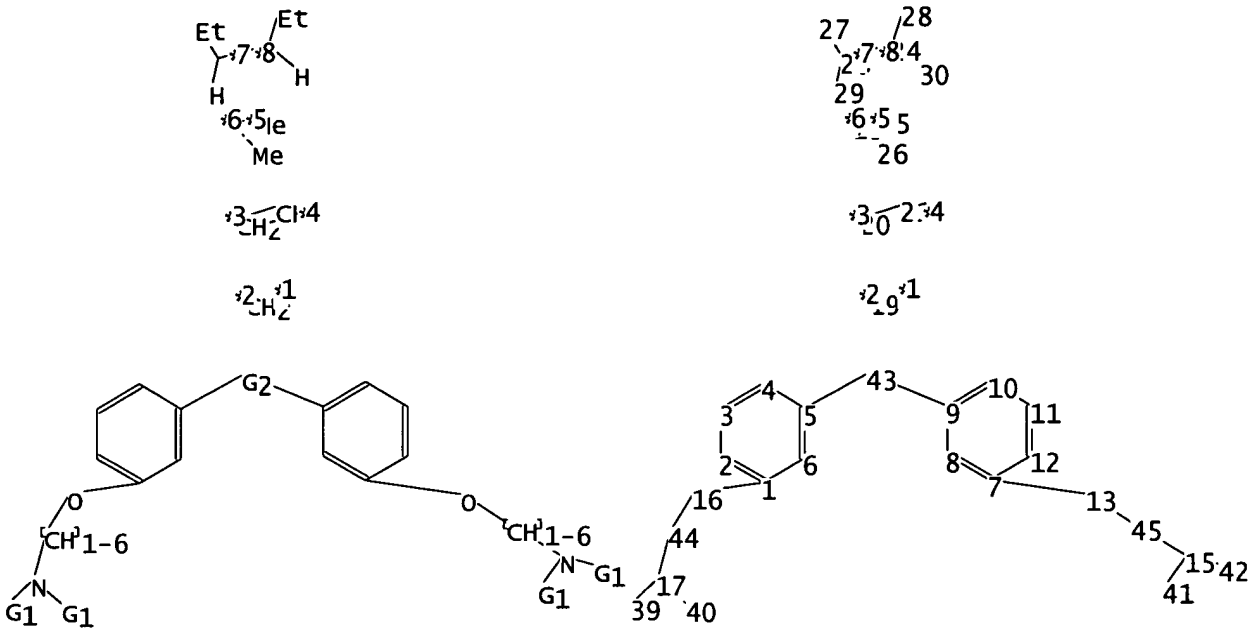

chain nodes :
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44 45
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
chain bonds :
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20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12
exact/norm bonds :
1-16 5-43 7-13 9-43 13-45 15-42 15-41 15-45 16-44 17-40 17-39 17-44
exact bonds :
20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30

normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

G1:H,CH3,Et,n-Pr,i-Pr,n-Bu,i-Bu,s-Bu,t-Bu

G2:[*1-*2],[*3-*4],[*5-*6],[*7-*8]

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 19:CLASS 20:CLASS
21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS
29:CLASS 30:CLASS 39:CLASS 40:CLASS 41:CLASS 42:CLASS 43:CLASS 44:CLASS
45:CLASS

L6 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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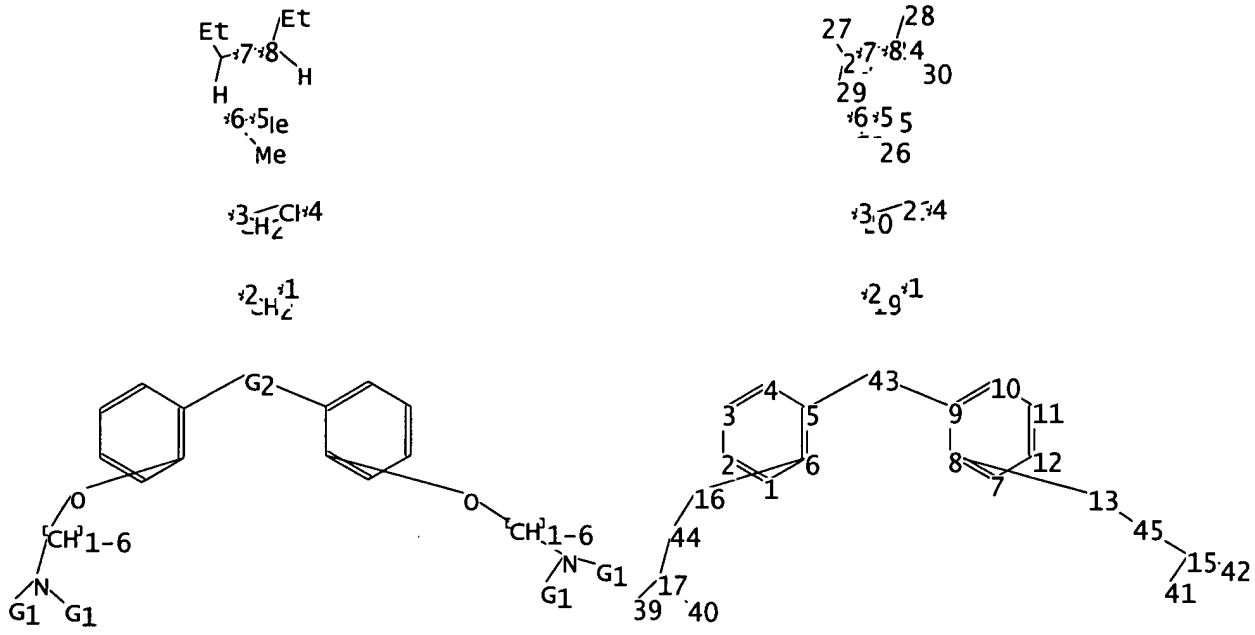

chain nodes :
13 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 39 40 41 42 43
44 45
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
chain bonds :
5-43 6-16 8-13 9-43 13-45 15-42 15-41 15-45 16-44 17-40 17-39 17-44
20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12
exact/norm bonds :
5-43 6-16 8-13 9-43 13-45 15-42 15-41 15-45 16-44 17-40 17-39 17-44
exact bonds :
20-21 22-25 22-26 23-24 23-27 23-29 24-28 24-30

normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

G1:H,CH3,Et,n-Pr,i-Pr,n-Bu,i-Bu,s-Bu,t-Bu

G2:[*1-*2],[*3-*4],[*5-*6],[*7-*8]

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 19:CLASS 20:CLASS
21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS
29:CLASS 30:CLASS 39:CLASS 40:CLASS 41:CLASS 42:CLASS 43:CLASS 44:CLASS
45:CLASS

L7 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	9.03	181.30

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:27:02 ON 06 DEC 2005

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 869333-72-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 DEC 2005 HIGHEST RN 869333-72-2

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

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****
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*
****

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

```
=> s l4
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:06 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      969 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      969 ITERATIONS                                10 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:        17513 TO    21247
PROJECTED ANSWERS:              11 TO      389

L8           10 SEA SSS SAM L4

=> s l5
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:12 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      186 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      186 ITERATIONS                                 0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:         2902 TO     4538
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L9            0 SEA SSS SAM L5

=> s l6
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:19 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      316 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      316 ITERATIONS                                 1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:         5254 TO     7386
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               1 TO       80

L10           1 SEA SSS SAM L6

=> s l7
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:22 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      422 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      422 ITERATIONS                                 4 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:         7208 TO     9672
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               4 TO      200

L11           4 SEA SSS SAM L7

=> search l4
ENTER TYPE OF SEARCH (SSS), CSS, FAMILY, OR EXACT:.
ENTER SCOPE OF SEARCH (SAMPLE), FULL, RANGE, OR SUBSET:full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:31 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -    18561 TO ITERATE
```

100.0% PROCESSED 18561 ITERATIONS 244 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L12 244 SEA SSS FUL L4

=> search l5
ENTER TYPE OF SEARCH (SSS), CSS, FAMILY, OR EXACT:.
ENTER SCOPE OF SEARCH (SAMPLE), FULL, RANGE, OR SUBSET:full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:44 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 3703 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 3703 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L13 0 SEA SSS FUL L5

=> search l6
ENTER TYPE OF SEARCH (SSS), CSS, FAMILY, OR EXACT:.
ENTER SCOPE OF SEARCH (SAMPLE), FULL, RANGE, OR SUBSET:full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 19:27:53 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 5711 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 5711 ITERATIONS 4 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L14 4 SEA SSS FUL L6

=> search l7
ENTER TYPE OF SEARCH (SSS), CSS, FAMILY, OR EXACT:.
ENTER SCOPE OF SEARCH (SAMPLE), FULL, RANGE, OR SUBSET:full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 19:28:02 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 8720 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 8720 ITERATIONS 80 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L15 80 SEA SSS FUL L7

=> s l12 or l13 or l14 or l15
L16 328 L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	644.46	825.76

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:28:31 ON 06 DEC 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Dec 2005 VOL 143 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Dec 2005 (20051205/ED)

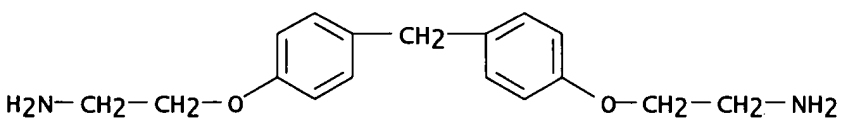
Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s l16
L17 202 L16

=> d l17 fbib ab hitstr 1-202

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1018102 CAPLUS
TI Measurement of inclusion complex formation between cyclophane and biologically relevant amino acids using electrospray ionization, cold-spray ionization and fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry
AU Metori, Koichi; Sei, Yoshihisa; Kimura, Yumiko; Ozawa, Tomoyuki; Yamaguchi, Kentaro; Miyake, Muneharu
CS College of Pharmacy, Nihon University, 7-7-1 Narashinodai, Funabashi, Chiba, 274-8555, Japan
SO Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (2005), 53(8), 1029-1033
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DT Journal
LA English
AB The investigation of host-guest complex formation between cyclophane TGDMAP [a cyclophane bearing 4-dimethylaminopyridinium groups on a dibenzo[b,f][1,5]diazocine skeleton] as a host and L-acidic amino acids such as L-glutamic acid (Glu) and L-aspartic acid (Asp) as guests was carried out using fast atom bombardment (FAB), electrospray ionization (ESI) and cold-spray ionization (CSI) mass spectrometry (MS). The stability constant (Ks) values obtained by the three different MS methods almost agreed. However, the complex ion peaks of novel cyclophane I.8 HCl(CPCn; preparation given) with Glu and Asp were not observed by FAB-MS, but were observed clearly using CSI-MS and ESI-MS. It was concluded that ESI-MS and CSI-MS are available for the determination of Ks values in addition to FAB-MS.
IT **603956-15-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(inclusion complex formation between cyclophanes and amino acids measured by mass spectrometry)
RN 603956-15-6 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:539708 CAPLUS
DN 143:79732
TI Preparation of a water based polyamine epoxy curing agent and uses thereby

IN Lohe, Matthias; Cook, Michael; Klippstein, Achim
PA Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

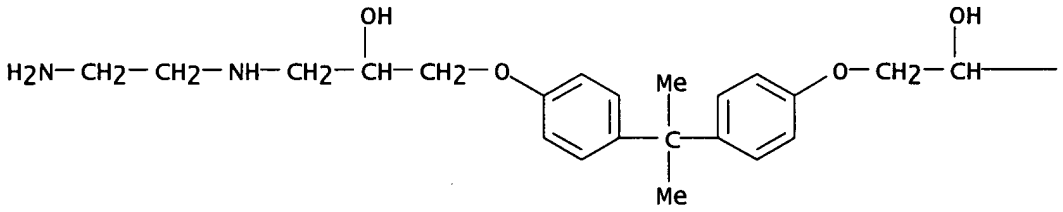
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1544230	A1	20050622	EP 2003-29483	20031219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2005154091	A1	20050714	US 2004-2024	20041202
			EP 2003-29483 A	20031219
JP 2005200646	A2	20050728	JP 2004-365927	20041217
			EP 2003-29483 A	20031219

AB The present invention relates to a method of preparation of a water based epoxy resin curing agent in dispersion form which is formed by combining an amine-functional dispersion (A) with an amine-functional curing agent (B). A water based epoxy resin curing agent in dispersion form is formed by combining an active amine-hydrogen containing amine-functional dispersion (A) with an active amine-hydrogen containing amine-functional curing agent (B) in solution or emulsion form, wherein said active amine-hydrogen containing amine-functional dispersion (A) comprises a reaction product of (a) a polyamine compound having at least three active amine-hydrogen, and (b) an aqueous epoxy resin dispersion having an epoxy solids equivalent weight of equal to or greater than 150 g/equiv, and wherein said active amine-hydrogen containing amine-functional curing agent (B) has a solids hydrogen equivalent weight of 50-500 g/equiv; is capable of emulsifying a liquid epoxy resin to produce a stable emulsion; and is capable of yielding coating prepns. of high gloss. The curing agent obtained from said method is used for curing two component water based epoxy systems and the uses of such compns. as primer, sealer, etc.

IT **854009-15-7**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(curing agent; preparation of a water based polyamine epoxy curing agent and uses thereby)

RN 854009-15-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



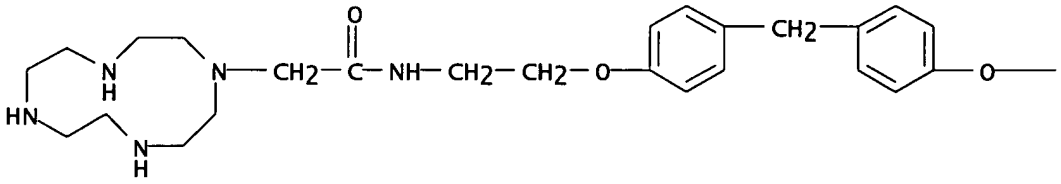
PAGE 1-B

— CH2— NH— CH2— CH2— NH2

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

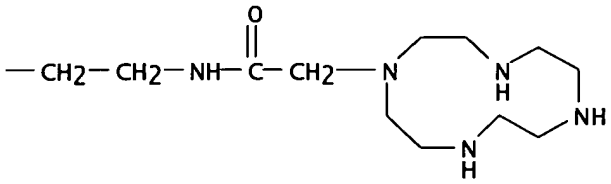
L17 ANSWER 3 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:446508 CAPLUS
DN 143:133349
TI Design and synthesis of a novel water-soluble NMDA receptor antagonist with a 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane group
AU Masuko, Takashi; Metori, Koichi; Kizawa, Yasuo; Kusama, Tadashi; Miyake, Muneharu
CS College of Pharmacy, Nihon University, Chiba, 274-8555, Japan
SO Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (2005), 53(4), 444-447
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DT Journal
LA English
AB Polyamines, especially spermine, inhibit N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors as open channel blockers. Two types of water-soluble NMDA receptor antagonist, ACCn [i.e., N,N'-methylenebis[(phenylene)oxy]ethyl 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane bis(acetamide) derivative] and TGCn [i.e., [[(5,11-methanodibenzo[b,f][1,5]diazocine)oxo ethyl]diyl] bis(1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane) derivative], with a 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane cyclic polyamine group, were synthesized and the effects of both compds. on NMDA receptors were studied using voltage-clamp recordings of recombinant NMDA receptors expressed in Xenopus oocytes. These compds. inhibited macroscopic currents in both NR1/NR2A and NR1/NR2B receptor subtypes in oocytes voltage-clamped at -70 mV. Inhibition by the compds. of NR1/NR2A receptors were more prominent than that of NR1/NR2B receptors. The inhibitory effects of ACCn on both NMDA receptors were more potent than those of TGCn.
IT **858641-96-0P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of N,N'-methylenebis[(phenylene)oxy]ethyl 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane bis(acetamide) and study of its activity as water-soluble NMDA receptor antagonist)
RN 858641-96-0 CAPLUS
CN 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1-acetamide, N,N'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-2,1-ethanediyl)]bis-, octahydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

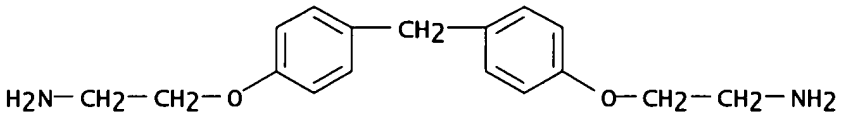


● 8 HCl

PAGE 1-B

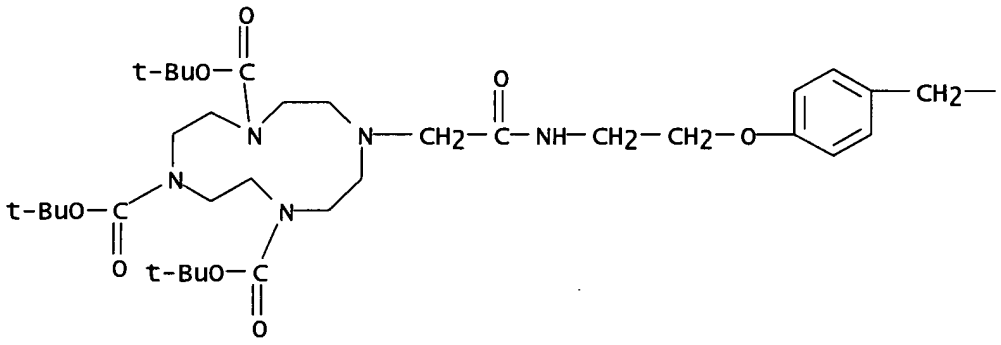


IT **603956-15-6P 858642-02-1P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of N,N'-methylenebis[(phenylene)oxy]ethyl 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane bis(acetamide) and study of its activity as water-soluble NMDA receptor antagonist)
RN 603956-15-6 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

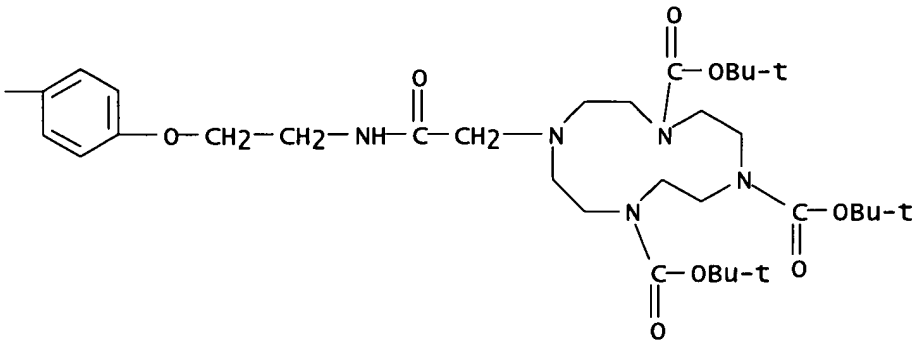


RN 858642-02-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-tricarboxylic acid, 10,10'-[methylenebis[4,1-phenyleneoxy-2,1-ethanediylimino(2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)]]bis-, hexakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:136510 CAPLUS
DN 142:225887
TI Dental root canal sealing composition containing amino-terminated prepolymer
IN Klee, Joachim E.
PA Dentsply de Trey G.m.b.H., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005013922	A1	20050217	WO 2004-EP8599	20040730
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
			EP 2003-17391	A 20030731
			US 2004-551348P	P 20040310

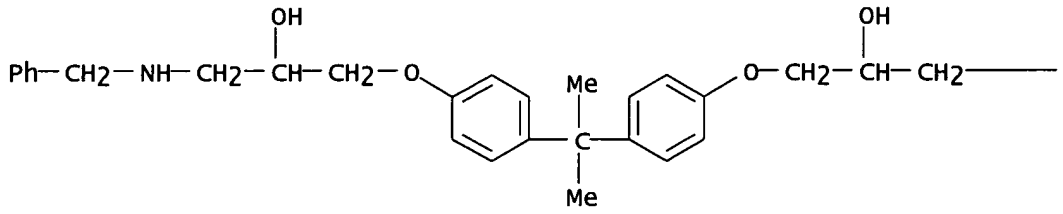
AB A dental root canal sealing composition curable in the absence of a polymerization initiator and having a viscosity at 23°C of less than 100 Pas, comprises (i) an amino terminated prepolymer obtainable by reacting (a) one mole of an acrylate and (b) at least n moles of one or more amines, (ii) a di-or polyfunctional acrylate compound or a di- or polyfunctional maleimide compound which is capable of undergoing polyaddn. with the amino-terminated prepolymer (i); (iii) 40 to 85 weight-% of a filler for providing a min. radio-opacity of at least 3mm/mm AI; said composition being in the form of a two-component composition wherein a first component contains the amino terminated prepolymer (i) and optionally filler (iii) and a second component (ii) capable of undergoing polyaddn. with the aminoterminated prepolymer (i) and optionally filler (iii). A prepolymer was prepared from benzylamine and trimethylolpropane triacrylate and cyclohexanedimethanol

diacrylate powder added along with Ca tungstate and zirconia to give a final polymer.

IT **479255-72-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(dental root canal sealing composition containing amino-terminated prepolymer)

RN 479255-72-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(phenylmethyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—NH—CH2—Ph

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:633927 CAPLUS
DN 141:140476
TI Preparation of novel nitrogen-containing cyclic compounds as NMDA receptor inhibitors
IN Miyake, Muneharu; Kusama, Tadashi; Masuko, Takashi
PA Nihon University, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004065385	A1	20040805	WO 2004-JP517	20040121
W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GH, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA				
			JP 2003-12226	A 20030121
JP 2004262762	A2	20040924	JP 2003-12226	20030121

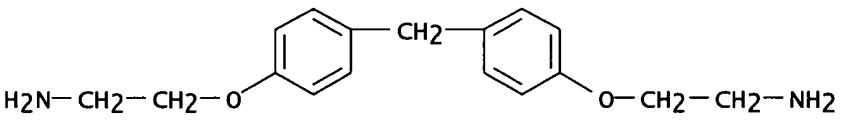
OS MARPAT 141:140476
AB Nitrogen-containing cyclic compds. compds. represented by the following general formula (I), or salts or hydrates thereof [wherein X and Y are the

same or different and each represents CH2 or CO; Z's are the same or different and each represents CH2 or CO; A represents an optionally substituted aromatic group; R1 and R2 are the same or different and each represents CO or CR2 (wherein two R's are the same or different and each represents hydrogen, hydroxy or C1-6 hydrocarbyl); and R3 and R4 are the same or different and each represents optionally substituted C1-12 hydrocarbyl] are prepared These compds. inhibit the calcium ion channel-opening function of an NMDA receptor and thus the excessive influx of calcium ions through NMDA which result in nerve cell death and are useful as cell death inhibitors and brain function protectors in treating and preventing various diseases induced by abnormal excitatory nerve transmission. Thus, p-(HO2CCH2O)C6H4CH2-p-C6H4(OCH2CO2H) (preparation given), p-(H2NCH2O)C6H4CH2-p-C6H4(OCH2NH2) (preparation given), and Et3N were added to CH2Cl2 and refluxed for 24 h followed by reduction of the resulting cyclic diamide (69% yield) with borane-dimethyl sulfide complex in THF under reflux for 24 h to give 83% cyclic diamine (II; R = H). II (R = H) was amidated with [4,7,10-tris(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan-1-yl]acetic acid using 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride in CH2Cl2 at room temperature for 12 h to give II (R = Q; R5 = Boc) which was treated with a mixture of 30% aqueous HCl solution and THF at room temperature for 12 h to give II.8HCl (R = Q; R5 = H). II.8HCl (R = Q; R5 = H) markedly inhibited the NMDA receptor expressed in oocytes of South African clawed frog (Xenopus laevis).

IT **603956-15-6P**, Bis[4-(2-aminoethoxy)phenyl]methane
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of novel nitrogen-containing cyclic compds. as NMDA receptor inhibitors, cell death inhibitors, and brain function protectors for treating and preventing various diseases induced by abnormal excitatory nerve transmission)

RN 603956-15-6 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:868472 CAPLUS
DN 139:351737
TI Lubricants having nitrogen-containing fatty esters for production of carbon fibers
IN Usui, Tatsuya; Komatsu, Yukio
PA Takemoto Oil and Fat Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003313776	A2	20031106	JP 2002-117430	20020419
				JP 2002-117430	20020419

OS MARPAT 139:351737

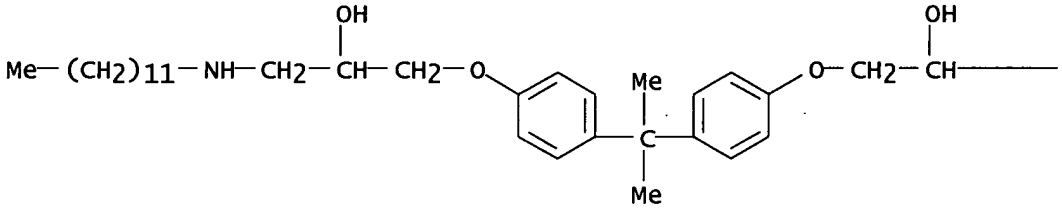
AB The lubricant contains at least one of nitrogen-containing compds. selected from (I) polyglycidylamine fatty acid esters, (II) triglycidyl isocyanurate fatty acid esters, and (III) amino compds. derived from reaction products of aromatic polyglycidyl compds. and aliphatic amines. Thus, a lubricant was synthesized by reacting tetraglycidylaminodiphenylmethane 422 g (1 mol) with lauric acid 800 g (4 mol) in the presence of triethanolamine 0.6 g under nitrogen atmospheric at 100° for 10 h. The lubricant exhibits excellent fire resistance, contaminant prevention and cohesive prevention during carbonization in the baking furnace.

IT **618445-16-2P 618445-17-3P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of lubricants having nitrogen-containing fatty esters for production of
carbon fibers)

RN 618445-16-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(dodecylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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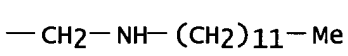
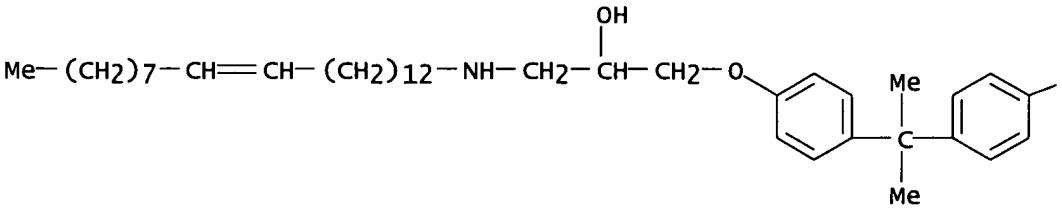


RN 618445-17-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(13-docosenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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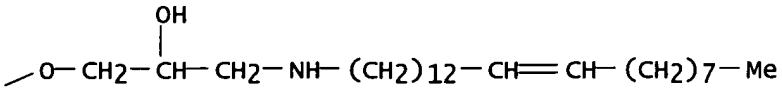
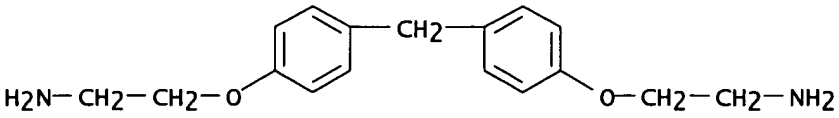


L17 ANSWER 7 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:757516 CAPLUS
DN 139:261334
TI Cyclic ether amine derivatives as medicaments for malignant tumors
IN Miyake, Muneharu
PA Nihon University, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003077906	A1	20030925	WO 2002-JP2540	20020318
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2003078410	A1	20030925	WO 2002-JP10039	20020927
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
			WO 2002-JP2540	A 20020318
JP 2005526774	T2	20050908	JP 2003-576416	20020927
			WO 2002-JP2540	A 20020318
			WO 2002-JP10039	W 20020927

OS MARPAT 139:261334
AB This invention relates to cyclic ether amine derivs. (I) or salts thereof and also to medicaments comprising the derivs. or salts, wherein Y1 and Y2 may be the same or different and = O atom or two H atoms, and R1 and R2 may be the same or different and = H atom or a (un)substituted alkyl group. I according to the present invention have reparative effect for an abnormality in the expression of c-fos in neuroblastomas or the like and are useful as remedies for various malignant tumors. For example, I.2Cl (R1 = R2 = CH2CH2CH2-4-C5NH4; Y1 = Y2 = O) was prepared in a multistep process starting from 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylethane and MeO2CHBr and K2CO3 in DMF to give methylene bis(phenoxyacetic acid) with was coupled with bis(4-aminoethoxyphenyl)methane to give the cyclic ether amine derivative which was further treated to give the desired product in 100 % yield.
IT **603956-15-6P**

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of cyclic ether amine derivs. as antitumor agents)
RN 603956-15-6 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:315710 CAPLUS
DN 139:396485
TI Impact-resistant polyurethane based on caprolactam-blocked diisocyanate-biphenol A diglycidyl ether adduct and method of its synthesis
IN Komarov, B. A.; Dzhavadyan, Eh. A.; Perekhrest, A. I.; Hybrechts, Josef; Rozenberg, B. A.
PA Institut Problem Khimicheskoi Fiziki RAN, Russia
SO Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DT Patent
LA Russian
FAN.CNT 1

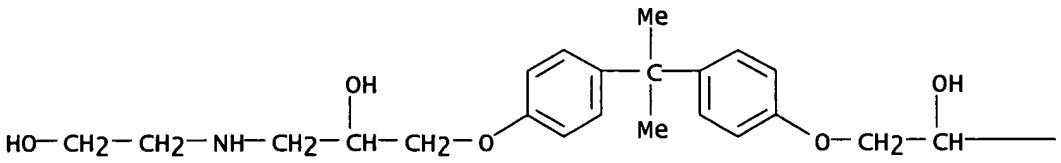
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI RU 2194724	C2	20021220	RU 2000-119883	20000726
			RU 2000-119883	20000726

AB The invention describes an impact-resistant material comprising modified polyurethane based on a bisphenol A diglycidyl ether of an hydroxy-containing monoamine (preferably monoethanolamine) adduct with ε-caprolactam-blocked diisocyanate (4,4'-diisocyanatocyclohexylmethane preferred) taken in the mole ratio = (1-2):1, resp., and method of its synthesis. Varying functional group ratio and modifying agent content, a 4-6-fold increase in viscous destruction energy as compared to epoxy-amine polymers can be achieved.
IT **625812-56-8P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(impact-resistant polyurethane based on caprolactam-blocked diisocyanate-biphenol A diglycidyl ether adduct and method of its synthesis)
RN 625812-56-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-, polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A



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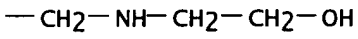
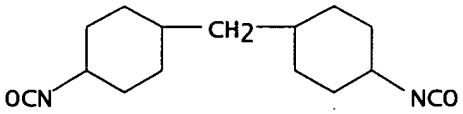


CM 2

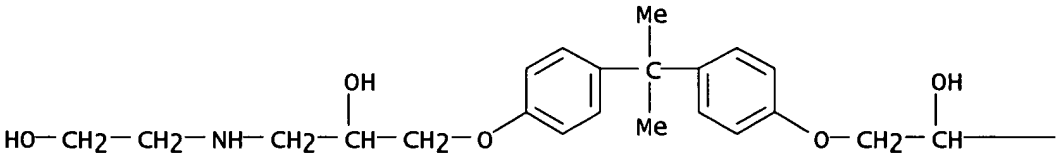
CRN 5124-30-1
CMF C15 H22 N2 O2



IT **106056-71-7P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; impact-resistant polyurethane based on caprolactam-blocked diisocyanate-biphenol A diglycidyl ether adduct and method of its synthesis)

RN 106056-71-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

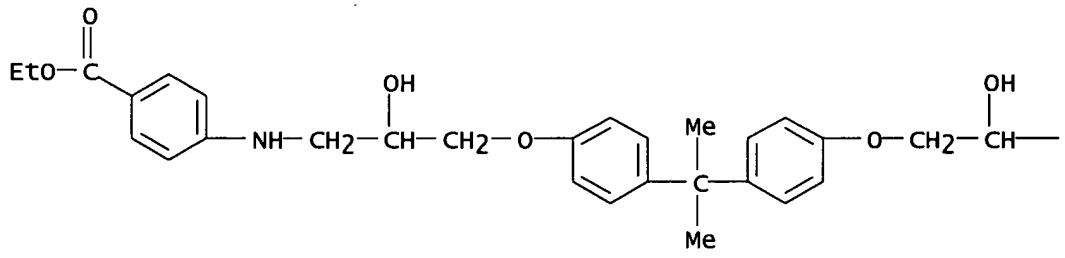
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:813707 CAPLUS
DN 138:91449
TI Synthesis, characterization, and coating application of novel polyamines
AU Patel, Sanjay V.; Patel, Pritesh G.; Patel, Girish R.
CS Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre for Applied Research and Testing (SICART), Charutar Vidya Mandal (CVM), Vallabh Vidyanagar, 388120, India
SO International Journal of Polymeric Materials (2002), 51(11), 1019-1030
CODEN: IJPMCS; ISSN: 0091-4037
PB Taylor & Francis Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of novel polyamine resins were synthesized by the preparation of ketimine terminated resins from ketimine blocked diethylene triamine (I) and bisester derivative (II) of epoxy resin and subsequent hydrolysis. I was synthesized by the condensation reaction of diethylene triamine with Me iso-Bu ketone. II was synthesized by the reaction of epoxy resin (DGEBA) with amino Et benzoate (AEB). The hydrolysis of ketimine containing resin was evaluated by the change in pH value of the reaction mixture, and by IR spectroscopy and gel permeation chromatog. of the resulting product. The thermal stability and coating properties of the synthesized polyamines were studied in some detail. The hydrolytic rate of ketimine increased with increasing temperature or the amount of added acid.
IT **179727-40-3P 482661-91-6P 482661-92-7P**
482661-93-8P 482661-94-9P 482661-95-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; synthesis, characterization, and coating application of novel polyamines)
RN 179727-40-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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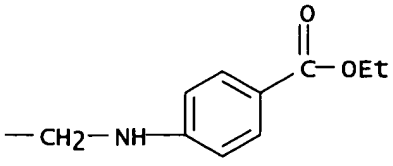
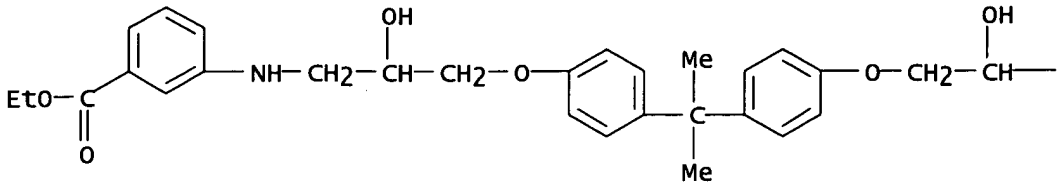


RN 482661-91-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-

propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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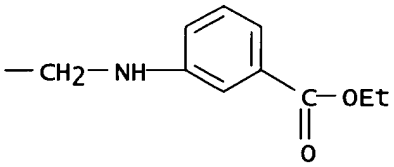
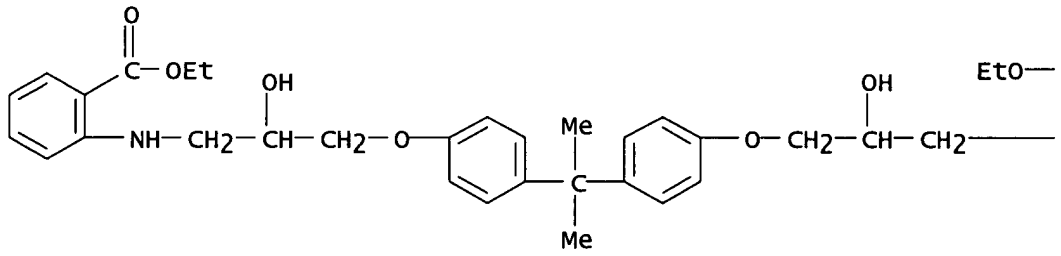


RN 482661-92-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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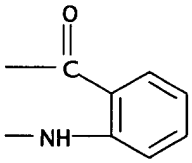
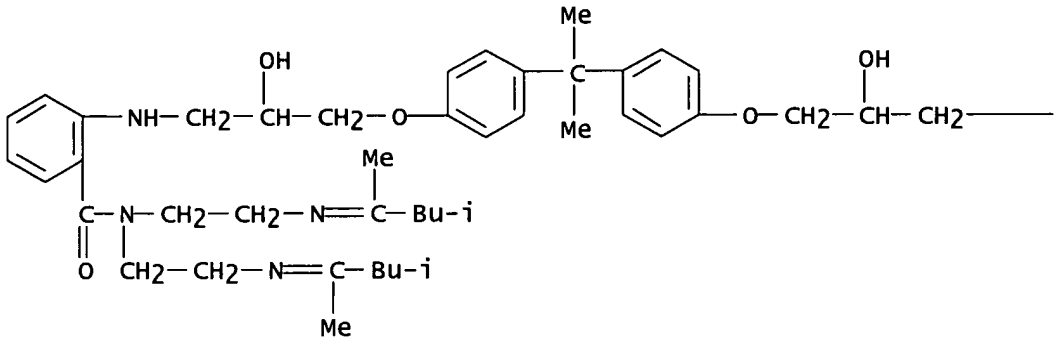


RN 482661-93-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis[2-[(1,3-dimethylbutylidene)amino]ethyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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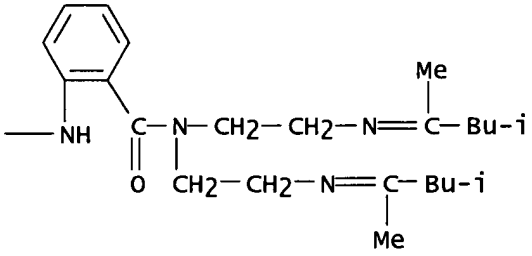
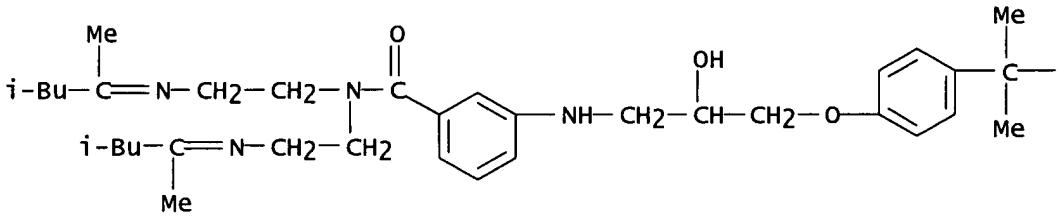
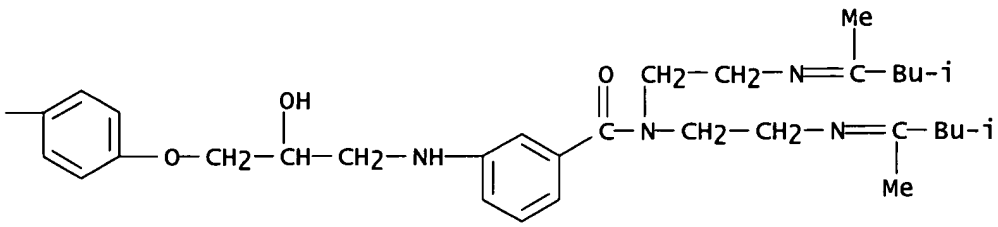


RN 482661-94-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis[2-[(1,3-dimethylbutylidene)amino]ethyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

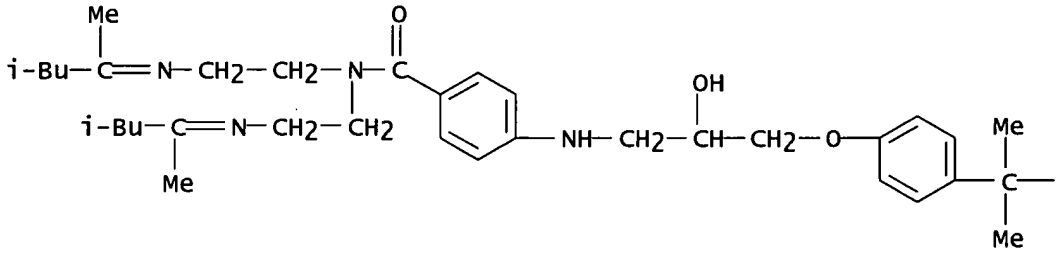


PAGE 1-B



RN 482661-95-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis[2-[(1,3-dimethylbutylidene)amino]ethyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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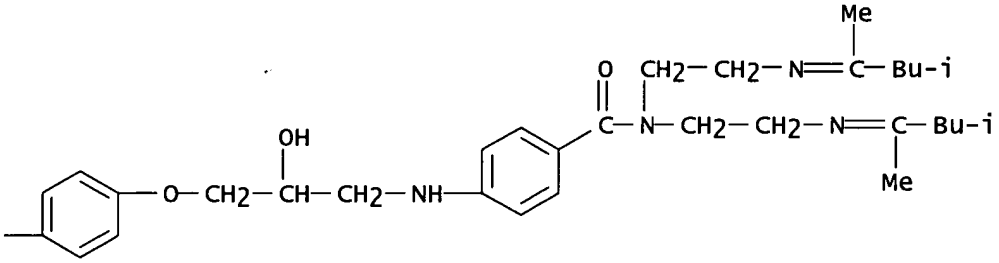
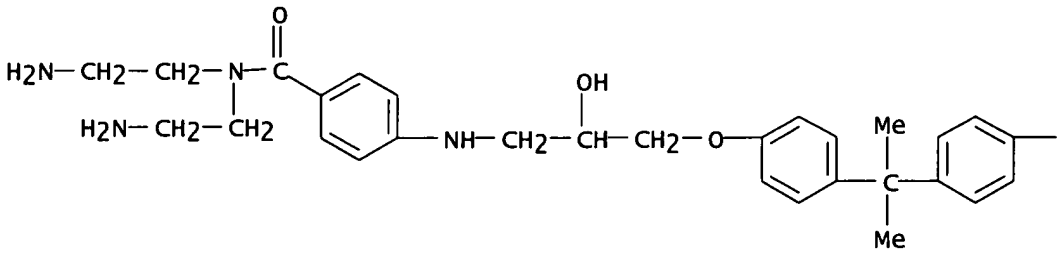


IT **482661-99-4P 482662-00-0P 482662-01-1P**
482662-02-2P 482662-03-3P 482662-04-4P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis, characterization, and coating application of novel polyamines)
RN 482661-99-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 482661-96-1
CMF C43 H60 N8 O6

PAGE 1-A



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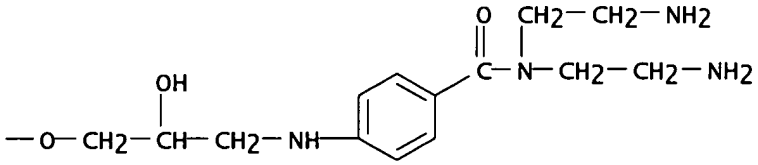
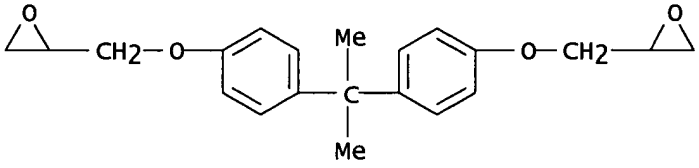


CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4

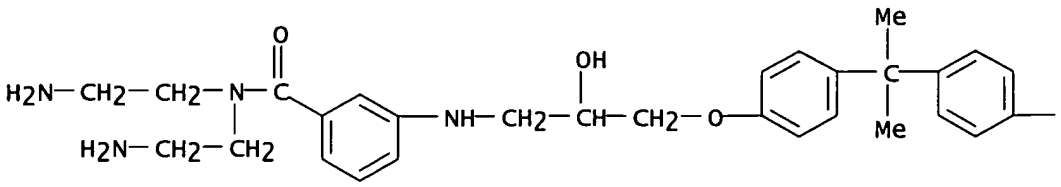


RN 482662-00-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 482661-97-2
CMF C43 H60 N8 O6

PAGE 1-A



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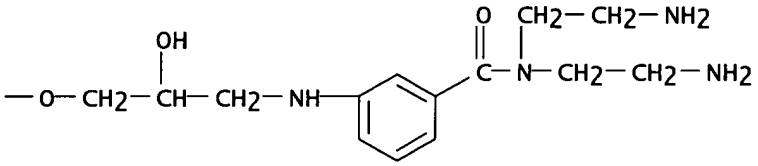
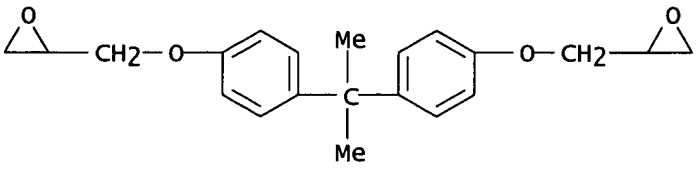


CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4

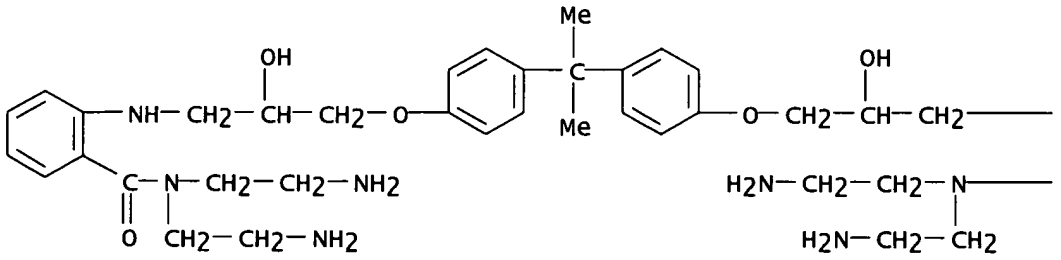


RN 482662-01-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 482661-98-3
CMF C43 H60 N8 O6

PAGE 1-A



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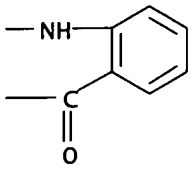
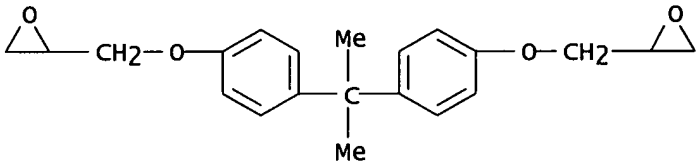


CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4

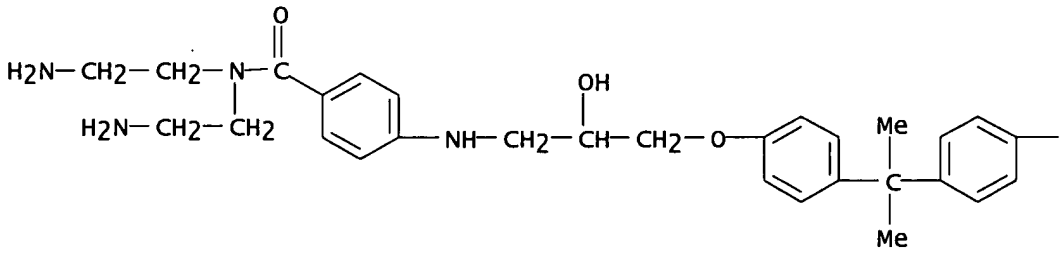


RN 482662-02-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-, polymer with N-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-(oxiranylmethyl)oxiranemethanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

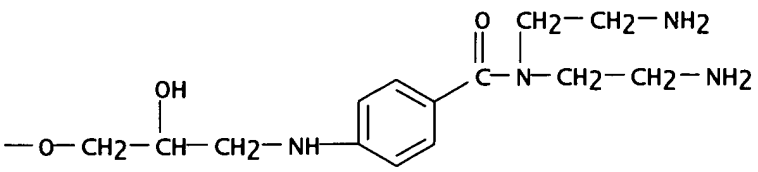
CM 1

CRN 482661-96-1
CMF C43 H60 N8 O6

PAGE 1-A

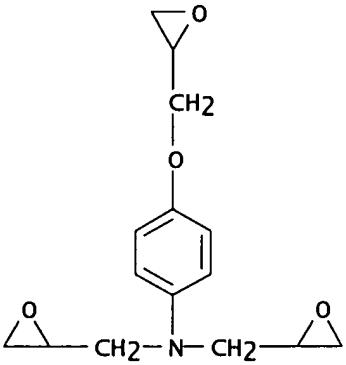


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 5026-74-4
CMF C15 H19 N O4

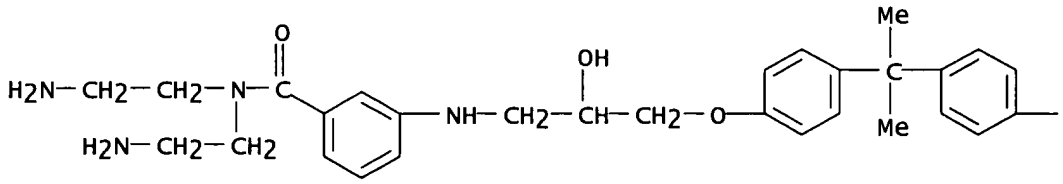


RN 482662-03-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-, polymer with N-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-(oxiranylmethyl)oxiranemethanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

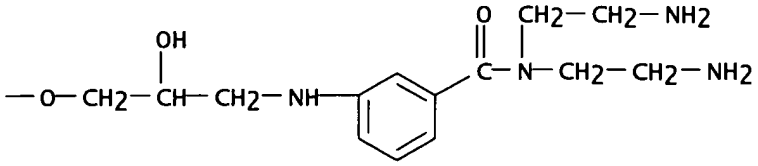
CM 1

CRN 482661-97-2
CMF C43 H60 N8 O6

PAGE 1-A

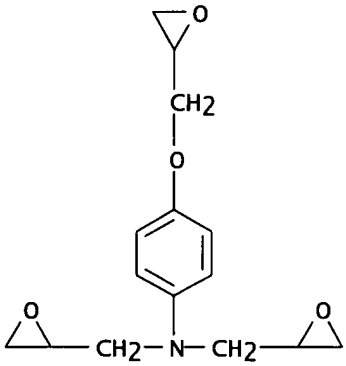


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 5026-74-4
CMF C15 H19 N O4

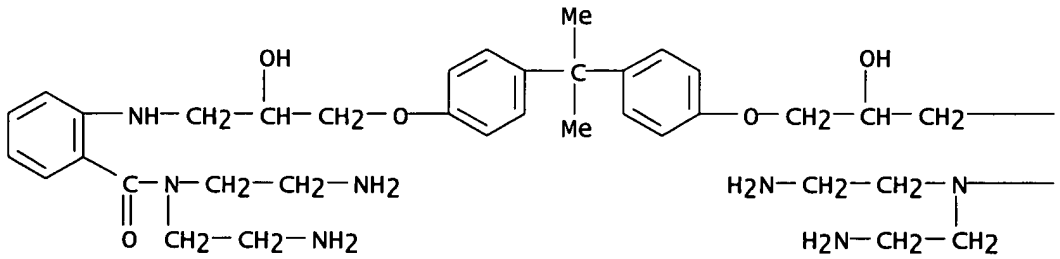


RN 482662-04-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-, polymer with N-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-(oxiranylmethyl)oxiranemethanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

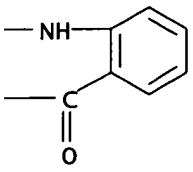
CM 1

CRN 482661-98-3
CMF C43 H60 N8 O6

PAGE 1-A

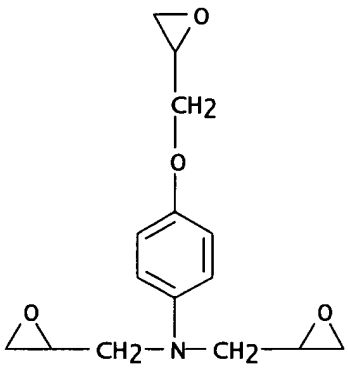


PAGE 1-B



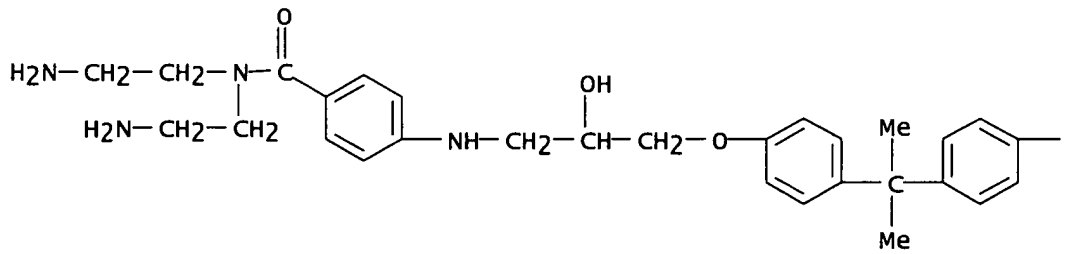
CM 2

CRN 5026-74-4
CMF C15 H19 N O4

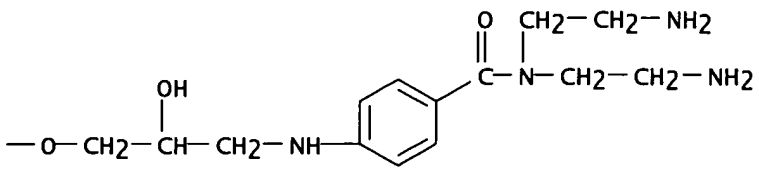


IT **482661-96-1P 482661-97-2P 482661-98-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis, characterization, and coating application of novel polyamines)
RN 482661-96-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

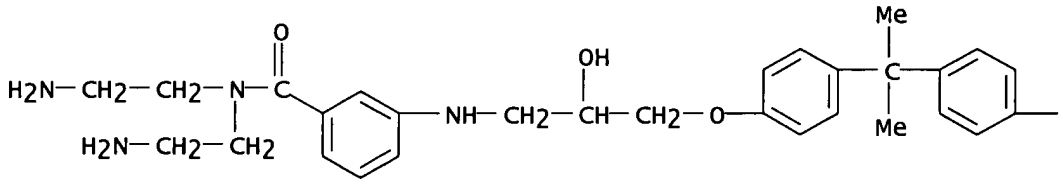


PAGE 1-B

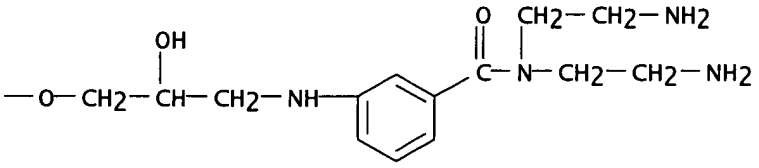


RN 482661-97-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

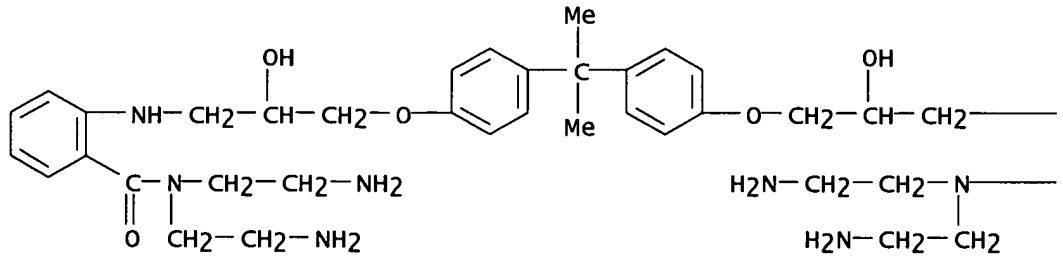


PAGE 1-B

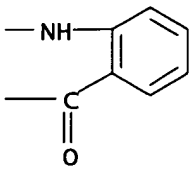


RN 482661-98-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



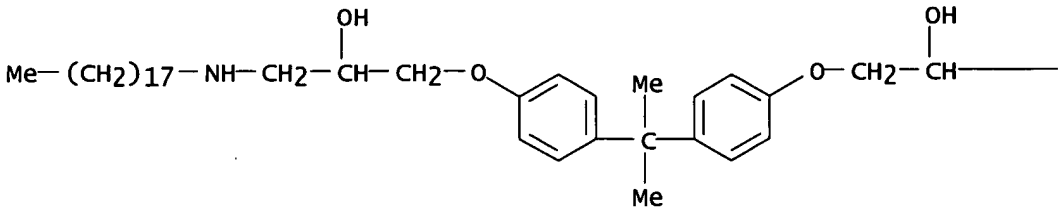
PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:779487 CAPLUS
DN 138:56650
TI Synthesis of amine-cured, epoxy-layered silicate nanocomposites: the influence of the silicate surface modification on the properties
AU Kornmann, Xavier; Thomann, Ralph; Mulhaupt, Rolf; Finter, Jurgen; Berglund, Lars
CS Division of Polymer Engineering, Lulea University of Technology, Lulea, S-97187, Swed.
SO Journal of Applied Polymer Science (2002), 86(10), 2643-2652
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Fluorohectorites were rendered organophilic through the cation exchange of sodium intergallery cations for protonated monoamine, diamine, and triamine oligopropyleneoxides and octadecylamine, benzylamine, and adducts of octadecylamine and benzylamine with diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA). The influence of the silicate surface modification and compatibility on the morphol. and thermal and mech. properties was examined Surface modification with protonated octadecylamine and its adduct with DGEBA promoted the formation of microscale domains of silicate layers separated by more than 50 Å, as evidenced by TEM and wide-angle x-ray scattering. Young's modulus of these two nano-composites increased parabolically with the true silicate content, whereas conventionally filled composites exhibited a linear relation. The highest fracture toughness was observed for conventionally filled composites.
IT **479255-71-5P 479255-72-6P**
RL: CPS (Chemical process); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(silicate surface modifier, ion exchange with Somasif ME 100 fir intercalating; preparation of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether-amine adduct for synthesis of epoxy-layered silicate nanocomposites)
RN 479255-71-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(octadecylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

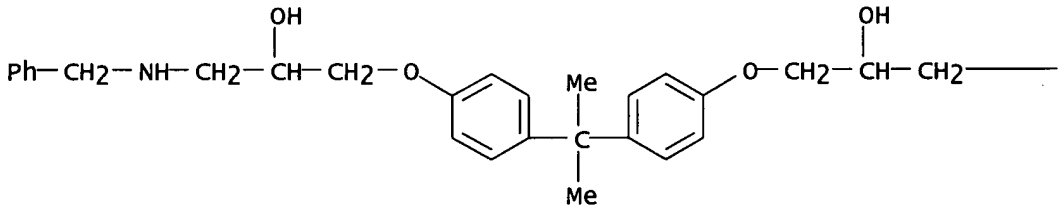


PAGE 1-B

—CH2—NH—(CH2)17—Me

RN 479255-72-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(phenylmethyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—NH—CH2—Ph

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

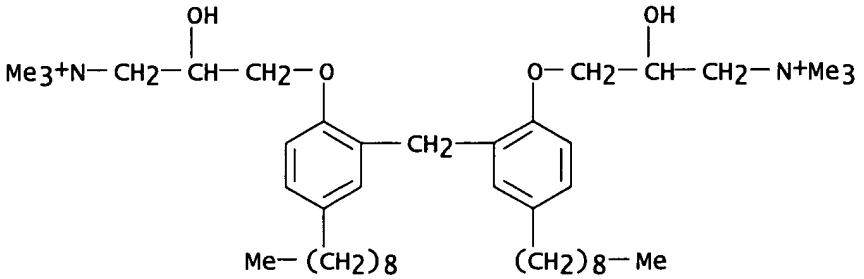
L17 ANSWER 11 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:234057 CAPLUS
DN 136:403504
TI Synthesis and characterization of a cationic Gemini surfactant
AU Chen, Gong; Huang, Peng-Cheng; Ma, Yun-Rong; Qi, Guo-Ping
CS College of Material Science and Engineering, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing, 100083, Peop. Rep. China
SO Shiyou Huagong (2002), 31(3), 194-197
CODEN: SHHUE8; ISSN: 1000-8144
PB Shiyou Huagong Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB A novel Gemini surfactant with two lipophilic groups and two hydrophilic groups was synthesized using trimethylamine, epichlorohydrin, and bis(2-hydroxy-5-nonylphenyl) methane which was prepared from p-nonylphenol

and formaldehyde. The structure of this Gemini surfactant was characterized by elemental anal., IR and 1H NMR. The good surface activities of the surfactant was shown obviously by measurement of surface tension and critical micelle concns. in aqueous solution

IT **430474-45-6P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and characterization of a cationic Gemini surfactant)

RN 430474-45-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-nonyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[2-hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-, dichloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Cl⁻

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2002:171852 CAPLUS

DN 136:216528

TI Preparation of linked benzene derivatives as sodium channel modulators

IN Chinn, Jason P.; Choi, Seok-ki; Fatheree, Paul R.; Marquess, Daniel; Turner, S. Derek

PA Advanced Medicine, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002018334	A2	20020307	WO 2001-US27128	20010830
WO 2002018334	A3	20020613		
WO 2002018334	B1	20020926		
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
			US 2000-229572P	P 20000831
AU 2001086965	A5	20020313	AU 2001-86965	20010830
			US 2000-229572P	P 20000831
			WO 2001-US27128	W 20010830
US 2003027822	A1	20030206	US 2001-943420	20010830
US 6756400	B2	20040629		

				US 2000-229572P	P 20000831
US 2004204460	A1	20041014		US 2004-824738	20040415
				US 2000-229572P	P 20000831
				US 2001-943420	A3 20010830

OS MARPAT 136:216528

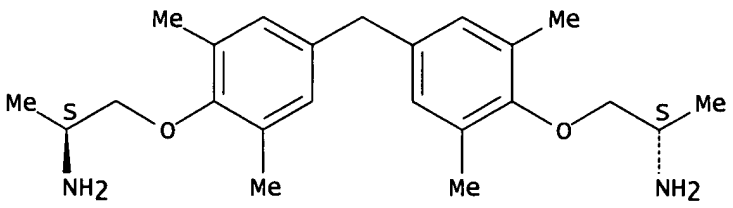
AB Title compds. I [R1 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R2 = bond, (un)substituted alkylene; X = O, NRm wherein Rm = H, (un)substituted-alkyl, -alkenyl, -alkynyl, -heteroaryl, etc.; Y = (un)substituted amine or a (un)substituted heterocyclyl containing at least one N, wherein each nitrogen of the heterocyclyl is substituted with R3 or is linked to R2; R3 = H, alkyl, aryl, oxo, heterocyclyl, etc., or R3 is joined to another substituent of Y to form a (un)substituted C1-4 alkylene group; Q = O, S(O)m, (CR5R6)w, O(CR5R6)rO, N(Rk) where m = 0-2, w = 1-3, r = 2-3; Rk = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl; R5 and R6 are independently H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl; or R5 and R6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached may form a (un)substituted-cycloalkyl or -heterocyclyl; p = 0-4] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are prepared and disclosed as sodium channel modulators. Thus, II was prepared from 4,4'-methylenebis(2,6-dimethylphenol) and N-Boc-3-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine under Mitsunobu conditions with successive N-deprotection. As sodium channel modulators, I are useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with sodium channel activity, such as neuropathic pain. II exhibited an IC50 value of less than 100 μM in a rat cerebellar granule neuron assay. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compns. comprising a compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof, as well as therapeutic methods comprising administering such a compound or salt to a mammal (e.g. a human).

IT **402759-72-2P 402759-73-3P 402759-74-4P**
402759-76-6P 402759-81-3P 402759-82-4P
402759-97-1P 402760-02-5P 402760-07-0P
402760-42-3P 402760-44-5P 402760-62-7P
402760-65-0P 402760-77-4P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of linked benzene derivs. via Mitsunobu reaction of linked phenols with the requisite alc.)

RN 402759-72-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanamine, 1,1'-[methylenebis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, (2S,2'S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

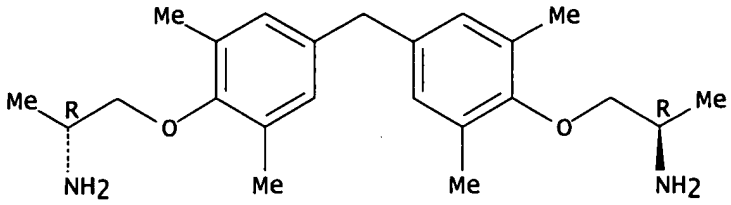
Absolute stereochemistry.



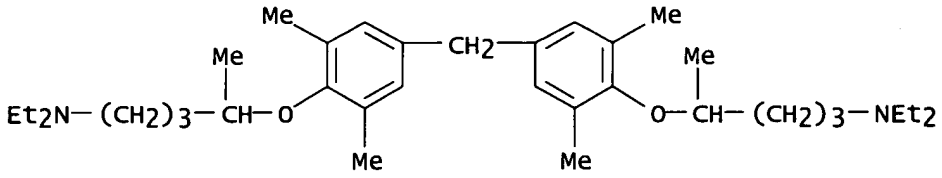
RN 402759-73-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanamine, 1,1'-[methylenebis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, (2R,2'R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

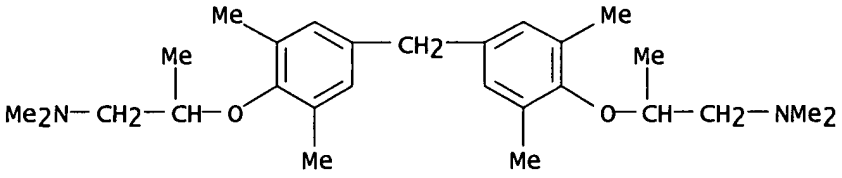
Absolute stereochemistry.



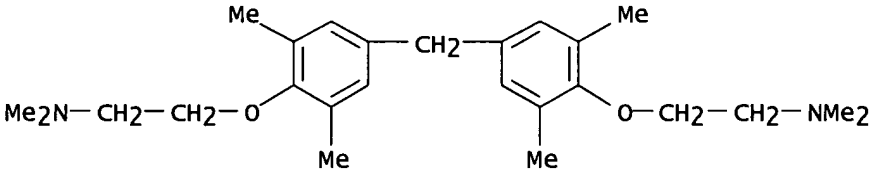
RN 402759-74-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Pentanamine, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



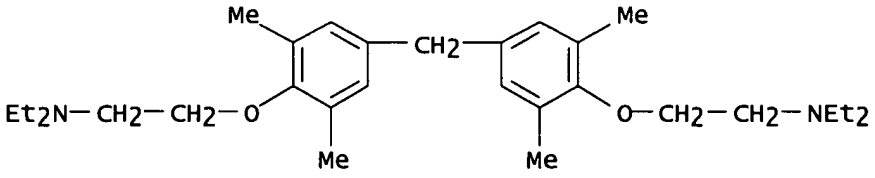
RN 402759-76-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



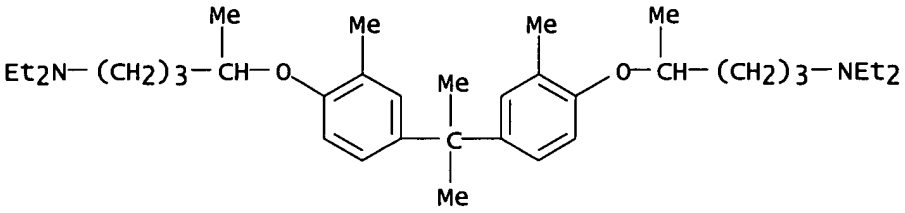
RN 402759-81-3 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



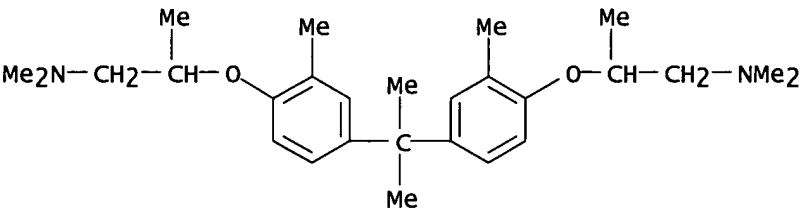
RN 402759-82-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



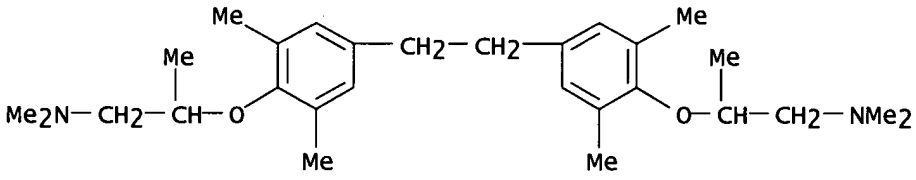
RN 402759-97-1 CAPLUS
CN 1-Pentanamine, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 402760-02-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

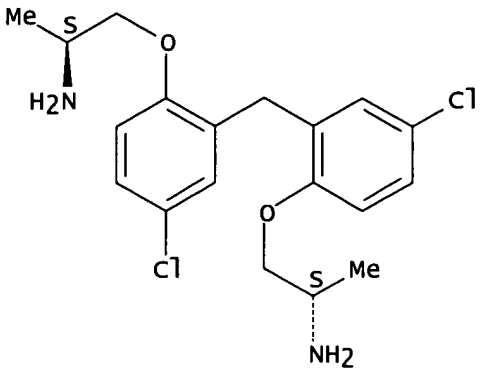


RN 402760-07-0 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

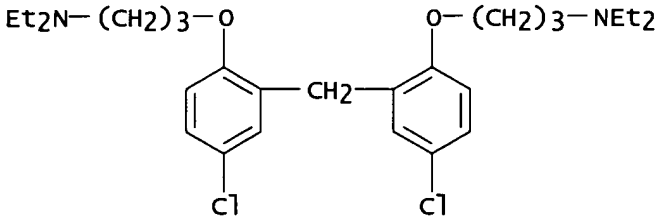


RN 402760-42-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanamine, 1,1'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, (2S,2'S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

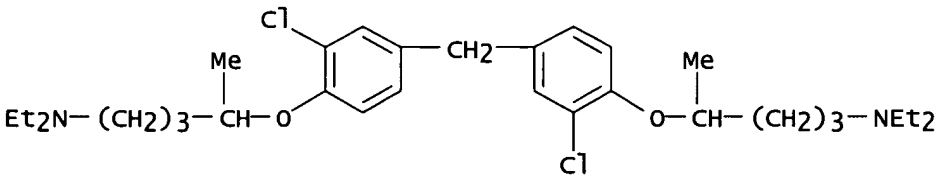
Absolute stereochemistry.



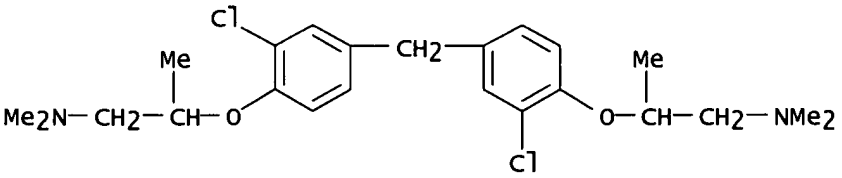
RN 402760-44-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



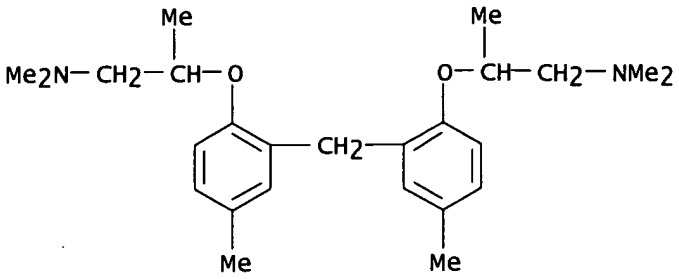
RN 402760-62-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Pentanamine, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(2-chloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 402760-65-0 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(2-chloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



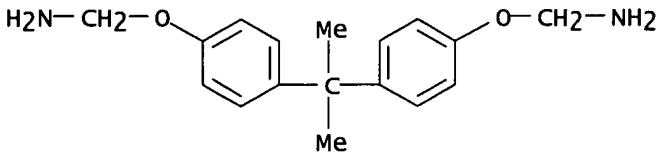
RN 402760-77-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 13 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:932572 CAPLUS
DN 136:55382
TI Ink and apparatus for ink-jet recording
IN Soga, Masamori; Tachikawa, Masaichiro; Shingae, Ryuichi
PA Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2001354882	A2	20011225	JP 2000-176410	20000613
			JP 2000-176410	20000613

OS MARPAT 136:55382
AB An ink-jet printing ink comprising dyes, a wetting agent, a penetrating agent, and water is characterized by containing additive RC6H4C(R')(R')C6H4R (C6H4 = p-phenylene; R, R' = substituent). A recording apparatus using the ink is also claimed.
IT **383193-40-6**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ink and apparatus for ink-jet recording)
RN 383193-40-6 CAPLUS
CN Methanamine, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 14 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:519165 CAPLUS
DN 135:108694
TI Manufacture of gas-barrier films
IN Yamamoto, Tetsuya; Takagi, Hiroyuki; Miyake, Ryuta; Maruyama, Toshihide
PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001192485	A2	20010717	JP 2000-5185	20000114
				JP 2000-5185	20000114

OS MARPAT 135:108694

AB Title films are prepared by coating base films with compns. containing (a) functional silane-terminated organic chains Q1NR1ANR2Q2 [A = divalent aromatic group; R1, R2 = H or alkyl; Q1 = (CH2)aSi(OR3)3; Q2 = (CH2)bSi(OR4)3 with R3, R4 = H, alkyl, acyl; a, b = 1-3], (b) R64-nSi(OR5)n (R5 = H, alkyl, acyl; R6 = H, alkyl aromatic group; n = 2-4) silanes or silane couplers, and solvents at 10-40° under atom. containing water content of 0.006-0.014 kg/kg. An elec. corona-treated drawn PET film was coated with a composition comprising 2:1 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane-resorcinol diglycidyl ether adduct 100, Si(OMe)4 250, and MeOH 3,150 parts at 25° and air water content of 0.010 kg/kg to 2-μm thickness and naturally dried to form a film with interlayer adhesion 230 g/15 mm and 80% relative humidity (RH) O permeability 10 initially, which were changed to 200 and 14, resp., after soaking in 100° water for 30 min.

IT **117701-78-7P**

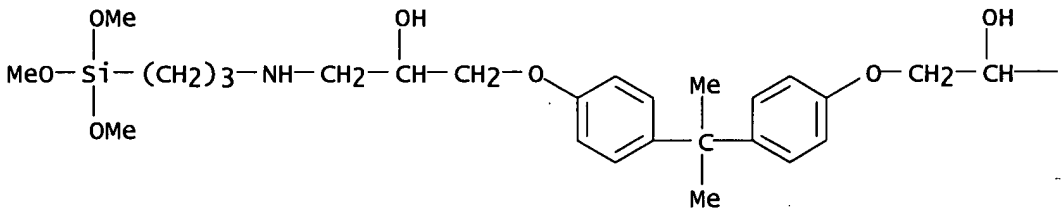
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(aromatic compound/aminoalkylalkoxysilane adduct-based siloxane gas-barrier coatings applied at controlled conditions for plastic film packagings)

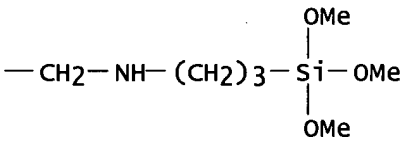
RN 117701-78-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 15 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:514881 CAPLUS

DN 135:93645

TI Gas- and water vapor-barrier composite films

IN Yamamoto, Tetsuya; Yokoe, Kazuo; Miyake, Ryuta; Maruyama, Toshihide

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001191445	A2	20010717	JP 2000-3773	20000112
				JP 2000-3773	20000112

AB The films have coating layers formed by reaction of organic chain-containing silane monomers having functional end groups at both ends with silanes on inorg. thin-film layers on one or both sides of substrate films. Thus, a biaxially oriented PET film was corona discharge-treated, coated with SiO2 by vapor deposition, and coated with a composition containing a silane monomer (prepared from γ-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane and resorcinol diglycidyl ether) and Si(OMe)4 to give a transparent film showing O permeability (20°, relative humidity 80%) 2 mL/m2-24 h and water vapor permeability (40°, relative humidity 90%) 2 g/m2-24 h after 30-min storage in boiling water at 100°.

IT **309255-27-4P 349542-47-8P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(gas- and water vapor-barrier composite films having oxide and silane coating layers)

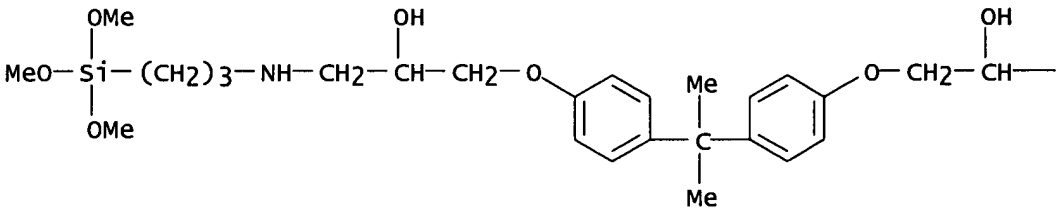
RN 309255-27-4 CAPLUS

CN Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetramethyl ester, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]-2-propanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

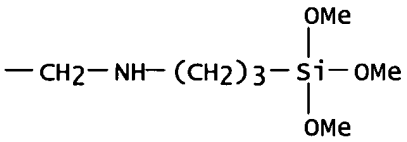
CM 1

CRN 117701-78-7
CMF C33 H58 N2 O10 Si2

PAGE 1-A

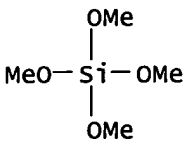


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 681-84-5
CMF C4 H12 O4 Si

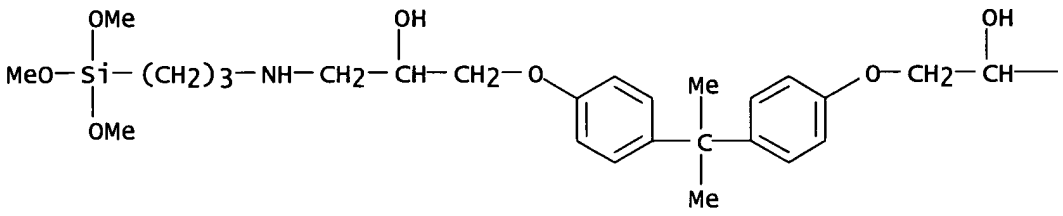


RN 349542-47-8 CAPLUS
CN Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetramethyl ester, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]-2-propanol] and 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-1-propanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

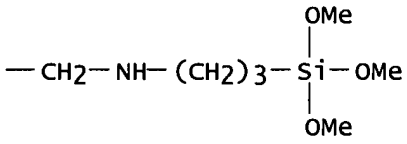
CM 1

CRN 117701-78-7
CMF C33 H58 N2 O10 Si2

PAGE 1-A

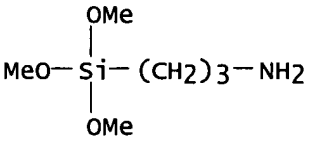


PAGE 1-B



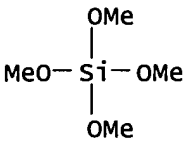
CM 2

CRN 13822-56-5
CMF C6 H17 N O3 Si



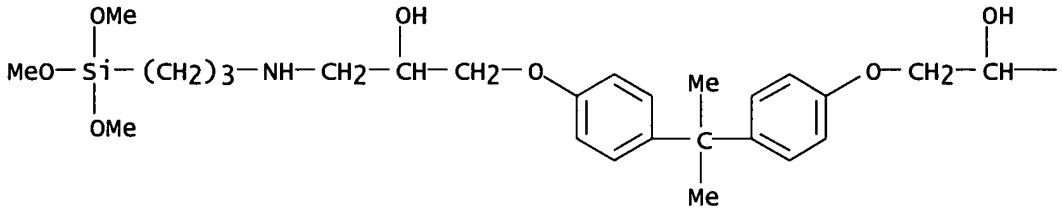
CM 3

CRN 681-84-5
CMF C4 H12 O4 Si

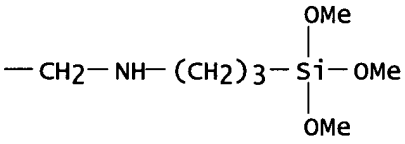


IT **117701-78-7P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(gas- and water vapor-barrier composite films having oxide and silane coating layers)
RN 117701-78-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 16 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:833141 CAPLUS
DN 134:18247
TI Oxygen-barrier plastic films for packagings
IN Yamamoto, Tetsuya; Takagi, Hiroyuki; Miyake, Ryuta; Maruyama, Toshihide
PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000326448	A2	20001128	JP 1999-142965	19990524
	CN 1274733	A	20001129	CN 2000-108954	20000523
				JP 1999-142965 A	19990524
				JP 1999-142966 A	19990524

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:
FAN 2000:828925

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000327817	A2	20001128	JP 1999-142966	19990524

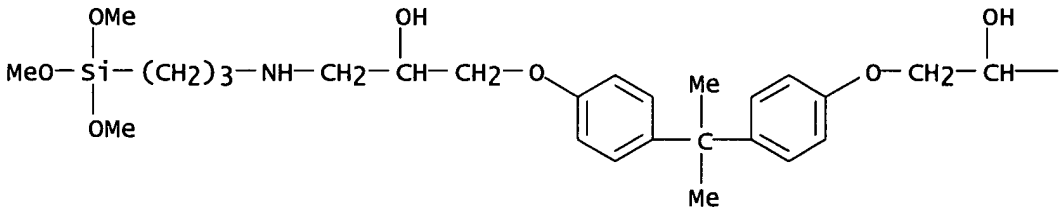
CN 1274733 A 20001129 CN 2000-108954 20000523
JP 1999-142965 A 19990524
JP 1999-142966 A 19990524

AB The O-barrier plastic films have coatings exhibiting O permeability 0.1-100 mL/m2-24-h at 20, 40, 60, and 80° (temperature measured on coating sides) and formed by reaction of organic chain-containing silane monomers with functional terminals on both ends and silanes. The films are suitable for packagings for foods, medicines, sanitary goods, etc. Thus, 1 mol γ-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane and 0.5 mol resorcinol diglycidyl ether were reacted at 50-70° to give (MeO)3Si(CH2)3NHCH2CH(OH)CH2O-m-C6H4-OCH2CH(OH)CH2NH(CH2)3Si(OMe)3, mixed with (EtO)4Si at ratio 100:250, applied on a biaxially oriented polypropylene film (20-μm thick), and dried to give a 22-μm thick barrier film having excellent O barrier property and coating adhesion initially and after 30 min in boiling water, resp.

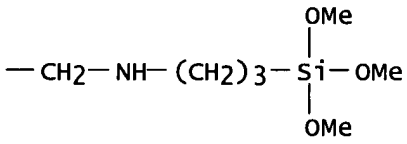
IT **117701-78-7P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomers; O-barrier plastic films with silsesquioxane-silicate-type O barrier coatings for packagings)

RN 117701-78-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



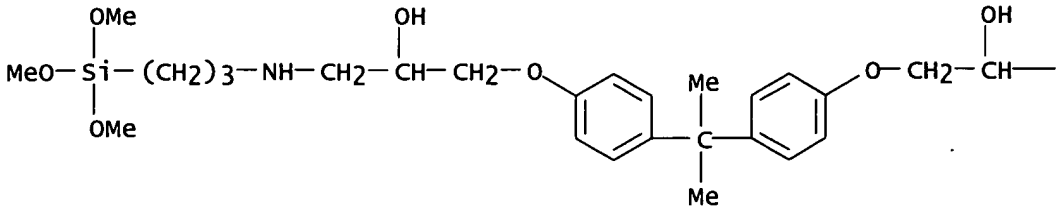
IT **309255-27-4P 309255-29-6P**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(silicate-containing; O-barrier plastic films with silsesquioxane-silicate-type O barrier coatings for packagings)

RN 309255-27-4 CAPLUS
CN Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetramethyl ester, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]-2-propanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

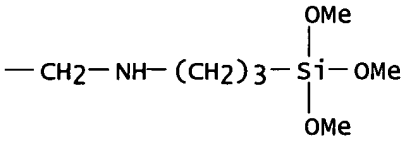
CM 1

CRN 117701-78-7
CMF C33 H58 N2 O10 Si2

PAGE 1-A

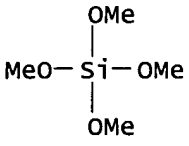


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 681-84-5
CMF C4 H12 O4 Si

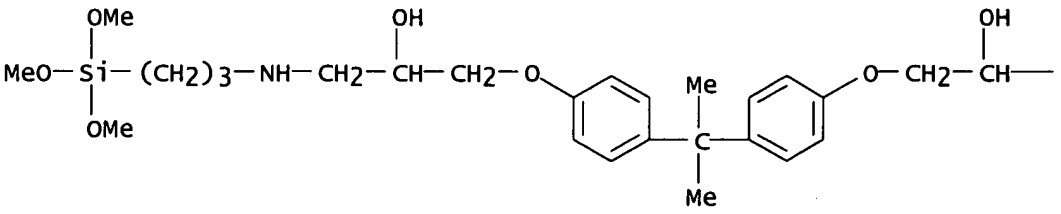


RN 309255-29-6 CAPLUS
CN Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetramethyl ester, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]-2-propanol] and 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-1-propanethiol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

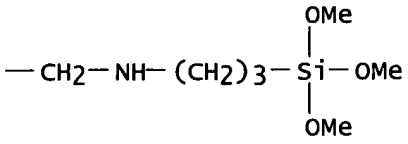
CM 1

CRN 117701-78-7
CMF C33 H58 N2 O10 Si2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 4420-74-0
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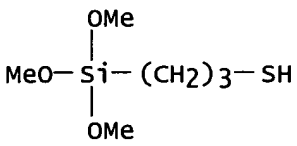
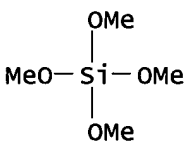


CM 3

CRN 681-84-5
CMF C4 H12 O4 Si



L17 ANSWER 17 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:828925 CAPLUS
DN 134:18604
TI Gas-barrier and moisture-proof films
IN Yamamoto, Tetsuya; Takagi, Hiroyuki; Miyake, Ryuta; Maruyama, Toshihide
PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	JP 2000327817	A2	20001128	JP 1999-142966		19990524
	CN 1274733	A	20001129	CN 2000-108954		20000523
				JP 1999-142965	A	19990524
				JP 1999-142966	A	19990524

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:
FAN 2000:833141

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000326448	A2	20001128	JP 1999-142965	19990524

CN 1274733 A 20001129 CN 2000-108954 20000523
JP 1999-142965 A 19990524
JP 1999-142966 A 19990524

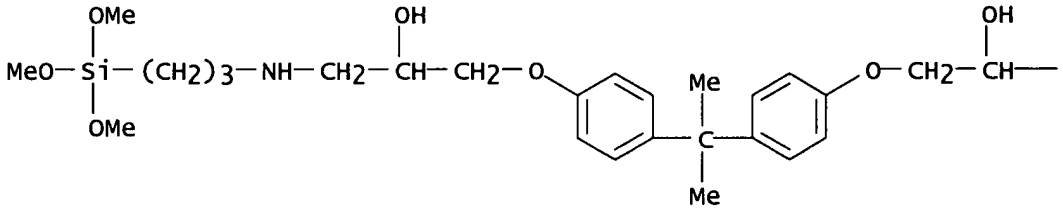
AB Title films consist of (a) petroleum resin- and/or terpene resin-containing plastic film bases and (b) coating layers prepared from reaction products of silanes and bis(functional silyl)-terminated organic compds. and showing moisture permeability (Mp) of 60-120 g/m2-24 h-μm at 40° and 90% relative humidity (RH) and O permeability (Op) of 0.1-100 mL/m2-24 h at 20° and 40-80% RH. A drawn 4% petroleum resin-containing polypropylene film was coated with a 2% C2H4-containing polypropylene primer, covered with a solution containing Si(OEt)4 and a 2:1 adduct of 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane and resorcinol diglycidyl ether, and dried to form a film showing Mp of 3.8 g/m2-24 h-μm, Op of 3.0 mL/m2-24 h (at 80% RH), and coating adhesion of 460 g/15 mm initially and 4.0, 4.0, and 340, resp., after 30 min in boiling water.

IT **117701-78-7P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(petroleum and/or terpene resin-containing plastic films coated with moisture- and O-barrier epoxy polysiloxanes)

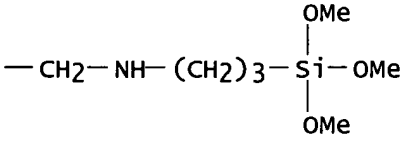
RN 117701-78-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



IT **309255-27-4P 309255-29-6P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(petroleum and/or terpene resin-containing plastic films coated with moisture- and O-barrier epoxy polysiloxanes)

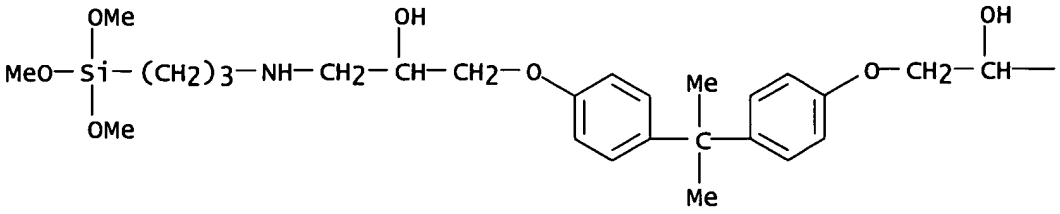
RN 309255-27-4 CAPLUS

CN Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetramethyl ester, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]-2-propanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

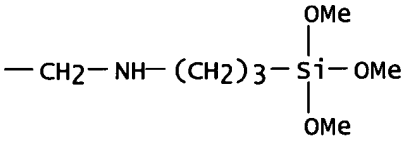
CM 1

CRN 117701-78-7
CMF C33 H58 N2 O10 Si2

PAGE 1-A

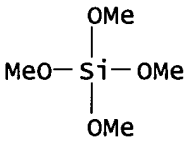


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 681-84-5
CMF C4 H12 O4 Si

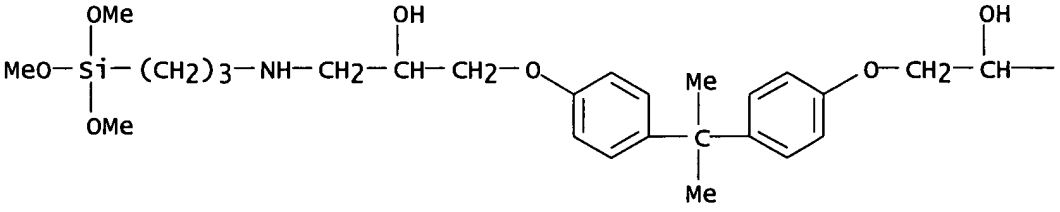


RN 309255-29-6 CAPLUS
CN Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetramethyl ester, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]-2-propanol] and 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-1-propanethiol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

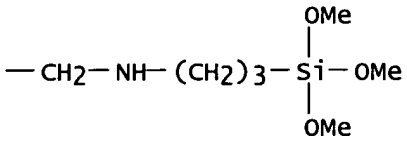
CM 1

CRN 117701-78-7
CMF C33 H58 N2 O10 Si2

PAGE 1-A

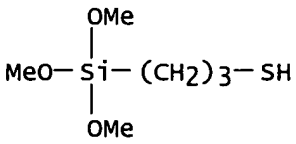


PAGE 1-B



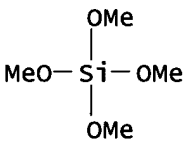
CM 2

CRN 4420-74-0
CMF C6 H16 O3 S Si



CM 3

CRN 681-84-5
CMF C4 H12 O4 Si



L17 ANSWER 18 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:27390 CAPLUS
DN 132:167012
TI Study on novel polyamides based on ester terminated epoxy resin
AU Patel, Sanjay V.; Raval, Dipak K.; Thakkar, Jatin R.
CS Department of Chemistry, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, 388 120, India
SO High Performance Polymers (1999), 11(4), 467-475
CODEN: HPPOEX; ISSN: 0954-0083
PB Institute of Physics Publishing
DT Journal
LA English
AB A bisester was synthesized by the reaction of the epoxy resin bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (DGEBA) with Et 4-aminobenzoate; this bisester was condensed with different aromatic diamines, namely 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (DDM), 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone (DDS) and benzidine (Ben) to yield novel epoxy based curing agents. The resultant novel epoxy-based polyamides (PAs) were characterized by IR spectroscopy along with the estimation of number average mol. weight (Mn) by gel permeation chromatog. (GPC). Using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), the kinetics of the curing reactions of the obtained PAs used as curing agents for DGEBA epoxy resin systems were established by evaluating the usual kinetic parameters.

The thermal behavior of PAs-epoxy cured products was also studied by thermogravimetric anal. (TGA).

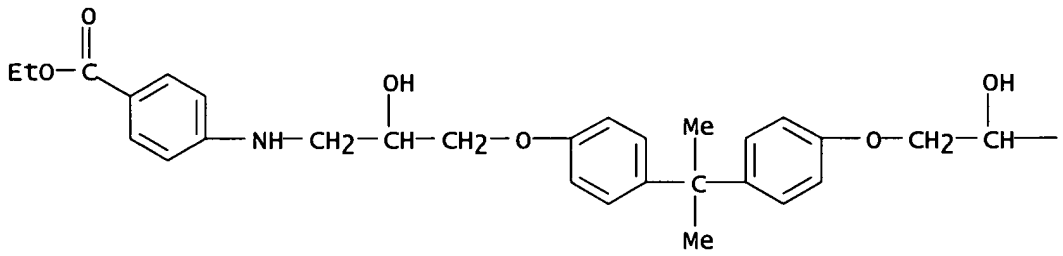
IT **259108-62-8P 259108-63-9P 259108-64-0P 259108-65-1P 259108-66-2P 259108-67-3P**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(crosslinker; preparation of novel polyamides based on ester-terminated epoxy resin and their use as crosslinkers for epoxy resins)

RN 259108-62-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with [1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

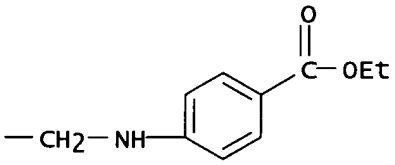
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

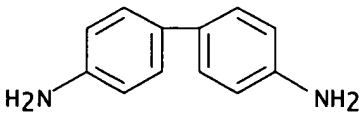


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

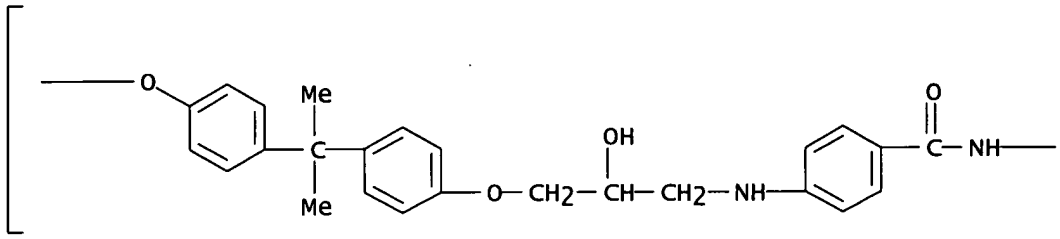
CRN 92-87-5
CMF C12 H12 N2



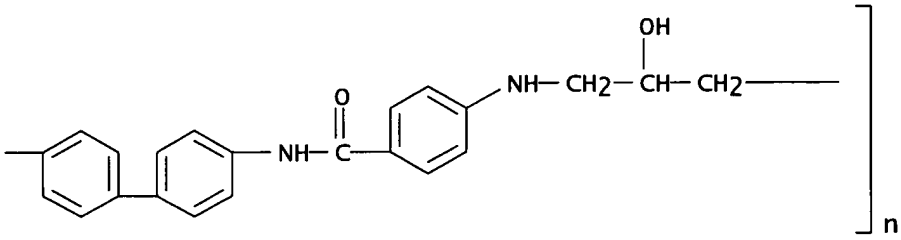
RN 259108-63-9 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyliminocarbonyl-1,4-phenyleneimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI)

(CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

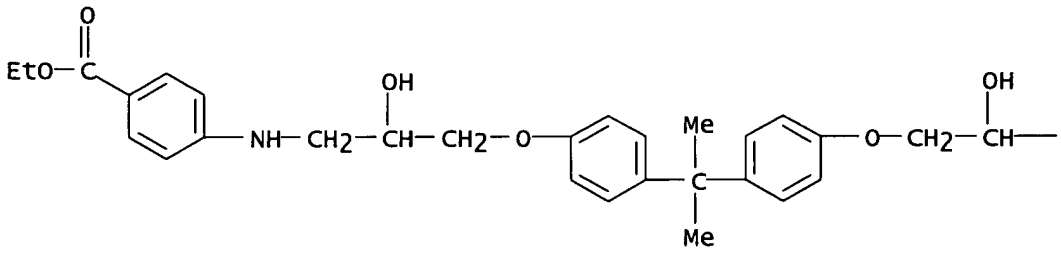


RN 259108-64-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 4,4'-methylenebis[benzenamine] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

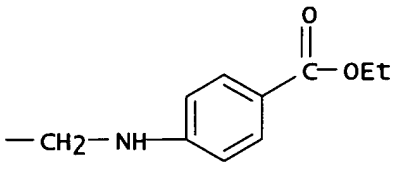
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

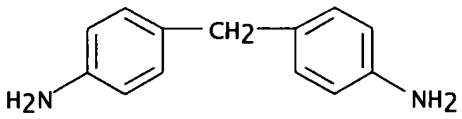


PAGE 1-B



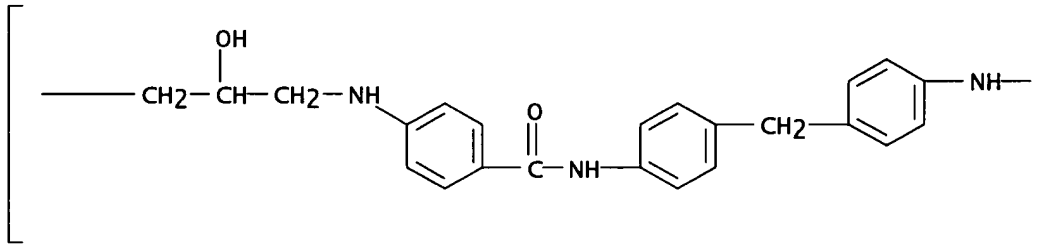
CM 2

CRN 101-77-9
CMF C13 H14 N2

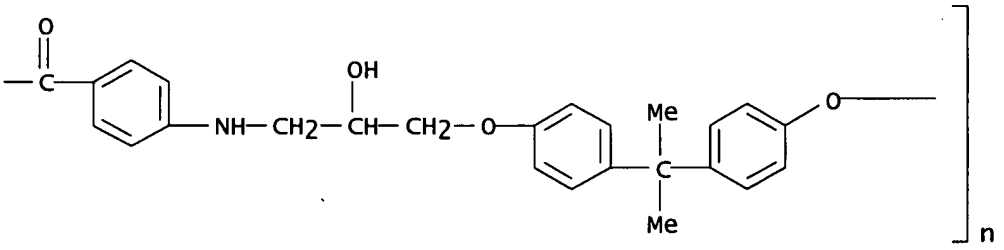


RN 259108-65-1 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneiminocarbonyl-1,4-phenyleneimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

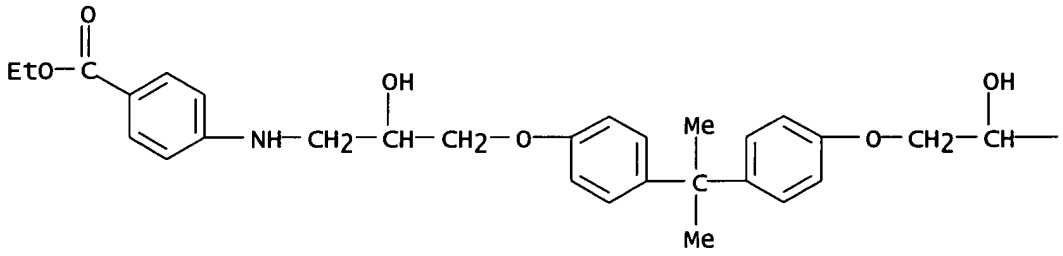


RN 259108-66-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 4,4'-sulfonylbis[benzenamine] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

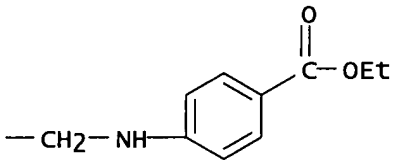
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

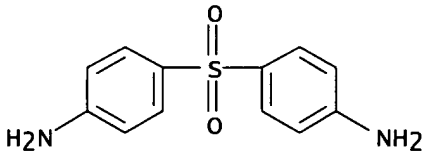


PAGE 1-B



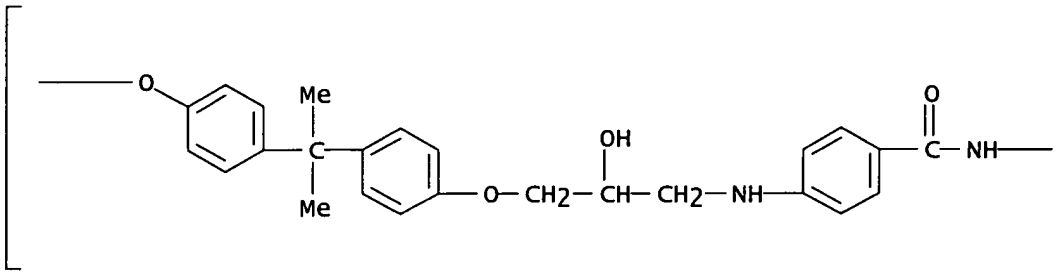
CM 2

CRN 80-08-0
CMF C12 H12 N2 O2 S

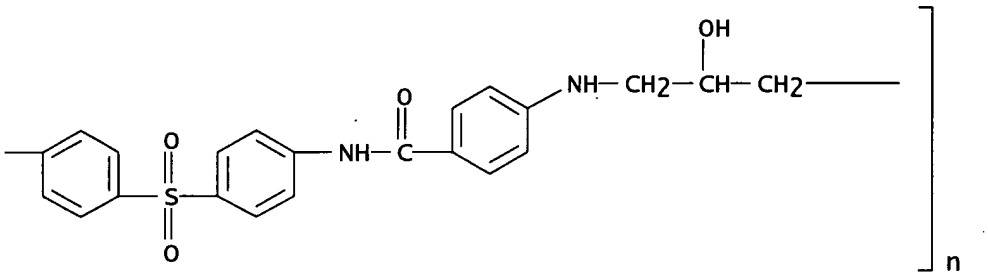


RN 259108-67-3 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,4-phenylenesulfonyl-1,4-phenyleneiminocarbonyl-1,4-phenyleneimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

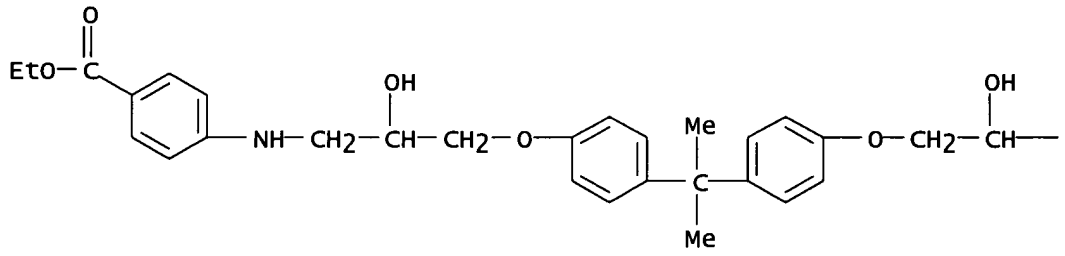


IT **179727-40-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation of novel polyamides based on ester-terminated epoxy resin and their use as crosslinkers for epoxy resins)

RN 179727-40-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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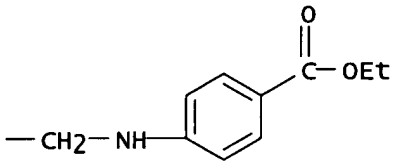
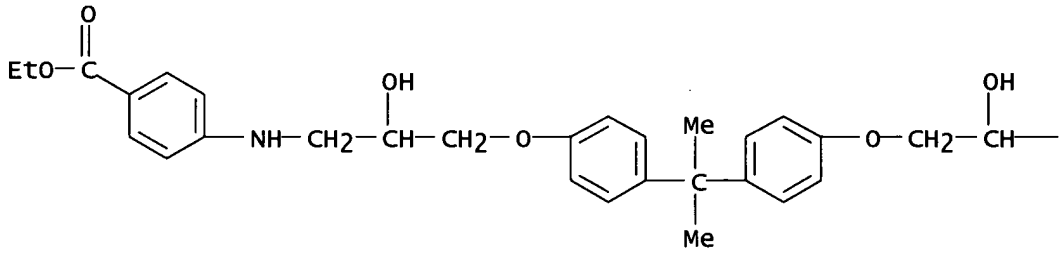


IT **259108-68-4P 259108-69-5P 259108-70-8P**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(preparation of novel polyamides based on ester-terminated epoxy resin and their use as crosslinkers for epoxy resins)
RN 259108-68-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with [1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

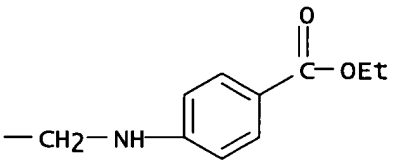
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

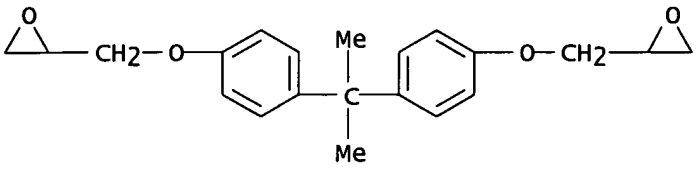


PAGE 1-B



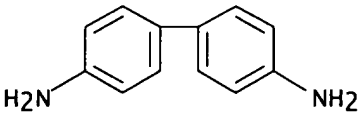
CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 92-87-5
CMF C12 H12 N2

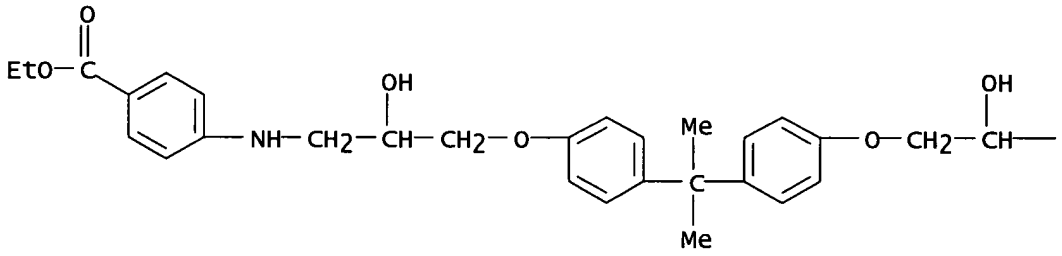


RN 259108-69-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 4,4'-methylenebis[benzenamine] and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

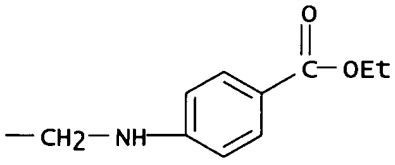
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A



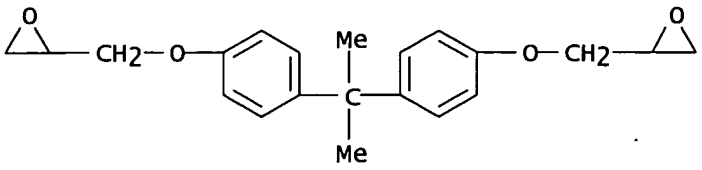
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

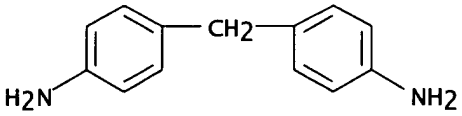
CRN 1675-54-3

CMF C21 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 101-77-9
CMF C13 H14 N2

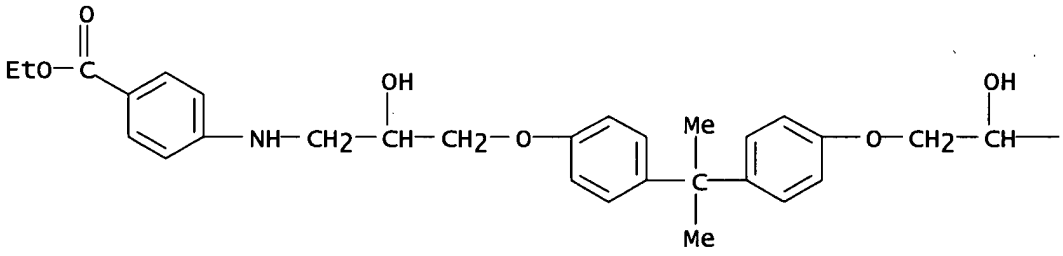


RN 259108-70-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] and 4,4'-sulfonylbis[benzenamine] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

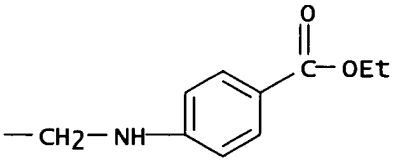
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

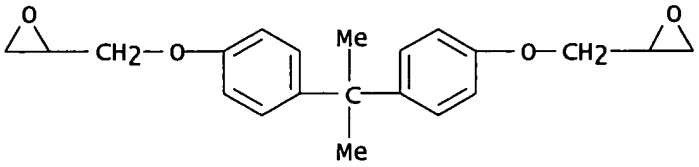


PAGE 1-B



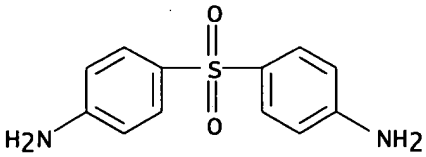
CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 80-08-0
CMF C12 H12 N2 O2 S



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 19 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1999:708480 CAPLUS
DN 131:323974
TI Ink-jet inks containing photopolymerization initiators and recording method
IN Hiromichi, Noguchi
PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 953613	A2	19991103	EP 1999-108232	19990427
EP 953613	A3	20030924		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
			JP 1998-119358 A	19980428
			JP 1998-295452 A	19981016
			JP 1999-103352 A	19990409
JP 2000186242	A2	20000704	JP 1999-103352	19990409
JP 3576862	B2	20041013		
			JP 1998-119358 A	19980428
			JP 1998-295452 A	19981016
US 6428862	B1	20020806	US 1999-294333	19990420
			JP 1998-119358 A	19980428
			JP 1998-295452 A	19981016
			JP 1999-103352 A	19990409
JP 2000186243	A2	20000704	JP 1999-295609	19991018
			JP 1998-295452 A	19981016

US 2002064603	A1	20020530	US 2001-978104		20011017
US 6500875	B2	20021231			
			JP 1998-119358	A	19980428
			JP 1998-295452	A	19981016
			JP 1999-103352	A	19990409
			US 1999-294333	A3	19990420
JP 2004204240	A2	20040722	JP 2004-64691		20040308
			JP 1998-119358	A	19980428
			JP 1998-295452	A	19981016
			JP 1999-103352	A3	19990409

OS MARPAT 131:323974

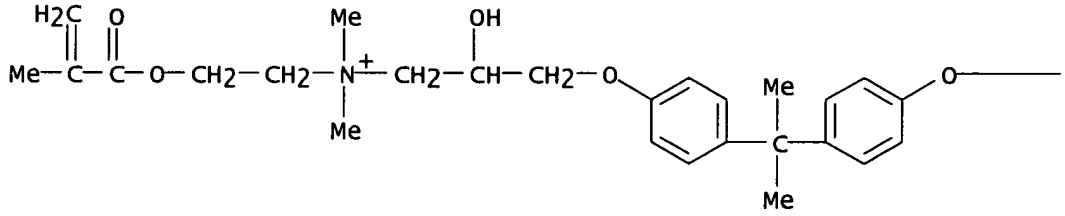
AB An ink for ink-jet recording contains a coloring agent, a polymerizable oligomer, water, and a photopolymn. initiator having a solubility in water of 3 percent by weight or more. Another ink for ink-jet recording contains a coloring agent, a polymerizable oligomer having at least two acryloyl groups and a solubility in water of 10 percent by weight or more, a photopolymn.
initiator, and water. The specified polymerizable oligomer or photopolymn. initiator reduces bleeding of the ink on recording media.

IT **249304-66-3**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet inks containing photopolymn. initiators and recording method)

RN 249304-66-3 CAPLUS

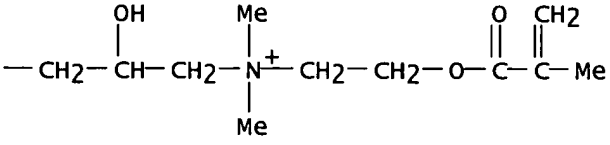
CN 1-Propanaminium, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[2-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyl-N-[2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl]-, dichloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Cl⁻

PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 20 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1998:268334 CAPLUS

DN 129:8587

TI Method and compositions for disrupting the epithelial barrier function

IN Elias, Peter M.; Feingold, Kenneth R.; Holleran, Walter M.; Thornfeldt, Carl R.

PA Regents of the University of California, USA; Cellegy Pharmaceuticals,

Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI WO 9817253	A1	19980430	WO 1997-US19343		19971022
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
			US 1996-733712	A	19961023
AU 9749193	A1	19980515	AU 1997-49193		19971022
			US 1996-733712	A	19961023
			WO 1997-US19343	W	19971022
US 6190894	B1	20010220	US 1998-58401		19980409
			US 1993-33811	B2	19930319
			US 1994-260559	B2	19940616
			US 1996-733712	B1	19961023
US 6562606	B1	20030513	US 2000-608568		20000630
			US 1993-33811	B2	19930319
			US 1994-260559	B2	19940616
			US 1996-733712	B1	19961023
			US 1998-58401	A1	19980409

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:
FAN 1994:686617

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI WO 9421271	A1	19940929	WO 1994-US3085		19940321
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
			US 1993-33811	A	19930319
IL 109036	A1	19981227	IL 1994-109036		19940318
			US 1993-33811	A	19930319
AU 9464136	A1	19941011	AU 1994-64136		19940321
			US 1993-33811	A	19930319
			WO 1994-US3085	W	19940321
EP 693932	A1	19960131	EP 1994-911673		19940321
R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE					
			US 1993-33811	A	19930319
			WO 1994-US3085	W	19940321
US 6190894	B1	20010220	US 1998-58401		19980409
			US 1993-33811	B2	19930319
			US 1994-260559	B2	19940616
			US 1996-733712	B1	19961023
US 6562606	B1	20030513	US 2000-608568		20000630
			US 1993-33811	B2	19930319
			US 1994-260559	B2	19940616
			US 1996-733712	B1	19961023
			US 1998-58401	A1	19980409

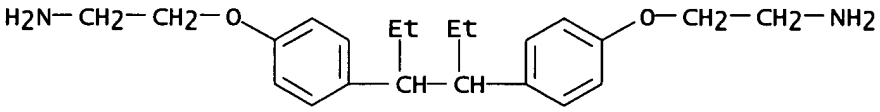
AB Epithelial barrier function is disrupted in a host in need of topical administration of a physiol. active substance by applying to the epithelium a barrier-disrupting amount of ≥1 agent selected from (1)

inhibitors of synthesis of ceramides, acylceramides, glucosylceramides, sphingomyelins, fatty acids, or cholesterol; (2) degradation enzymes for ceramides, acylceramides, glucosylceramides, or sphingomyelins; (3) inhibitors of degradation of phospholipids, glycosphingolipids, glucosylceramides, acylceramides, or sphingomyelins; and (4) inhibitors and stimulators of metabolic enzymes of free fatty acids, ceramides, and cholesterol. Thus, a combination of 5-tetradecyloxy-2-furancarboxylic acid (an inhibitor of acetyl-CoA carboxylase which is the rate-limiting enzyme in free fatty acid synthesis) and β-chloroalanine (an inhibitor of serine palmitoyltransferase, the rate-limiting enzyme in ceramide synthesis) increased delivery of lidocaine through mouse stratum corneum by 8-fold in vivo and increased transepidermal water loss. Thus, a combination of 5-tetradecyloxy-2-furancarboxylic acid (an inhibitor of acetyl-CoA carboxylase which is the rate-limiting enzyme in free fatty acid synthesis) and β-chloroalanine (an inhibitor of serine palmitoyltransferase, the rate-limiting enzyme in ceramide synthesis) increased delivery of lidocaine through mouse stratum corneum by 8-fold in vivo and increased transepidermal water loss.

IT **207351-41-5**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method and compns. for disrupting the epithelial barrier function)

RN 207351-41-5 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)di-4,1-phenyleneoxy]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1998:241516 CAPLUS

DN 129:23379

TI Steatohepatitis-inducing drugs cause mitochondrial dysfunction and lipid peroxidation in rat hepatocytes

AU Berson, Alain; De Beco, Virginie; Letteron, Philippe; Robin, Marie Anne; Moreau, Claire; El Kahwaji, Johny; Verthier, Nicole; Feldmann, Gerard; Fromentry, Bernard; Pessayre, Dominique

CS INSERM Unite 481 and Centre de Recherche sur les Hepatites Virales (Association Claude Bernard), Hopital Beaujon, Clichy, Fr.

SO Gastroenterology (1998), 114(4), 764-774
CODEN: GASTAB; ISSN: 0016-5085

PB W. B. Saunders Co.

DT Journal

LA English

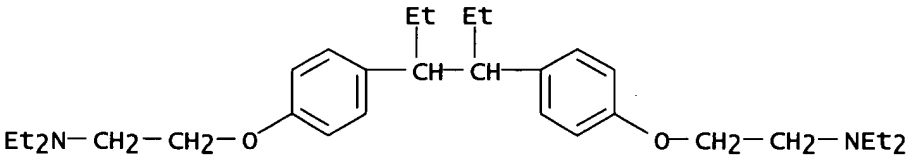
AB 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (DEAEH), amiodarone, and perhexiline cause steatohepatitis in humans. The mechanisms of these effects are unknown for DEAEH and have not been completely elucidated for amiodarone and perhexiline. The aim of this study was to determine these mechanisms. Rat liver mitochondria, cultured rat hepatocytes, or rats were treated with these drugs, and the effects on mitochondrial respiration, β-oxidation, reactive oxygen species formation, and lipid peroxidn. were determined DEAEH accumulated in mitochondria and inhibited carnitine palmitoyl transferase I and acyl-CoA dehydrogenases; it decreased β-oxidation and caused lipid deposits in hepatocytes. DEAEH also inhibited mitochondrial respiration

and decreased ATP levels in hepatocytes. DEAEH, amiodarone, and perhexiline augmented the mitochondrial formation of reactive oxygen species and caused lipid peroxidn. in rats. Like amiodarone and perhexiline, DEAEH accumulates in mitochondria, where it inhibits both β-oxidation (causing steatosis) and respiration. Inhibition of respiration decreases ATP and also increases the mitochondrial formation of reactive oxygen species. The latter oxidize fat deposits, causing lipid peroxidn. We suggest that ATP depletion and lipid peroxidn. may cause cell death and that lipid peroxidn. products may account, in part, for other steatohepatitis lesions.

IT **2691-45-4**, 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(steatohepatitis-inducing drugs cause mitochondrial dysfunction and lipid peroxidn. in rat hepatocytes)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 22 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1997:701876 CAPLUS

DN 127:347692

TI Coating composition as ink receiving layer on printing medium and image forming process

IN Noguchi, Hiromichi; Higuma, Masahiko; Sato, Yuko

PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	EP 802245	A1	19971022	EP 1997-106173		19970415
	EP 802245	B1	20011205			
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL					
				JP 1996-94058	A	19960416
				JP 1997-39048	A	19970224
				JP 1997-80194	A	19970331
	JP 10292137	A2	19981104	JP 1997-80194		19970331
	JP 3652057	B2	20050525			
				JP 1996-94058	A	19960416
				JP 1997-39048	A	19970224
	KR 228626	B1	19991101	KR 1997-13706		19970415
				JP 1996-94058	A	19960416
				JP 1997-39048	A	19970224
				JP 1997-80194	A	19970331
	CN 1167132	A	19971210	CN 1997-110735		19970416
	CN 1088733	B	20020807			

				JP 1996-94058	A 19960416
				JP 1997-39048	A 19970224
				JP 1997-80194	A 19970331

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 1999:790893

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6001466	A	19991214	US 1997-838122	19970415
				JP 1996-94058 A	19960416
				JP 1997-37048 A	19970224
				JP 1997-80194 A	19970331
	JP 10292137	A2	19981104	JP 1997-80194	19970331
	JP 3652057	B2	20050525		
				JP 1996-94058 A	19960416
				JP 1997-39048 A	19970224

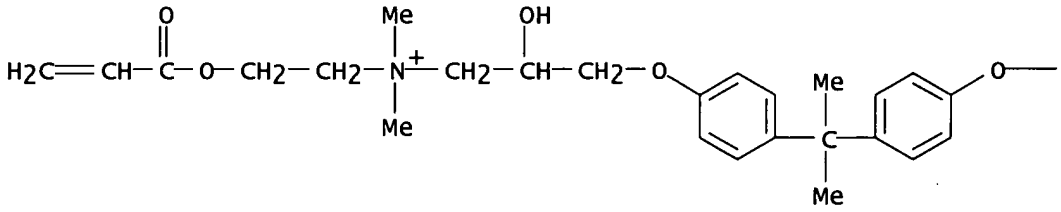
AB A coating composition comprising cationic fine particles of a crosslinked resin, of average particle diameter 0.1-100 μm and a H2O absorption capacity ≤25 times by volume, and a binder resin is coated on a base material film. Thus, a coating composition containing S-lec KX-1 aqueous solution binder and crosslinked particles prepared by the emulsion polymerization of polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether dimethylaminoethylacrylate adduct was applied onto PET base layer film (100 μm) and dried at 120° for 5 min to give a printing sheet for testing ink jet color printing methods for absorbing speed, print evenness, and fastness.

IT **198016-32-9P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked, particles; coating composition as ink receiving layer on printing medium)

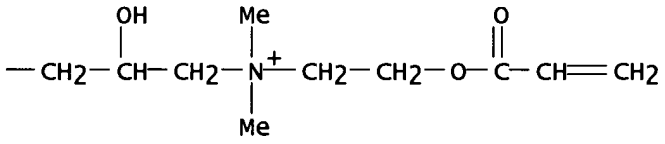
RN 198016-32-9 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[2-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyl-N-[2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



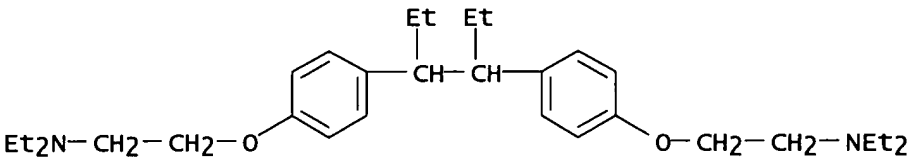
L17 ANSWER 23 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1997:303633 CAPLUS

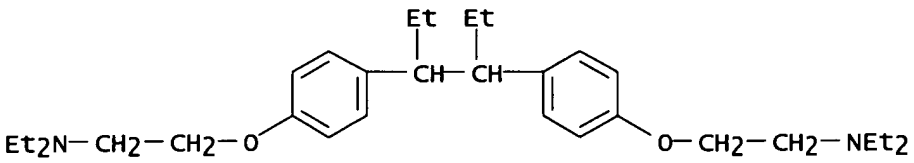
DN 127:3508

TI Drug-induced lipidosis

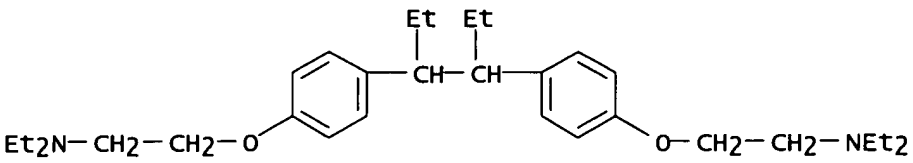
AU Miki, Hitoshi
CS Hyogo Prefectural Nishinomiya Hospital, Japan
SO Saishin Naikagaku Taikei (1996), Volume 11, 317-321. Editor(s): Imura, Hiroo. Publisher: Nakayama Shoten, Tokyo, Japan.
CODEN: 64JFAS
DT Conference; General Review
LA Japanese
AB A review with 13 refs., on pathol., symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of lipidosis induced by 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol and other drug.
IT **2691-45-4**, 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(drug-induced lipidosis)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 24 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1997:275923 CAPLUS
DN 126:312194
TI Effects of almitrine detriazinyl metabolite upon lysosomal alterations on rat cultured macrophages
AU Yamanaka, Yoshihiro; Mochizuki, Rika; Takeda, Toshiaki; Izawa, Yoshihiro; Yamaguchi, Itaru; Fujiwara, Kosaku
CS Pharmaceutical Development Research Laboratories, Teijin Ltd., Tokyo, 191, Japan
SO Journal of Toxicologic Pathology (1996), 9(4), 407-412
CODEN: JTPAE7; ISSN: 0914-9198
PB Japanese Society of Toxicologic Pathology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Phospholipidosis-inducing effects of difluorobenzhydrylpiperadine (DFBP) on cultured rat peritoneal macrophages were studied as compared with those of several amphiphilic drugs. At 24 h of exposure to DFBP as well as other amphiphilic drugs, intracytoplasmic acid hematin-stained inclusion bodies were dose-dependently produced in macrophages. Electron microscopy showed lamellar inclusion bodies in macrophages exposed to DFBP. Effective concns. for 30% positivity of treated cells were: 0.43 μM/diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol, 1.9 μM/perhexiline, 2.8 μM/quinacrine, 4.3 μM/DFBP, 11 μM/chlorcyclizine, and 14 μM/propranolol. Neither almitrine nor aspirin induced the cytoplasmic inclusion bodies.
IT **2691-45-4**, 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(effects of almitrine detriazinyl metabolite upon lysosomal alterations on rat cultured macrophages)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 25 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:556923 CAPLUS
DN 125:237606
TI Lysosomal storage of sulfated glycosaminoglycans induced by dicationic amphiphilic drug molecules: significance of the central planar ring system
AU Luellmann-Rauch, Renate; von Witzendorff, Burkhard
CS Department Anatomy, University Kiel, Kiel, D-24098, Germany
SO Pharmacology & Toxicology (Copenhagen) (1996), 79(3), 109-113
CODEN: PHTOEH; ISSN: 0901-9928
PB Munksgaard
DT Journal
LA English
AB The immunomodulatory drug tilorone (2,7-bis[2-(diethylamino)ethoxy]fluoren-9-one) and several congeners are known to disturb the lysosomal degradation of sulfated glycosaminoglycans and thereby induce lysosomal storage of glycosaminoglycans in cultured cells and intact organisms. The mols. of tilorone and congeners consist of a planar aromatic ring system sym. substituted with two aliphatic side chains each carrying a protonizable nitrogen. In a previous study it was proposed that non-degradable glycosaminoglycan-drug complexes are formed by electrostatic interactions and that addnl. intermol. interactions between the drug mols. due to electronic coupling of their central planar ring system are important for formation and stabilization of the glycosaminoglycan-drug complexes and thus for the drug side effect in question. The significance of the central planar ring system was tested in the present study by comparing tilorone and the compound bis(β-diethylamino-ethylether)hexestrol (DH) with respect to their potencies to cause lysosomal glycosaminoglycan storage in cultured bovine corneal fibroblasts. DH has the same side chains as tilorone, but its central apolar moiety lacks planarity. At a concentration (1.75 μM) which did not cause enhanced secretion of the lysosomal enzyme β-hexosaminidase (E.C. 3.2.1.52), DH was significantly less potent than tilorone in causing storage of [35S]glycosaminoglycans. This is taken as support of the hypothesis that the planar tricyclic ring system is essential for the high potency of tilorone and its congeners to exert this adverse action.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(lysosomal storage of sulfated glycosaminoglycans induced by dicationic amphiphilic drug mols. tilorone and its analog)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

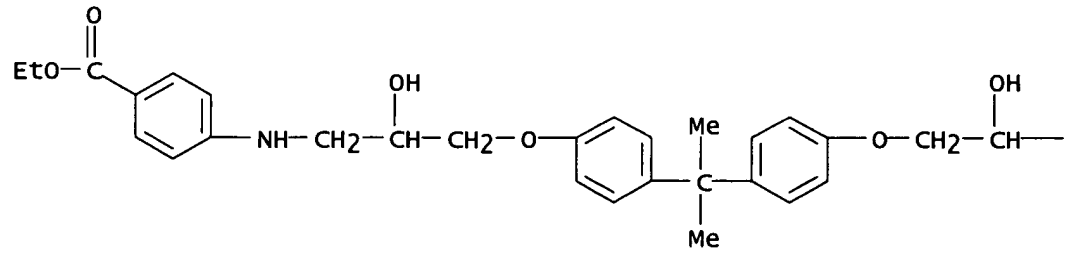


L17 ANSWER 26 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:387625 CAPLUS
DN 125:115380
TI Novel epoxy-based polyamides. Part 1.
AU Baraiya, Rajesh; Thakkar, Jatin R.
CS Dep. Chem., Sardar Patel Univ., Gujarat, India
SO International Journal of Polymeric Materials (1996), 32(1-4), 119-123
CODEN: IJPMCS; ISSN: 0091-4037
PB Gordon & Breach
DT Journal
LA English
AB Ethoxycarbonyl-terminated diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA) was prepared by reaction of the DGEBA with Et 4-aminobenzoate. The title polyamides (PAs) were prepared by the condensation of the diester with various aliphatic diamines viz., 1,2-ethylenediamine (EDA), 1,3-propylenediamine (PDA), 1,4-butylenediamine (BDA), and 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (HMDA). The resultant novel epoxy resin based PAs were characterized by IR spectroscopy and number average mol. weight As produced, polyamides may act as epoxy curing agent. The kinetic study of the PA-epoxy resin system was established by differential scanning calorimetry, and the kinetic parameters were evaluated. Neat PA-epoxy cured products were also characterized by thermogravimetric anal.
IT **179727-45-8P 179727-46-9P 179727-47-0P**
179727-48-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(crosslinked; preparation, properties, and crosslinking kinetics of epoxy-based polyamide crosslinking agents for epoxy resins)
RN 179727-45-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 1,2-ethanediamine and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

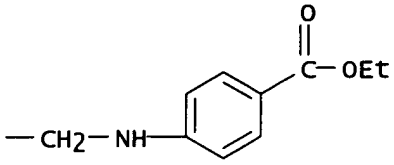
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

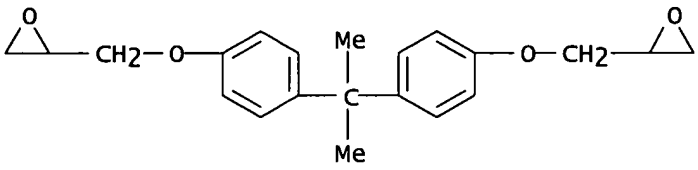


PAGE 1-B



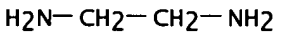
CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 107-15-3
CMF C2 H8 N2

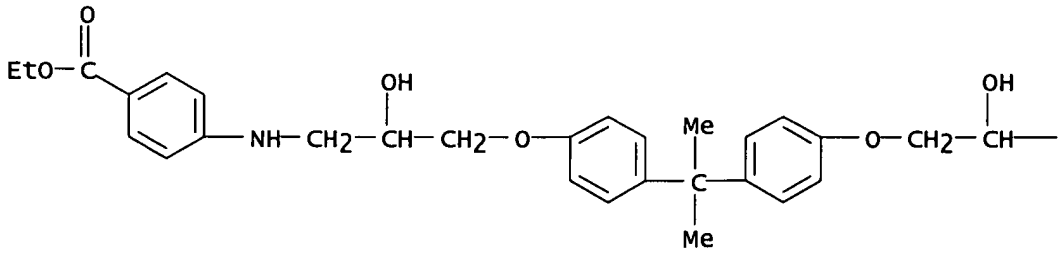


RN 179727-46-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] and 1,3-propanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A



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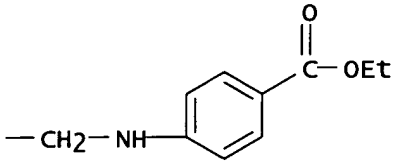
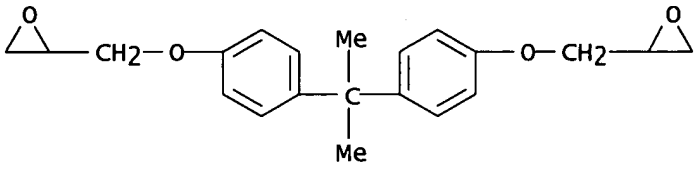


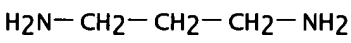
CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 109-76-2
CMF C3 H10 N2

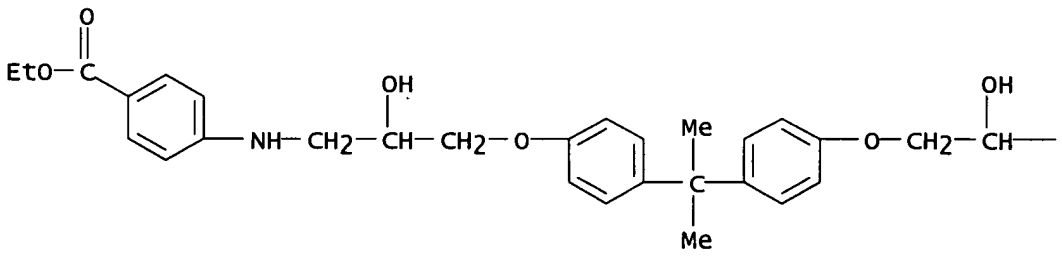


RN 179727-47-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 1,4-butanediamine and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A



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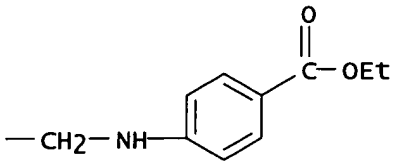
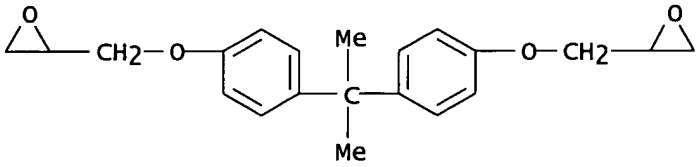


CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 110-60-1
CMF C4 H12 N2

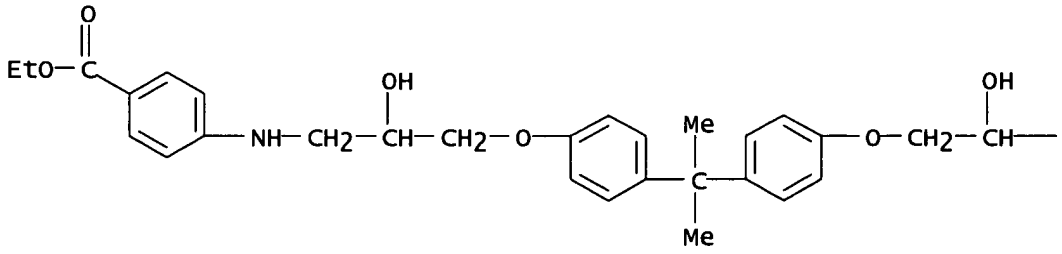
$H_2N-(CH_2)_4-NH_2$

RN 179727-48-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 1,6-hexanediamine and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

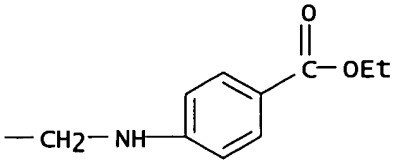
CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

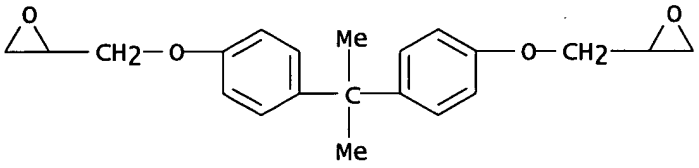


PAGE 1-B



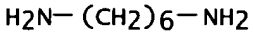
CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



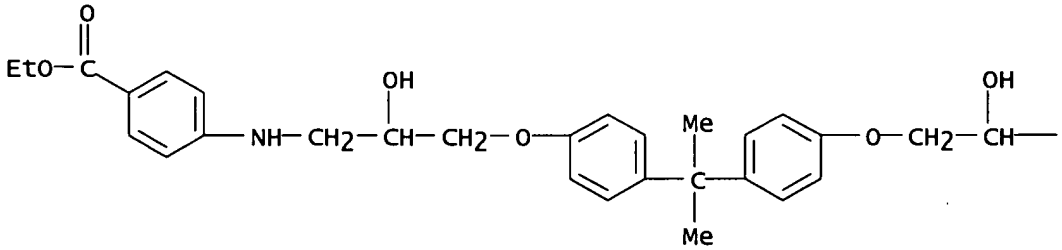
CM 3

CRN 124-09-4
CMF C6 H16 N2

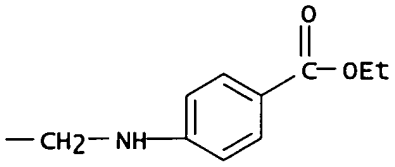


IT **179727-40-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation, properties, and crosslinking kinetics of epoxy-based polyamide crosslinking agents for epoxy resins)
RN 179727-40-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



IT **179308-77-1P 179308-78-2P 179308-79-3P**
179308-80-6P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oligomeric; preparation, properties, and crosslinking kinetics of epoxy-based polyamide crosslinking agents for epoxy resins)

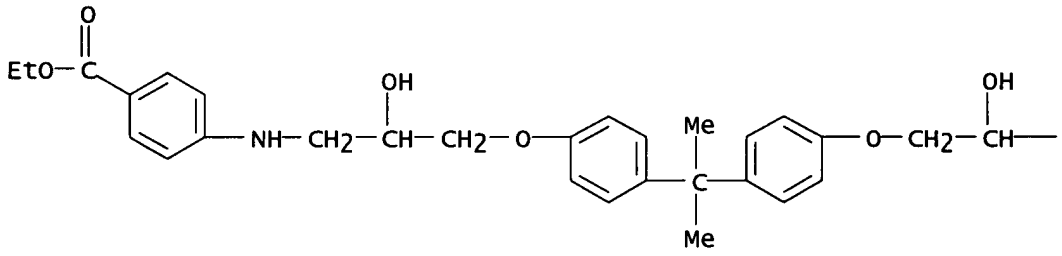
RN 179308-77-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 1,2-ethanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A



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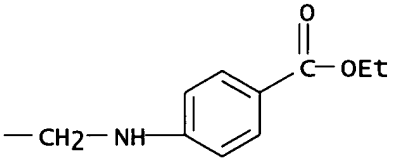
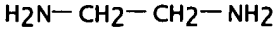


CM 2

CRN 107-15-3
CMF C2 H8 N2

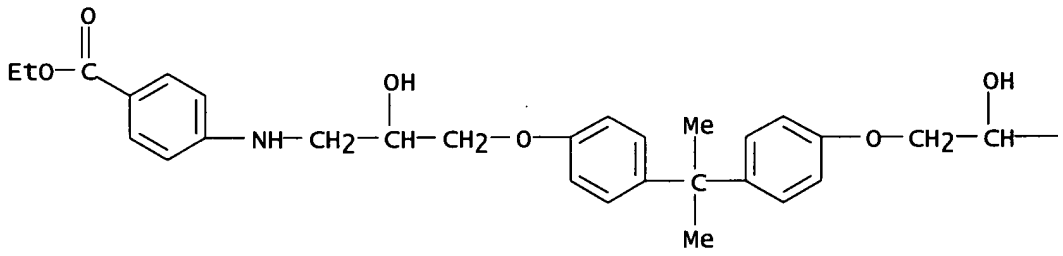


RN 179308-78-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 1,3-propanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A



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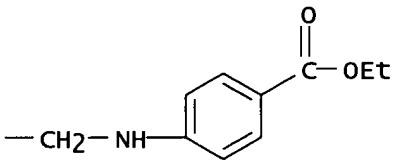


CM 2

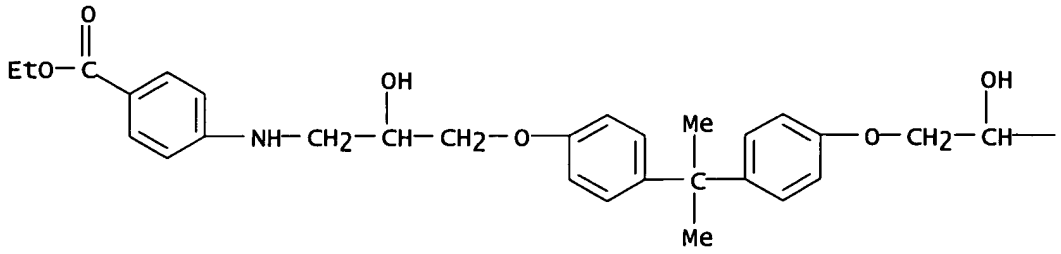
CRN 109-76-2
CMF C3 H10 N2

RN 179308-79-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 1,4-butanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A



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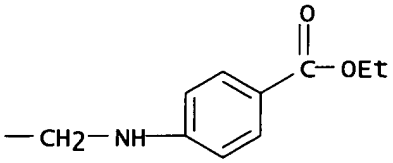


CM 2

CRN 110-60-1
CMF C4 H12 N2

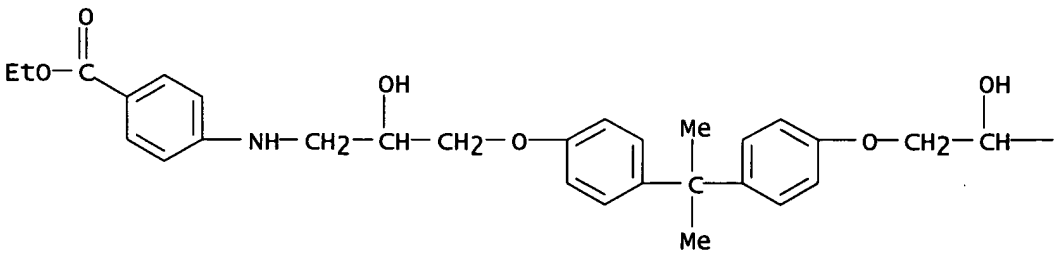
$H_2N-(CH_2)_4-NH_2$

RN 179308-80-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis-, diethyl ester, polymer with 1,6-hexanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179727-40-3
CMF C39 H46 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A



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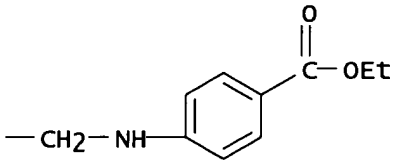
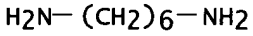


CM 2

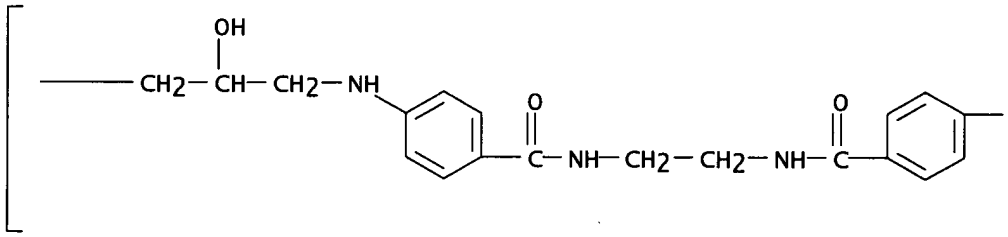
CRN 124-09-4
CMF C6 H16 N2



IT **179727-41-4P 179727-42-5P 179727-43-6P**
179727-44-7P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(oligomeric; preparation, properties, and crosslinking kinetics of epoxy-based polyamide crosslinking agents for epoxy resins)

RN 179727-41-4 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,2-ethanediyliminocarbonyl-1,4-phenyleneimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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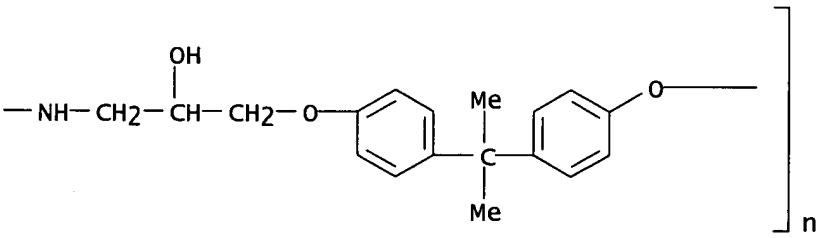
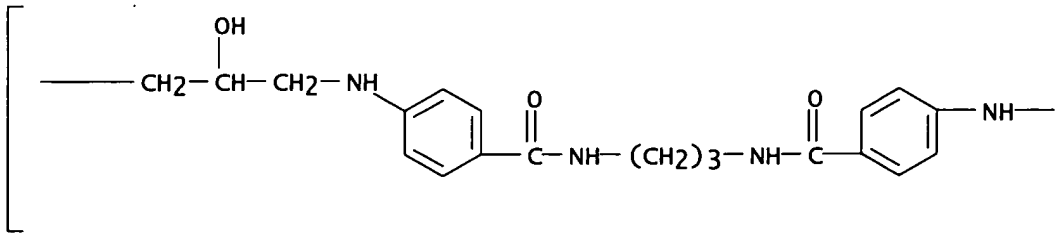


RN 179727-42-5 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,3-propanediyliminocarbonyl-

1,4-phenyleneimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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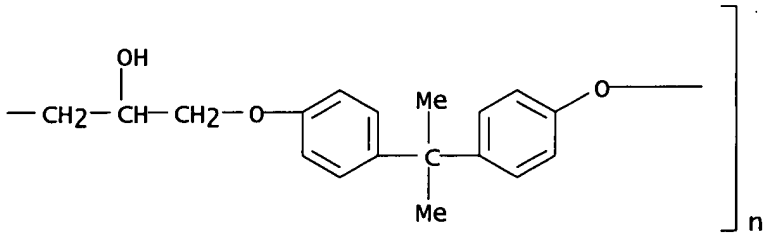
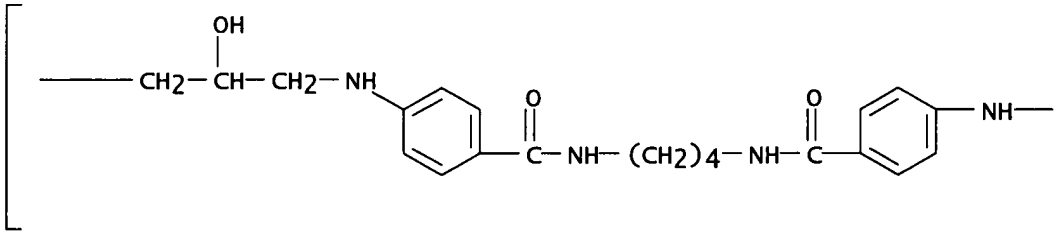


RN 179727-43-6 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,4-butanediyliminocarbonyl-1,4-phenyleneimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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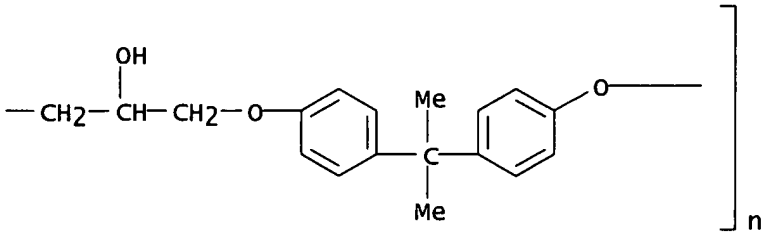
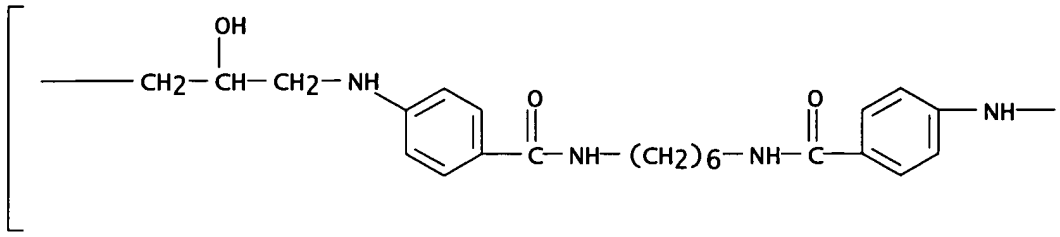
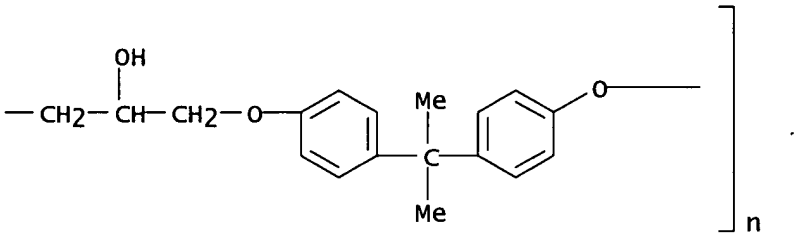


RN 179727-44-7 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,6-hexanediyliminocarbonyl-1,4-phenyleneimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

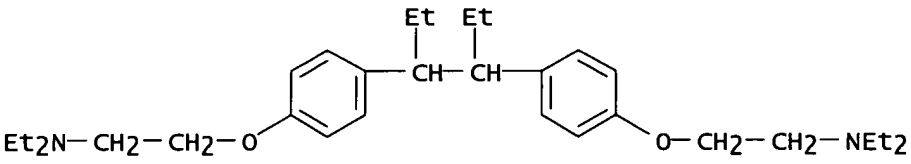


L17 ANSWER 27 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:312946 CAPLUS
DN 125:48427
TI Aminoglycoside antibiotics prevent the formation of non-bilayer structures in negatively-charged membranes. Comparative studies using fusogenic (bis(β-diethylaminoethylether)hexestrol) and aggregating (spermine) agents
AU van Bambeke, Francoise; Mingeot-Leclercq, Marie-Paule; Brasseur, Robert; M. Tulkens, Paul; Schanck, Andre
CS Unitede Pharmacologie Cellulaire et Moleculaire, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belg.
SO Chemistry and Physics of Lipids (1996), 79(2), 123-135
CODEN: CPLIA4; ISSN: 0009-3084
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB Aminoglycoside antibiotics cause aggregation but not fusion of neg.-charged liposomes at an extent proportional to their capacity to interact with acidic phospholipids (Van Bambeke et al., 1995, Eur. J. Pharmacol., 289, 321-333). To understand why aggregation is not followed by fusion, we have examined here the influence of two aminoglycosides with markedly different toxic potential (gentamicin > isepamicin) on lipid phase transition in neg.-charged liposomes using 31P-NMR spectroscopy, in comparison with spermine (an aggregating agent) and bis(β-diethylaminoethylether)hexestrol or DEH (a fusogenic cationic amphiphile). Gentamicin, spermine, and, to a lesser extent, isepamicin inhibit the appearance of the isotropic signal seen upon warming of control liposomes

and denoting the presence of mobile structures. This non-bilayer signal appeared most prominently when liposomes were incubated with DEH, a strong fusogenic agent. We conclude that aminoglycosides, like spermine, have the potential to prevent membrane fusion, by inhibiting the development of a critical change in membrane organization, which is associated with fusion. We suggest that this capacity could be a determinant in aminoglycoside toxicity.

IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(aminoglycoside antibiotics prevent the formation of non-bilayer structures in neg.-charged membranes. Comparative studies using fusogenic (bis(β-diethylaminoethylether)hexestrol) and aggregating (spermine) agents)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 28 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1995:789146 CAPLUS
DN 123:198439
TI Method for preparing and selecting pharmaceutically useful non-peptide compounds from a structurally diverse universal library
IN Pavia, Michael Raymond; Whitesides, George McClelland; Hangauer, David Garry, Jr.; Hediger, Mark Edward
PA Sphinx Pharmaceuticals Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI WO 9504277	A1	19950209	WO 1994-US7780		19940707
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN					
RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
			US 1993-101074	A	19930803
			US 1994-239542	A	19940508
CA 2168886	AA	19950209	CA 1994-2168886		19940707
			US 1993-101074	A	19930803
			US 1994-239542	A	19940508
AU 9473293	A1	19950228	AU 1994-73293		19940707
			US 1993-101074	A	19930803
			US 1994-239542	A	19940508
			WO 1994-US7780	W	19940707
EP 712493	A1	19960522	EP 1994-923427		19940707
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
			US 1993-101074	A	19930803

			US 1994-239542	A	19940508
			WO 1994-US7780	W	19940707
JP 09504511	T2	19970506	JP 1994-505836		19940707
			US 1993-101074	A	19930803
			US 1994-239542	A	19940508
			WO 1994-US7780	W	19940707
ZA 9405731	A	19950307	ZA 1994-5731		19940802
			US 1993-101074	A	19930803

OS MARPAT 123:198439

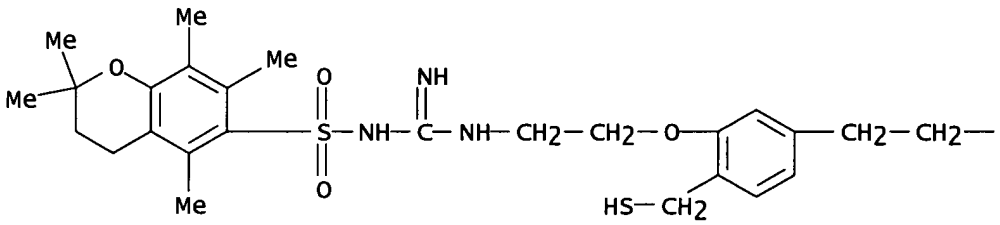
AB Methods are described for rapidly generating large, rationally designed libraries of structurally diverse, low-mol.-weight compds., using a multicombinatorial approach. More specifically, the method concerns preparation of libraries of certain biphenyl derivs., or analogous concatenated bicyclic aromatic or heteroarom. systems, in several steps, including: (1) providing a solid support with a cleavable linker; (2) preparing a 1st "scaffold", which is a substituted benzene or analogous unit bearing moieties suitable for coupling to both the support and a 2nd scaffold; (3) coupling the 1st scaffold to the support via the linker; (4) preparing a 2nd scaffold which bears a moiety for linking to the 1st scaffold; (5) coupling the 2nd scaffold to the 1st; and (6) cleaving the final product from the linker on the support. The method, including addnl. steps for modification of functional groups in both the unattached and attached scaffolds, was applied to preparation of compds. I [X = bond, n = 1; X = C.tplbond.C, CH:CH, CH2CH2, CH2, n = 2], which are potential bradykinin antagonists (no data).

IT **167764-40-1DP**, resin-bound **167764-46-7DP**, resin-bound
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of biphenyl derivs. and analogs via combinatorial library method)

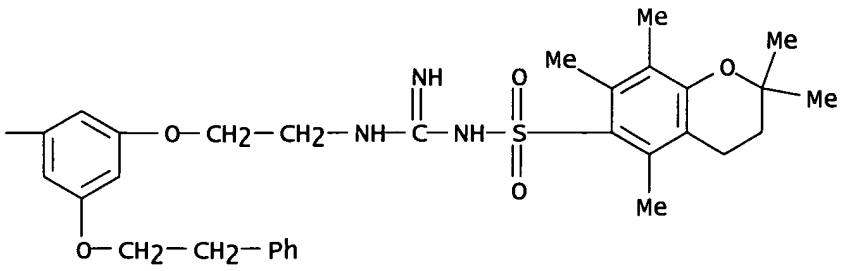
RN 167764-40-1 CAPLUS

CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-[[[2-[3-[2-[3-[2-[[[[(3,4-dihydro-2,2,5,7,8-pentamethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]iminomethyl]amino]ethoxy]-4-(mercaptomethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-5-(2-phenylethoxy)phenoxy]ethyl]amino]iminomethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2,2,5,7,8-pentamethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

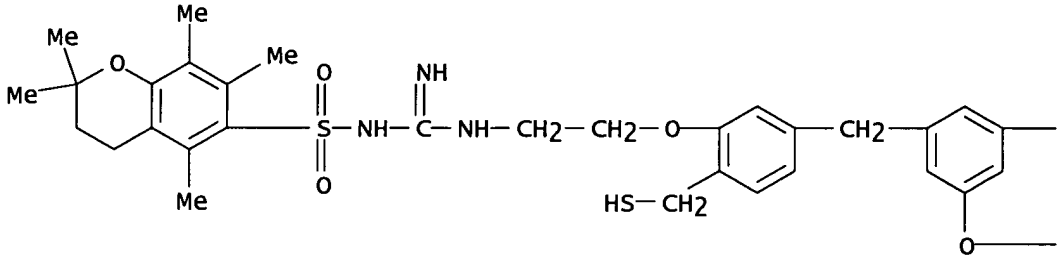


PAGE 1-B

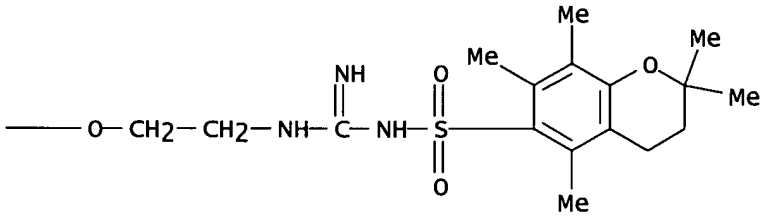


RN 167764-46-7 CAPLUS
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-[[[2-[3-[[3-[2-[[[[(3,4-dihydro-2,2,5,7,8-pentamethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]iminomethyl]amino]ethoxy]-4-(mercaptomethyl)phenyl]methyl]-5-(2-phenylethoxy)phenoxy]ethyl]amino]iminomethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2,2,5,7,8-pentamethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

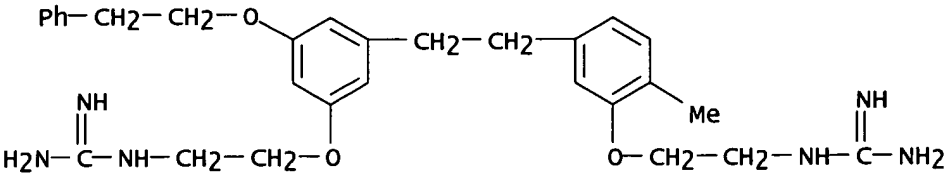
PAGE 1-A



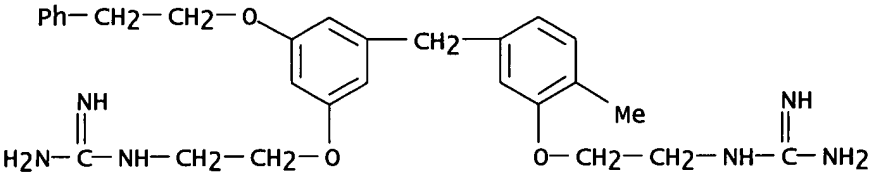
PAGE 1-B



IT **167764-41-2P 167764-47-8P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of biphenyl derivs. and analogs via combinatorial library method)
RN 167764-41-2 CAPLUS
CN Guanidine, [2-[3-[2-[3-[2-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]ethoxy]-4-methylphenyl]ethyl]-5-(2-phenylethoxy)phenoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 167764-47-8 CAPLUS
CN Guanidine, [2-[3-[[3-[2-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]ethoxy]-4-methylphenyl]methyl]-5-(2-phenylethoxy)phenoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

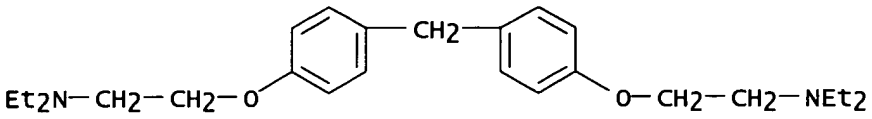


L17 ANSWER 29 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1995:237206 CAPLUS
DN 122:23229
TI Study of the effects of basic di- and tri-phenyl derivatives on malignant cell proliferation: an example of the application of Correspondence Factor Analysis to structure-activity relationships (SAR)
AU Gilbert, Jacques; Dore, Jean-Christophe; Bignon, Eric; Pons, Michel; Ojasoo, Tiiu
CS CNRS, CERCOA, Thiais, 94320, Fr.
SO Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships (1994), 13(3), 262-74
CODEN: QSARDI; ISSN: 0931-8771
PB VCH
DT Journal
LA English
AB The descriptive multivariate method known as Correspondence Factor Anal. (CFA) was used to establish correlations between the structures of three chemical classes of compds. (triphenylacrylonitriles (TPEs), diphenylethylenes (DPEs), and diphenylalkyls) substituted in the para position by either hydroxy or basic groups and their responses in a battery of three biochem. tests, namely the induction of the proliferation of the MCF7 human breast cancer cell-line, the estrogen-irreversible inhibition of MCF7 cell proliferation (herein denoted cytotoxicity), and binding to the estrogen receptor (ER). The power of CFA was illustrated by performing several analyses: (a) Construction of factorial maps that described only the specificity of the response of the TPE population in the tests or both the specificity and amplitude of the response; (b) Use of the factorial maps as math. models for the introduction of new variables. These variables were either further biochem. tests (cytotoxicity under different conditions, inhibition of the activation of protein kinase C) on which the TPE population had been screened or further compds. (DPEs and diphenylalkyls). Relationships among the different tests were thus assessed as well as affiliations of the new compds. with TPEs. The analyses revealed the importance of the presence and configuration of hydroxy groups in ER binding and cell proliferation, but also the ability of non-hydroxylated compds. to induce cell growth independently of their relative affinity for ER. Cytotoxicity could be related to the presence of basic groups but also to resonance of conjugated bis-para-hydroxy di-Ph derivs. Overall, the analyses stressed

the complexity of the relationships between growth-promoting and growth-inhibitor potential of the test-compound populations and suggested the involvement of multiple mechanisms of action.

IT **159860-02-3**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(application of Correspondence Factor Anal. to structure-activity relationship of basic di- and tri-Ph derivs. on malignant cell proliferation)

RN 159860-02-3 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



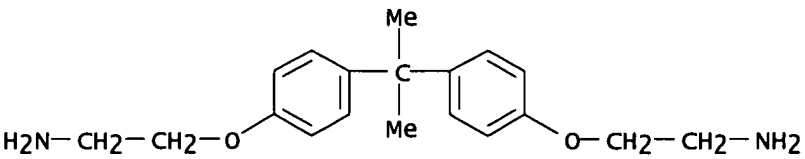
L17 ANSWER 30 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1994:163666 CAPLUS
DN 120:163666
TI Preparation of phenoxyethanamines
IN Su, Wei Yang; Speranza, George P.
PA Texaco Chemical Co., USA
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5276192	A	19940104	US 1991-689388	19910422
				US 1991-689388	19910422

OS CASREACT 120:163666; MARPAT 120:163666
AB A process for preparing the title compds. comprises reaction of a phenol with a 2-oxazoline to produce an amide ether intermediate, followed by its hydrolysis with H2O in presence of H3PO4 catalyst. Yield of the desired phenoxyethanamines is often 98% or better, requiring no subsequent purification 2-Methyloxazoline and PhOH were heated to 160° for 6 h to give N-[1-(2-phenoxyethyl)]acetamide which was refluxed with H2PO4 and H2O for 8 h to give 2-phenoxyethanamine in 98% yield.

IT **74228-86-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, improved process for)

RN 74228-86-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 31 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1994:9676 CAPLUS
DN 120:9676
TI Hardenable epoxy resin composition
IN Murphey, Joseph R.; Totty, Kenneth D.; Anderson, Randy
PA Halliburton Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	EP 528595	A1	19930224	EP 1992-307199		19920806
	R: DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL					
				US 1991-746850	A	19910819
	US 5232961	A	19930803	US 1991-746850		19910819
	CA 2076333	AA	19930220	CA 1992-2076333		19920818
				US 1991-746850	A	19910819
	AU 9221120	A1	19930225	AU 1992-21120		19920818
	AU 648683	B2	19940428			
				US 1991-746850	A	19910819
	BR 9203199	A	19930406	BR 1992-3199		19920818
				US 1991-746850	A	19910819

OS MARPAT 120:9676
AB The composition, useful for consolidating particulates into hard permeable masses, comprises a polyepoxide, ≥1 water-immiscible diluent to lower the viscosity, and an adduct of bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin condensate (I) with an aliphatic amine. Thus, Epon 828 100, Bu glycidyl ether 12, A 1120 2, I-1,4-diaminocyclohexane adduct 64, MeOH 49, Bu lactate 6, and 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol 2-ethylhexanoate 6 parts was slurried, aqueous gel-containing surfactant and sand were added, and Na2S2O8 gel breaker, (HOCH2CH2)3N, and fumaric acid-NaOH solution as crosslinker added. Curing at 120°F for 20 h gave crosslinked gel with compressive strength 600 psi and gel break 3-4 h.
IT **149899-24-1**
RL: USES (Uses)
(gels, for consolidation of particulates)
RN 149899-24-1 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with (butoxymethyl)oxirane, (chloromethyl)oxirane and 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(4-aminocyclohexyl)amino]-2-propanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 149899-23-0
CMF C33 H52 N4 O4

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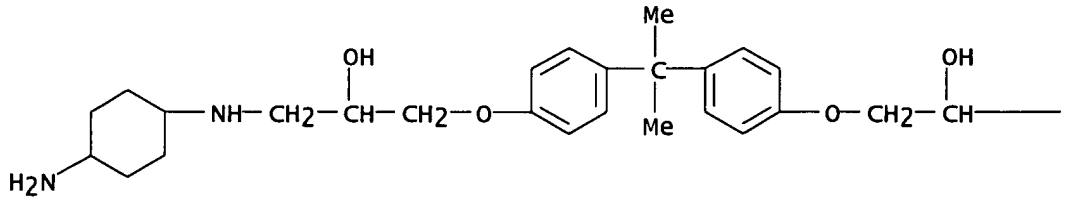
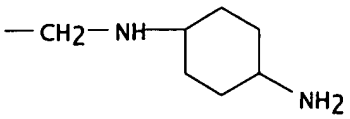
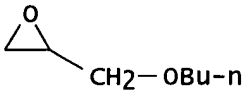


PAGE 1-B



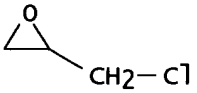
CM 2

CRN 2426-08-6
CMF C7 H14 O2



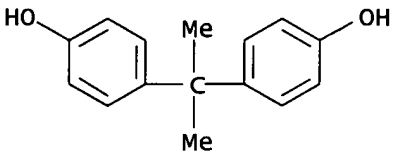
CM 3

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



CM 4

CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



L17 ANSWER 32 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1993:497505 CAPLUS
DN 119:97505
TI Epoxy resin compositions
IN Hirai, Osamu; Sugiura, Minoru; Saito, Takayuki; Okamoto, Tadashi
PA Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent

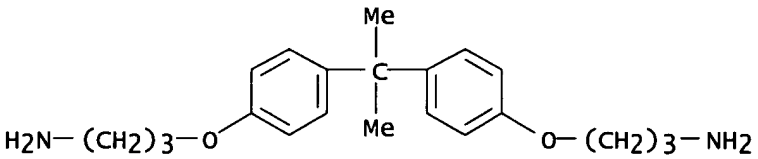
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04325520	A2	19921113	JP 1991-96591	19910426
				JP 1991-96591	19910426

OS MARPAT 119:97505
AB Title compns., flexible with good adhesive strength, comprise epoxy resins and p-H2NR1OC6H4C6H4OR1NH2-p or (p-H2NR1OC6H4)2R2 (R1 = C3-4 alkylene; R2 = C1-3 alkylene, O, S, SO2). Thus, a mixture of 100 parts Epikote 828 and 45 parts 2,2-[4-(3-aminopropoxy)phenyl]propane was cured at room temperature for 24 h and then at 70° for 1 h with flexural modulus 3.1 GPa, deflection at rupture 16%, and adhesive strength 36.6 MPa.
IT **148695-40-3P**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(adhesives, preparation of, flexible, with good adhesion)
RN 148695-40-3 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane and 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[1-propanamine] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

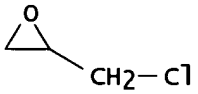
CM 1

CRN 4835-05-6
CMF C21 H30 N2 O2



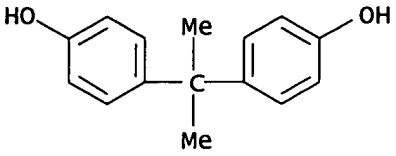
CM 2

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O

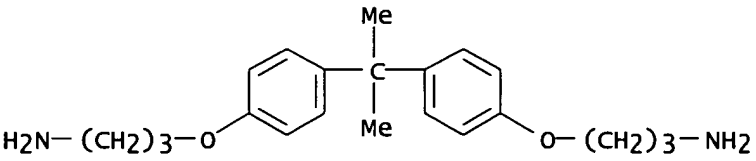


CM 3

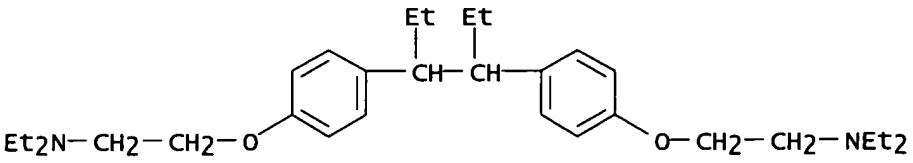
CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



IT **4835-05-6P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, crosslinking agent, for epoxy resins)
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 33 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1992:400277 CAPLUS
DN 117:277
TI Mechanism of allergic cross-reactions. I. Multispecific binding of ligands to a mouse monoclonal anti-DNP IgE antibody
AU Varga, Janos M.; Kalchschmid, Gertrud; Klein, Georg F.; Fritsch, Peter
CS Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Innsbruck, Innsbruck, 6020, Austria
SO Molecular Immunology (1991), 28(6), 641-54
CODEN: MOIMD5; ISSN: 0161-5890
DT Journal
LA English
AB A recently developed solid-phase binding assay was used to investigate the specificity of ligand binding to a mouse monoclonal anti-dinitrophenyl IgE (I). All DNP-amino acids, that were tested inhibited the binding of the radio-labeled I to DNP covalently attached to polystyrene microplates; however, the concentration for 50% inhibition varied within four orders of magnitude, DNP-L-serine being the most and DNP-L-proline the least potent inhibitor. In addition to DNP analogs, a large number of drugs and other compds. were tested for their ability to compete with DNP for the binding site of I. At the concentration used for screening, 59% of compds. had no significant inhibition; 19% inhibited the binding of I more than 50%. Several families of compds. (tetracyclines, polymyxins, phenothiazines, salicylates, and quinones) that were effective competitors were found. Within these families, changes in the functional groups attached to the family stem had major effects on the affinity of ligand binding. The occurrence frequencies of interactions of ligands with I is in good agreement with the semi-empirical model for multispecific antibody-ligand interactions.
IT **69-14-7**, Trimanyl
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(binding of, to anti-dinitrophenol monoclonal antibody, allergic cross-reaction mechanism in relation to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 34 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1992:152023 CAPLUS
DN 116:152023
TI Preparation of poly(1,3,2-oxazaphospholidine) stabilizers
IN Hofmann, Peter; Odorisio, Paul A.; Cunkle, Glen T.; Sabrsula, Don
PA Ciba-Geigy Corp., USA
SO U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	US 5075481	A	19911224	US 1990-572729		19900823
	EP 473543	A2	19920304	EP 1991-810646		19910814
	EP 473543	A3	19920527			
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT					
				US 1990-572729	A	19900823
				US 1990-572747	A	19900823
				US 1990-572749	A	19900823
	CA 2049651	AA	19920224	CA 1991-2049651		19910821
				US 1990-572729	A	19900823
				US 1990-572747	A	19900823
				US 1990-572749	A	19900823
	JP 04244093	A2	19920901	JP 1991-234066		19910821
				US 1990-572729	A	19900823
				US 1990-572747	A	19900823
				US 1990-572749	A	19900823
	US 5147911	A	19920915	US 1991-764022		19910923
				US 1990-572729	A3	19900823

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:
FAN 1992:129254

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	US 5075483	A	19911224	US 1990-572749		19900823
	EP 473543	A2	19920304	EP 1991-810646		19910814
	EP 473543	A3	19920527			
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT					
				US 1990-572729	A	19900823
				US 1990-572747	A	19900823
				US 1990-572749	A	19900823
	CA 2049651	AA	19920224	CA 1991-2049651		19910821
				US 1990-572729	A	19900823
				US 1990-572747	A	19900823
				US 1990-572749	A	19900823
	JP 04244093	A2	19920901	JP 1991-234066		19910821
				US 1990-572729	A	19900823
				US 1990-572747	A	19900823

				US 1990-572749	A 19900823
	US 5147909	A	19920915	US 1991-764021	19910923
				US 1990-572749	A3 19900823

FAN 1992:152022

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5075484	A	19911224	US 1990-572747	19900823
	EP 473543	A2	19920304	EP 1991-810646	19910814
	EP 473543	A3	19920527		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
				US 1990-572729 A	19900823
				US 1990-572747 A	19900823
				US 1990-572749 A	19900823
	CA 2049651	AA	19920224	CA 1991-2049651	19910821
				US 1990-572729 A	19900823
				US 1990-572747 A	19900823
				US 1990-572749 A	19900823
	JP 04244093	A2	19920901	JP 1991-234066	19910821
				US 1990-572729 A	19900823
				US 1990-572747 A	19900823
				US 1990-572749 A	19900823
	US 5147910	A	19920915	US 1991-764262	19910923
				US 1990-572747 A3	19900823

OS MARPAT 116:152023

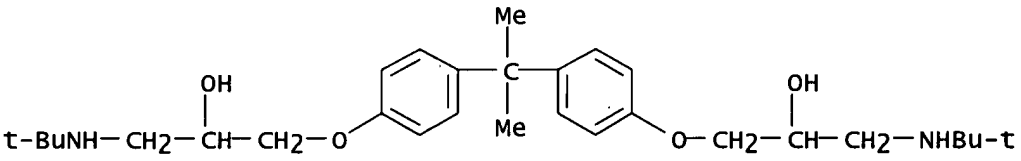
AB Title compds. [I; n = 1-4; R1 = (cyclo)alkyl), (substituted) phenylalkyl, aryl; R2-R4 = R1; R3R4 = C3-6 alkylene; T = bond, O, S, SO, SO2, CO, alkylimino, (O-, S-, SO2-, CO-, phenylene-, alkylimino-interrupted) aliphatic hydrocarbyl], were prepared Thus, 2,2,15,15-tetramethyl-5,12-dihydroxy-3,14-diaza-7,10-dioxahexadecane, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-[2-(n-octadecyloxycarbonyl)ethyl]phenylphosphorodichlorodite, and Et3N reacted in CH2Cl2 to give title compound II. II at 0.05 weight% in a polypropylene formulation reduced yellowness according to ASTM method D-1925 from 18.2 (controls) to 15.6.

IT **139626-23-6**

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation of, with phosphorodichlorodite, in preparation of oxazaphospholidine stabilizers)

RN 139626-23-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 35 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1991:634793 CAPLUS

DN 115:234793

TI Aqueous compositions for multilayer electrodip coatings

IN Budde, Bettina; Gruetter, Roland; Klein, Klausjoerg

PA Herberts G.m.b.H., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	DE 3940782	A1	19910613	DE 1989-3940782		19891209
	CA 2031671	AA	19910610	CA 1990-2031671		19901206
				DE 1989-3940782	A	19891209
	EP 433783	A1	19910626	EP 1990-123408		19901206
	EP 433783	B1	19940316			
	R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, NL, SE					
				DE 1989-3940782	A	19891209
	ES 2053062	T3	19940716	ES 1990-123408		19901206
				DE 1989-3940782	A	19891209
	JP 03252465	A2	19911111	JP 1990-413577		19901207
				DE 1989-3940782	A	19891209

AB The title compns., giving films with good adhesion, impact resistance, and edge covering, contain H2O-dispersible binders containing 5-75% (on solids) particles (diameter 0.1-100 μm, glass temperature ≥70°) prepared from aminoplasts and/or phenolic resins and polymers [weight-average mol. weight (Mw) >100,000] containing ≥70% (meth)acrylonitrile. Thus, heating 647 g reaction product of 800 g linseed oil and 200 g maleic anhydride (I) with 1623 g Alresat KM 201 (rosin-I-glycerol ester) at 160° for 1 h, neutralizing with 82 g Et3N at 100°, and adding 1946 g H2O gave a binder dispersion. Milling 500 g this dispersion with 48 g urea resin (particle size 1-22 μm, glass temperature 85°) and 72 g 93:7 acrylonitrile-Me acrylate copolymer (Mw >100,000, glass temperature >90°, particle size 1-95 μm) and adding 1100 g binder dispersion and 1480 g H2O gave a composition forming smooth, elastic, anodic electrodip coatings.

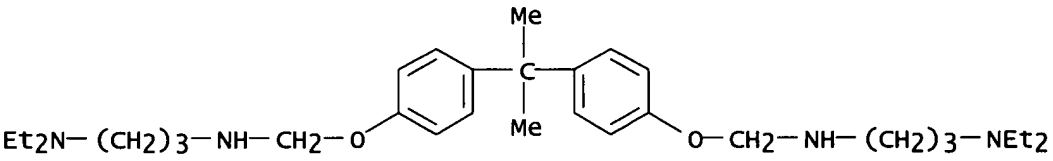
IT **137288-96-1D**, reaction products with glyceridyl neocarboxylates
RL: USES (Uses)
(binders, for waterborne electrophoretic coating compns.)

RN 137288-96-1 CAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, (3-isocyanatomethylphenyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol] and N,N''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[N',N'-diethyl-1,3-propanediamine] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

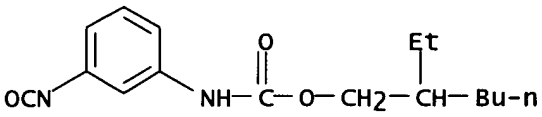
CM 1

CRN 137288-95-0
CMF C31 H52 N4 O2



CM 2

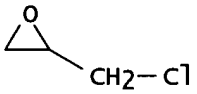
CRN 54634-94-5
CMF C17 H24 N2 O3
CCI IDS



D1—Me

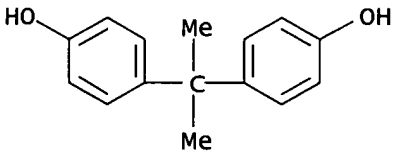
CM 3

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



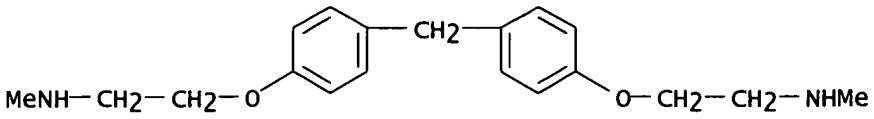
CM 4

CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



L17 ANSWER 36 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1991:405035 CAPLUS
DN 115:5035
TI New agents to increase the permeability of the outer membrane of Escherichia coli
AU Katsu, Takashi
CS Fac. Pharm. Sci., Okayama Univ., Tsushima, 700, Japan
SO Biochemistry International (1991), 23(2), 413-18
CODEN: BIINDF; ISSN: 0158-5231
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two diamines were prepared to investigate the structure-activity relation required for an increase in the permeability of the outer membrane of E. coli. One diamine, bis[4-(2-methylaminoethoxy)phenyl]methane dihydrochloride, increased the permeability of the membrane, while the other diamine, 1,4-bis(2-methylaminoethoxy)benzene dihydrochloride, did not. The result indicated that a bulky hydrophobic moiety is required to increase permeability.
IT **134314-53-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(outer membrane permeability of Escherichia coli enhancement by)
RN 134314-53-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N-methyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 37 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1990:613277 CAPLUS
DN 113:213277
TI Storage-stable and rapid curing one-component epoxy resin composition
IN Chen, Chen Chi; Reuille, Pamela Sue
PA W. R. Grace and Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	EP 365984	A2	19900502	EP 1989-119304		19891018
	EP 365984	A3	19910814			
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
				US 1988-262368	A	19881025
	JP 02158619	A2	19900619	JP 1989-276176		19891025
				US 1988-262368	A	19881025

AB The title compns., useful for encapsulating semiconductors, comprise epoxy resin, organic anhydrides, and polyamines CMe2(p-C6H4OCH2CH(OH)CH2CH2R)2 [I; R = NHCH2CH2CH2NEt2 (70%) and NHCH2CH2NHC6H4 (30%)]. A uniform mixture of diglycidyl bisphenol A epoxy resin 10, methylhexahydrophthalic anhydride 9, and I 0.4 g was cured at 135° for 90 min, giving a resin with glass temperature 82°.

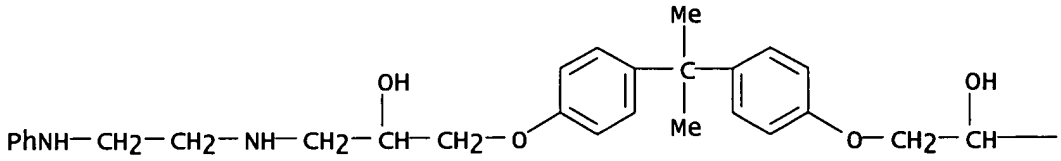
IT **130431-06-0P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for potting semiconductors)

RN 130431-06-0 CAPLUS
CN 1,3-Isobenzofurandione, hexahydromethyl-, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(diethylamino)propyl]amino]-2-propanol] and 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[2-(phenylamino)ethyl]amino]-2-propanol] and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 130431-05-9
CMF C37 H48 N4 O4

PAGE 1-A



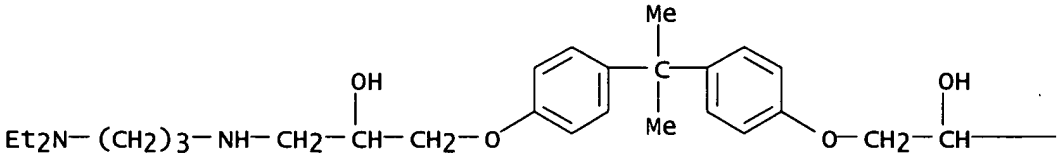
PAGE 1-B

—CH_2—NH—CH_2—CH_2—NHPh

CM 2

CRN 130431-04-8
CMF C35 H60 N4 O4

PAGE 1-A

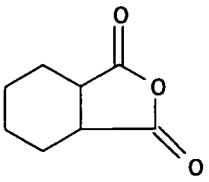


PAGE 1-B

—CH_2—NH—$(CH_2)_3$—NEt_2

CM 3

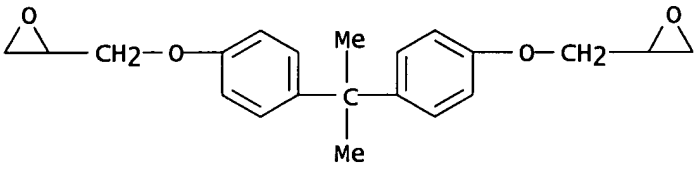
CRN 25550-51-0
CMF C9 H12 O3
CCI IDS



D1—Me

CM 4

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



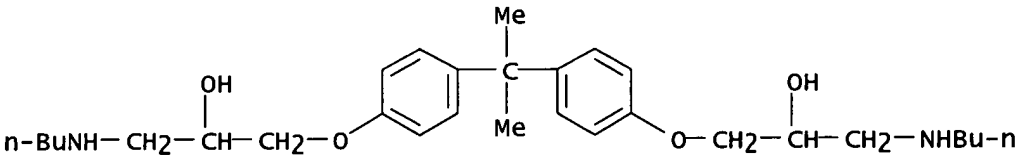
L17 ANSWER 38 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1990:593599 CAPLUS
DN 113:193599
TI Thermosetting polyurethane magnetic coatings for recording
IN Haga, Keiichi; Hara, Yasuo; Igarashi, Katsutoshi
PA DeSoto, Inc., USA; Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 02129217	A2	19900517	JP 1988-256908	19881012
			JP 1988-256908	19881012

AB The title compns. contain polymers of diisocyanates, polyester, polycaprolactone, and/or polyether diols, diols containing CO2H or sulf(at)o groups or their alkali metal salts, and compds. containing ≥3 OH or NH groups and/or (poly)oxyalkylene bisphenol derivs. Thus, a polymer (I) was prepared from Nippollan-4009 171.8, (EtO)2P(O)CH2N(C2H4OH)2 29.6, 4,4'-dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate 165.5, glycerol 33.1 g, and solvents. A mixture of I 20, Co-doped γ-Fe2O3 80, Coronate L 3, and solvents 200 parts was coated on a polyester film.
IT **129878-94-0 130172-44-0**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binders, for magnetic coatings)
RN 129878-94-0 CAPLUS
CN Propanenitrile, 3-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-, polymer with Coronate L, α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane] and 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(butylamino)-2-propanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 129878-93-9
CMF C29 H46 N2 O4



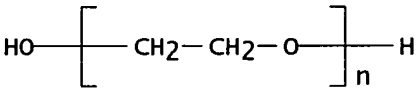
CM 2

CRN 39278-79-0
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

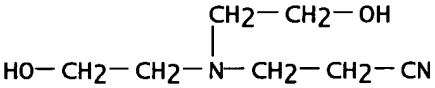
CM 3

CRN 25322-68-3
CMF (C2 H4 O)n H2 O
CCI PMS



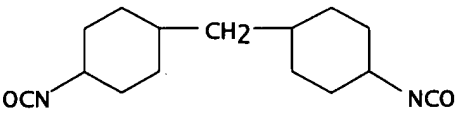
CM 4

CRN 17209-72-2
CMF C7 H14 N2 O2



CM 5

CRN 5124-30-1
CMF C15 H22 N2 O2



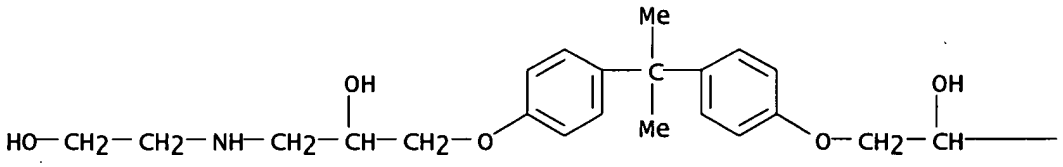
RN 130172-44-0 CAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]methyl]-, diethyl ester,

polymer with Coronate L, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene, α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] and α,α'-[(1-methylethylidene)di-4,1-phenylene]bis[ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

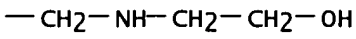
CM 1

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



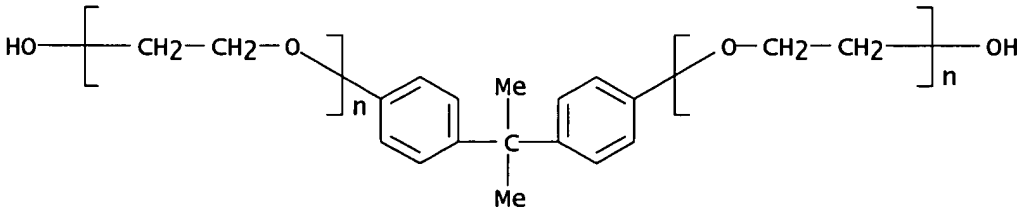
CM 2

CRN 39278-79-0
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

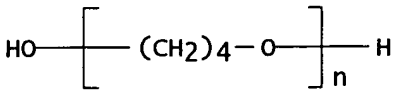
CRN 32492-61-8
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H16 O2
CCI PMS



CM 4

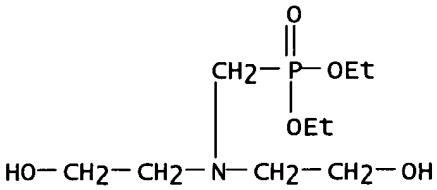
CRN 25190-06-1

CMF (C4 H8 O)n H2 O
CCI PMS



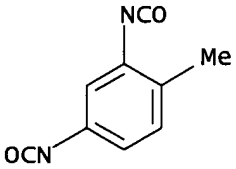
CM 5

CRN 2781-11-5
CMF C9 H22 N O5 P



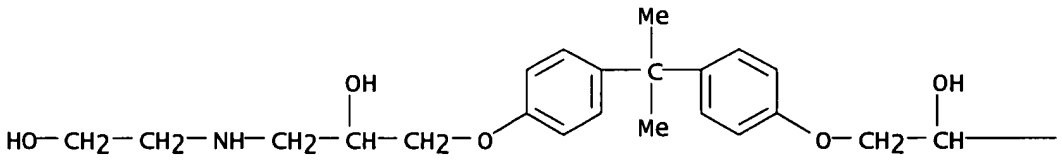
CM 6

CRN 584-84-9
CMF C9 H6 N2 O2

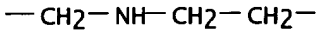


IT **106056-71-7P 129878-93-9P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 106056-71-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

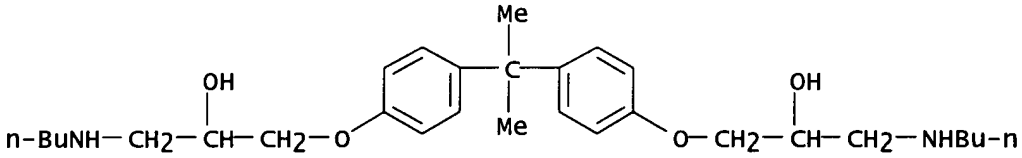
PAGE 1-A



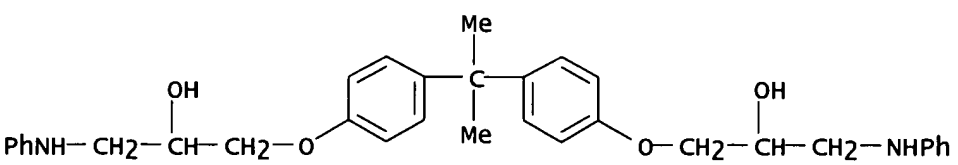
PAGE 1-B



RN 129878-93-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(butylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



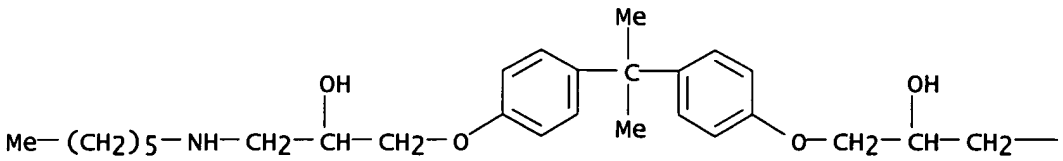
L17 ANSWER 39 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1990:479560 CAPLUS
DN 113:79560
TI Neutron irradiation effects on model compounds for epoxy and polyimide resins
AU Liepins, R.; Wood, L. J.; Tucker, D. S.; Clinard, F. W., Jr.
CS Los Alamos Natl. Lab., Los Alamos, NM, 87545, USA
SO Radiation Physics and Chemistry (1990), 36(3), 383-91
CODEN: RPCHDM; ISSN: 0146-5724
DT Journal
LA English
AB Synthesis and irradiation testing of well-characterized model compds. for com. epoxy and polyimide insulators is presented. Samples prepared from phthal(p-phenoxyphenyl)imide and bisphenol A diglycidyl ether reacted with hexylamine, aniline, and BzOH were irradiated to neutron fluences as high as 3.32 + 1020 n m-2 for determination of irradiation effect related to neutron damage in well-defined and characterized organic compds. Various chemical and phys. changes observed in the different mol. structures are reported.
IT **128736-14-1P 128736-15-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and neutron irradiation damage of, as model compound for epoxy resins
and polyimides, chemical and phys. properties in relation to)
RN 128736-14-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(phenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 128736-15-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-

(hexylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—NH—(CH2)5—Me

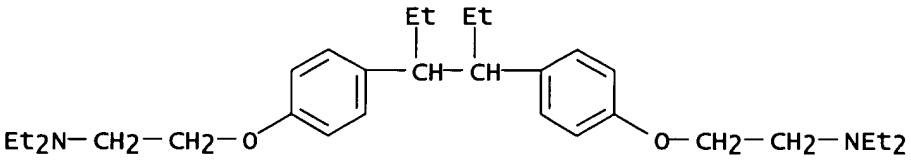
L17 ANSWER 40 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1989:185932 CAPLUS
DN 110:185932
TI Ultrastructural, physicochemical and conformational study of the interactions of gentamicin and bis(beta-diethylaminoethylether)hexestrol with negatively-charged phospholipid layers
AU Mingeot-Leclercq, Marie Paule; Schanck, Andre; Ronveaux-Dupal, Marie France; Deleers, Michel; Brasseur, Robert; Ruysschaert, Jean Marie; Laurent, Guy; Tulkens, Paul M.
CS Lab. Chim. Physiol., Univ. Cathol. Louvain, Brussels, B-1200, Belg.
SO Biochemical Pharmacology (1989), 38(5), 729-41
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DT Journal
LA English
AB Hydrophilic aminogycoside antibiotics such as gentamicin and cationic amphiphilic drugs such as bis(beta-diethylaminoethoxy)hexestrol (DEH) inhibit lysosomal phospholipases and induce phospholipidosis. This inhibition is probably related to the neutralization of surface neg. charges on which the lysosomal phospholipases A1 and A2 depend to express fully their activities. Using neg. charged liposomes and 31P-NMR spectroscopy showed that both gentamicin and DEH restrict the phosphate head mobility and, in sonicated vesicles, the appearance of large bilayer structures. Both DEH and gentamicin increased the apparent size of sonicated neg. charged liposomes (but not of neutral liposomes) as measured by quasi-elastic light scattering spectroscopy. Examination of replicas from freeze-etched samples revealed that gentamicin caused aggregation of liposomes, whereas DEH induced their fusion and the formation of intramembranous round structures. Only DEH decrease the fluorescence polarization of 1,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene, a fluorescent lipid-soluble probe. DEH, but not gentamicin, interfered with the bilayer to hexagonal phase transition occurring in dioleoyl- and dielaidoylphosphatidylethanolamine liposomes upon warming, and caused the appearance of an isotropic signal suggestive of the formation of inverted micelles. In computer-aided conformational anal. of the mols. at a simulated air-water interface, gentamicin displayed a widely-open crescent shape. When surrounded by phosphatidylinositol mols., it remained shaped to establish close contact with the neg. charged phospho groups. DEH could be oriented perpendicularly to the interface, with its two cationic groups associated with the phospho groups and its phenyl- and

diethylethanediyl deeply inserted between and interacting with the aliphatic chains. Thus, although both agents inhibit lysosomal phospholipases, the difference in their interactions with neg.-charged bilayers is likely to result in a different organization of the phospholipids accumulated in vivo, which could lead to different toxicities.

IT **2691-45-4**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(interaction of, with phospholipid membranes, conformation changes in, phospholipase inhibition in relation to)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 41 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1988:631275 CAPLUS

DN 109:231275

TI Aromatic disilanes as glass fiber coating

IN Forro, Juraj; Florovic, Stanislav

PA Czech.

SO Czech., 3 pp.
CODEN: CZXXA9

DT Patent

LA Slovak

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CS 245889	B1	19861016	CS 1985-2588	19850409
				CS 1985-2588	19850409

OS CASREACT 109:231275

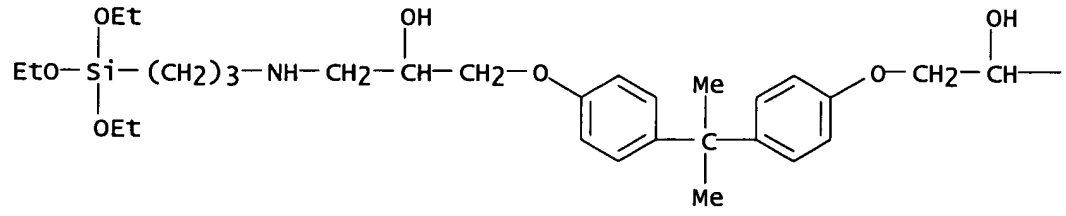
AB Aromatic disilanes (I; R = Me, Et) are prepared by treating epoxide II at 50° with 2 molar equiv (RO)3Si(CH2)3NH2. I give with HCO2H and AcOH water-soluble salts which modify the surface of glass fibers (no data).

IT **117701-77-6P 117701-78-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as glass fiber coating)

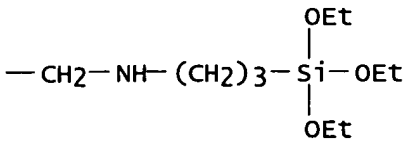
RN 117701-77-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

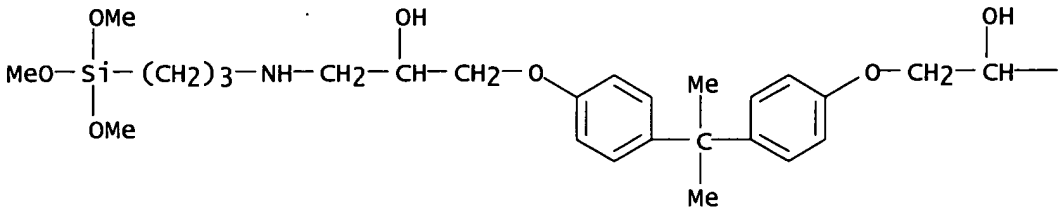


PAGE 1-B

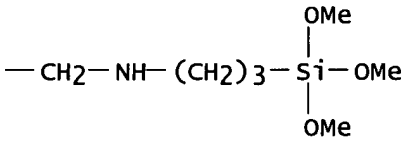


RN 117701-78-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 42 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1988:206371 CAPLUS
DN 108:206371
TI Radiation-curable polyurethane compositions for durable magnetic recording coatings
IN Hara, Takeo; Ukaji, Takashi; Bessho, Keiichi; Matsumura, Yoshio
PA Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd., Japan; DeSoto, Inc.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 24 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 62280270	A2	19871205	JP 1986-124310	19860529
			JP 1986-124310	19860529

AB The title vinyl terminal group-containing polymers are prepared containing urea, amide, and/or ester linkages. In MEK containing 0.2 g Bu2Sn dilaurate at 60°, 108.5 g hexamethylene diisocyanate was treated with 107.9 g Teracol 650 and 54.8 g bisphenol A ethoxylate for 4 h, with 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate for 2 h, and then 19.0 g Me2C[C6H4OCH2CH(OH)CH2NHCH2CH2OH-p]2 for 2 h to give a polymer which (18 parts) was compounded with Co-containing α-Fe2O3 80, pentaerythritol triacrylate 2, and MEK 200 parts, coated 6 μm thick (dry) on a polyester film, oriented, and cured by 7 Mrad electron beam to give a coating with good gloss, adhesion, powder fall-off

resistance, and squareness ratio (0.88). A clear film obtained similarly without the magnetic powder had tensile strength 620 kg/cm2, elongation 80%, initial modulus 14,000 kg/cm2, and THF-insol. content 94%.

IT **114321-56-1 114349-00-7 114357-48-1 114464-80-1**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, electron-beam curable, durable, for magnetic recording media)

RN 114321-56-1 CAPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene], 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] and Placcel 205AL, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

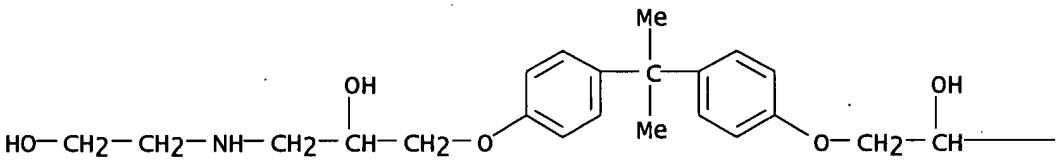
CRN 106282-86-4
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A

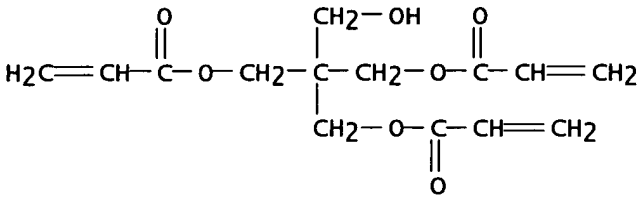


PAGE 1-B

—CH2—NH—CH2—CH2—OH

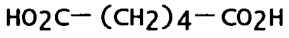
CM 3

CRN 3524-68-3
CMF C14 H18 O7



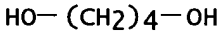
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4



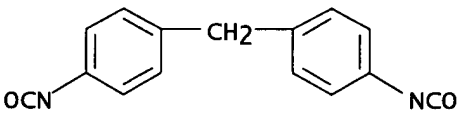
CM 5

CRN 110-63-4
CMF C4 H10 O2



CM 6

CRN 101-68-8
CMF C15 H10 N2 O2

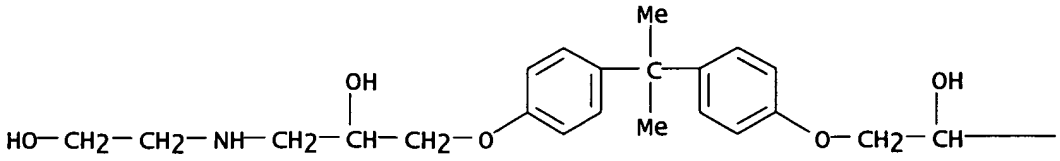


RN 114349-00-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, 2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] and α,α'-[(1-methylethylidene)di-4,1-phenylene]bis[ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)], block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

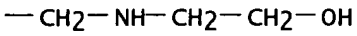
CM 1

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A

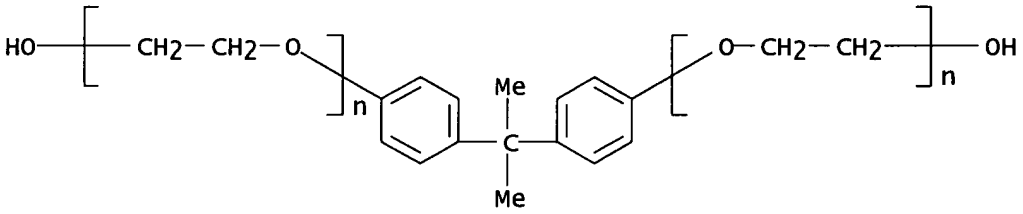


PAGE 1-B



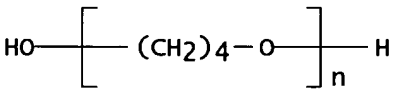
CM 2

CRN 32492-61-8
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H16 O2
CCI PMS



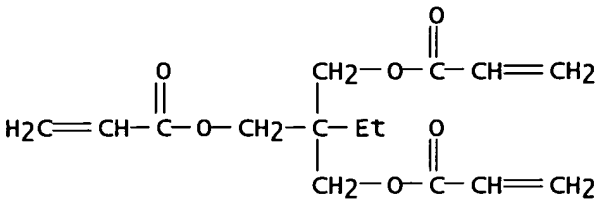
CM 3

CRN 25190-06-1
CMF (C4 H8 O)n H2 O
CCI PMS



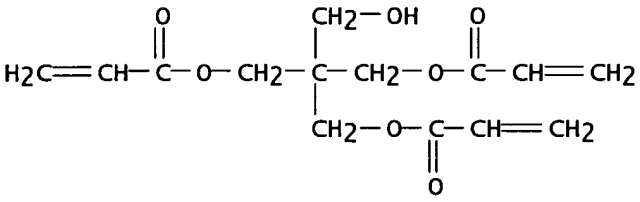
CM 4

CRN 15625-89-5
CMF C15 H20 O6



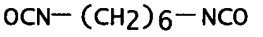
CM 5

CRN 3524-68-3
CMF C14 H18 O7



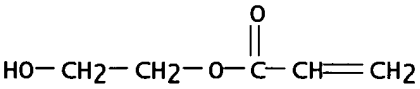
CM 6

CRN 822-06-0
CMF C8 H12 N2 O2



CM 7

CRN 818-61-1
CMF C5 H8 O3

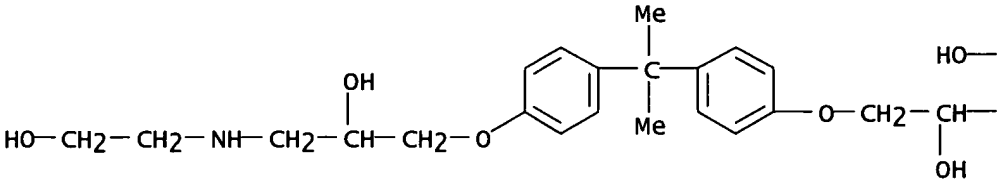


RN 114357-48-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,3-Cyclopentanedicarboxylic acid, 4,5-bis[[[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-, polymer with 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene, 1,1'-[(2-hydroxyethyl)imino]bis[3-[4-[1-[4-[2-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]propoxy]phenyl]-1-methylethyl]phenoxy]-2-propanol], 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol], PC-D 10L120-800 and Placcel 205AL, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

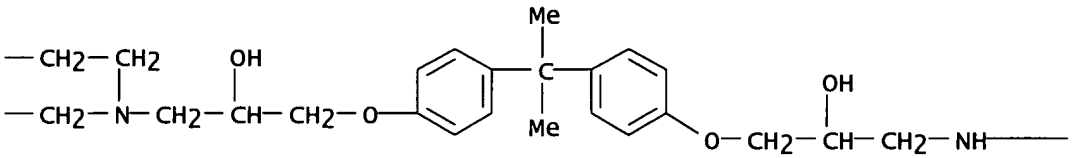
CM 1

CRN 114357-47-0
CMF C48 H69 N3 O11

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C

—CH2—CH2—OH

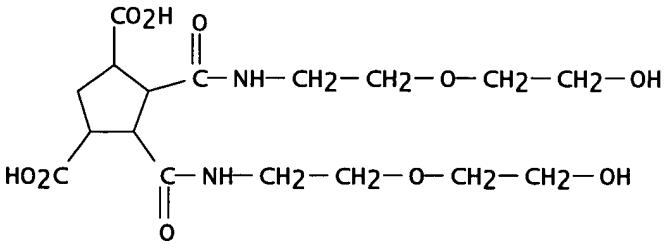
CM 2

CRN 106282-86-4
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 106209-19-2
CMF C17 H28 N2 O10



CM 4

CRN 106097-17-0

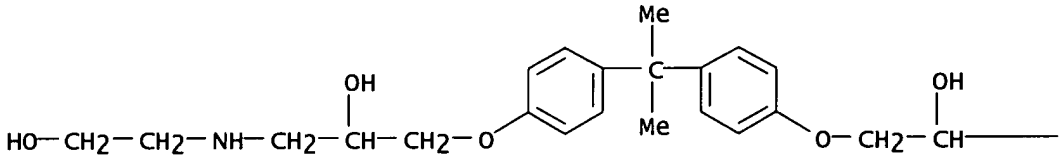
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

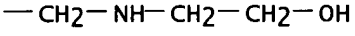
CM 5

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A

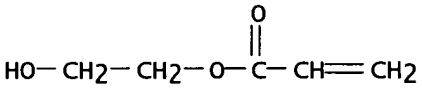


PAGE 1-B



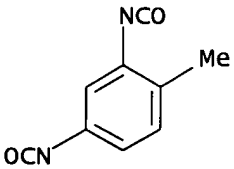
CM 6

CRN 818-61-1
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 7

CRN 584-84-9
CMF C9 H6 N2 O2



RN 114464-80-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, oxydi-2,1-ethanediyl ester, polymer with Adeka Newace F 1212-5, 1H,3H-benzo[1,2-c:4,5-c']difuran-1,3,5,7-tetrone, 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 1,1'-[(1-

methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] and α,α'-[(1-methylethylidene)di-4,1-phenylene]bis[ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

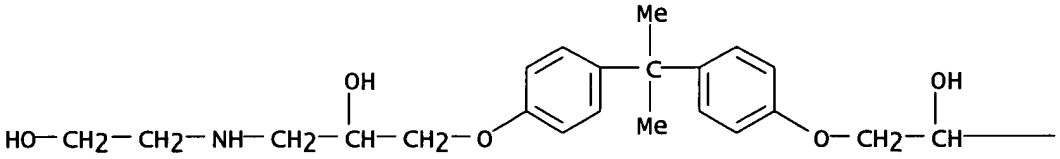
CRN 114355-31-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

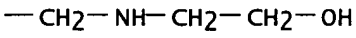
CM 2

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A

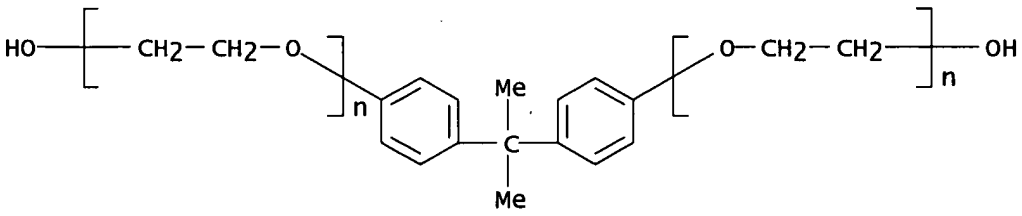


PAGE 1-B



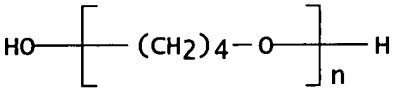
CM 3

CRN 32492-61-8
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H16 O2
CCI PMS



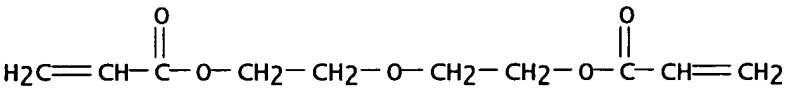
CM 4

CRN 25190-06-1
CMF (C4 H8 O)n H2 O
CCI PMS



CM 5

CRN 4074-88-8
CMF C10 H14 O5

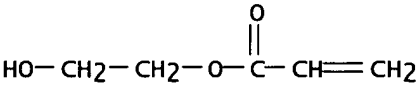


CM 6

CRN 822-06-0
CMF C8 H12 N2 O2

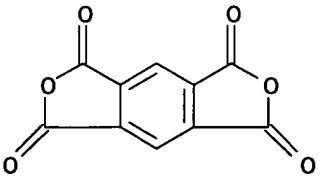
CM 7

CRN 818-61-1
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 8

CRN 89-32-7
CMF C10 H2 O6



L17 ANSWER 43 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1988:151119 CAPLUS
DN 108:151119
TI Polymaleimides with good curability and processability

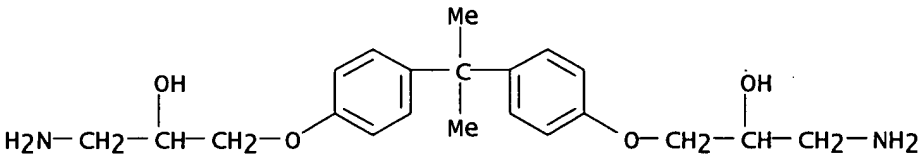
IN Otsuka, Masahiko; Ishimura, Shuichi
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	JP 62205059	A2	19870909	JP 1986-46432		19860305
	JP 07030021	B4	19950405			
	US 4761460	A	19880802	US 1987-21886		19870304
				JP 1986-46432	A	19860305
	EP 241133	A2	19871014	EP 1987-301901		19870305
	EP 241133	A3	19881214			
	EP 241133	B1	19940803			
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL					
				JP 1986-46432	A	19860305

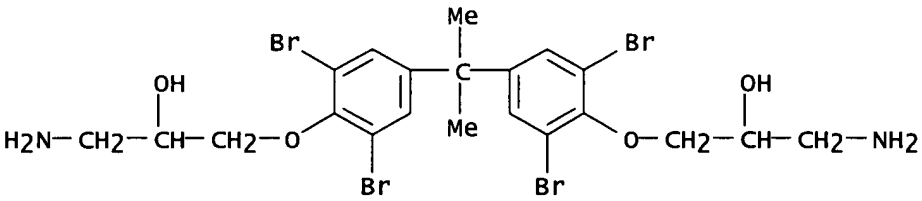
AB Polymaleimides Z[CH(OH)CH2Q]2 (Z = polyvalent organic group; Q = maleimido) are soluble in low-boiling solvents and can be cured with compds. having active H or conjugated double bonds, or using radical initiators, to obtain polyimides with good heat resistance and adhesion to substrates, and low thermal expansion. Thus, 187 parts Me2C[C6H4OCH2CH(OH)CH2NH2-p]2 was treated with 98 parts maleic anhydride in THF at 25°, then with AcONa and Ac2O at 60° for 3 h to give Me2C[C6H4OCH2CH(OH)CH2Q-p]2 (I) with softening temperature 125-130°. When 100 parts I was mixed with 19 parts CH2(C6H4NH2)2 and cured at 200° for 4 h, the product showed glass transition temperature 250°, linear thermal expansion coefficient 87 ppm/°C, and shear bonding strength (JIS K 6850 test) 100 kg/cm2.

IT **53799-07-8 105511-23-7**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with maleic anhydride)

RN 53799-07-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

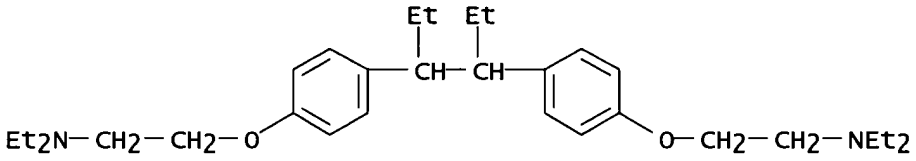


RN 105511-23-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 44 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1987:207214 CAPLUS

DN 106:207214
TI Metabolic basis of diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol-induced phospholipid fatty liver
AU Kubo, Masaharu; Hostetler, Karl Y.
CS Univ. California, San Diego, CA, 92161, USA
SO American Journal of Physiology (1987), 252(3, Pt. 1), E375-E379
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
DT Journal
LA English
AB Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**] caused a foam cell lipidosis in humans characterized by phospholipid storage in the liver, spleen, and other tissues, and this represents the first description of acquired lipidosis caused by a drug. It has been proposed that I causes phospholipid fatty liver by concentrating in lysosomes and inhibiting phospholipases but it has not previously been possible to measure the intralysosomal concentration of I. In this paper, for the first time the intralysosomal concentration of this drug is determined in rats. After a single oral dose of I (100 mg/kg) the intralysosomal concentration was 7.9 mM at 2.5 h, 15.6 mM at 12 h, and 20.9 mM at 24 h, resp. The total phospholipid content of lysosomes in drug-treated rats increased 1.9-, 6.0-, and 7.6-fold over control at 2.5, 12, and 24 h, resp. Purified lysosomal phospholipase A1 [9043-29-2] was strongly inhibited by I in vitro. In phospholipid fatty liver, phospholipid accumulation in lysosomes appears to be caused by the presence of I in lysosomes at concns. estimated to be 7.9-20 mM, because drug levels above 1 mM completely block the activity of purified lysosomal phospholipase A1 in vitro.
IT **2691-45-4**, Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipidosis of liver from, metabolic basis of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



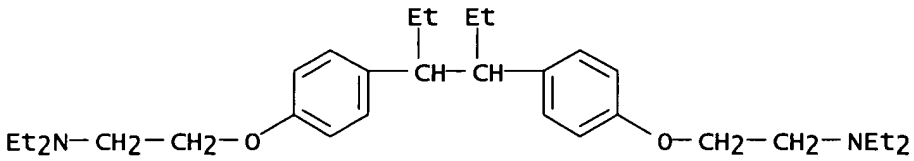
L17 ANSWER 45 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1987:113525 CAPLUS
DN 106:113525
TI Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol inhibition of purified rat liver lysosomal phospholipase A1: role of drug binding to substrate
AU Kubo, Masaharu; Hostetler, Karl Y.
CS Dep. Med., Univ. California, San Diego, CA, USA
SO Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1987), 240(1), 88-92
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
DT Journal
LA English
AB The inhibition of purified rat liver phospholipase A1 [9043-29-2] by 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (DH) [**2691-45-4**] was evaluated and the results correlated with DH binding to sonicated vesicles of di[1-14C]oleoylphosphatidylcholine. The drug bound in a pos. cooperative manner to 2 classes of binding sites on phosphatidylcholine small

unilamellar vesicles, one having an apparent high affinity and low capacity and another having a low affinity and high capacity. The data fit a mixed type of inhibition when the free DH concentration (determined independently in the binding expts.) was used instead of the total drug concentration Hydrolysis of enzyme-substrate-drug complexes was estimated to occur at a rate only half that of the enzyme-substrate complex. Results with DH suggest that both drug-enzyme and drug-substrate interactions may be important factors in the inhibition of lysosomal phospholipase A1.

IT **2691-45-4**, 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipase A1 of liver lysosome inhibition by)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 46 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1987:34752 CAPLUS

DN 106:34752

TI Radiation-curable binders for magnetic coating materials

IN Ansel E, Robert; Ukaji, Takashi; Bettsho, Keiichi; Kumano, Koji; Matsumura, Yoshio

PA DeSoto, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 61181872	A2	19860814	JP 1985-16357	19850130
			JP 1985-16357	19850130

AB The title binders having good compatibility with magnetic powders and low viscosity for good workability and leveling and forming abrasion-resistant coatings with excellent magnetic characteristics were described including various acrylic-terminated polymers (containing urethane, urea, amide, and/or ester linkages) of mol. weight 2000-100,000. Thus, a mixture of methylenebis(4-cyclohexyl isocyanate) 71.9, dibutyltin dilaurate 0.2, and MEK 300 g at 60° was treated with a mixture of 125.6 g Teracol 650 and 15.5 g Epikote 828 diacrylate, stirred at 60° for 4 h, treated with 9.6 g pentaerythritol triacrylate at 60° for 2 h, and treated with 77 g HOZQZQZOH (Z = polyoxytetramethylene; Q = pyromellitic acid residue) at 60° for 7 h to give an electron beam-curable binder resin.

IT **106056-72-8P 106100-64-5P 106222-72-4P 106247-18-1P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, as electron beam-curable binders, for magnetic coatings)

RN 106056-72-8 CAPLUS

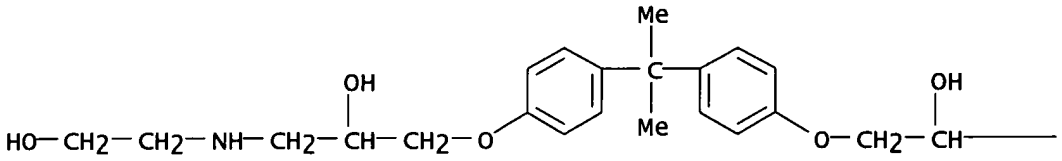
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl)

2,4-ester with 1,2,4,5-benzenetetracarboxylic acid (3:2), 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] and (1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)] di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

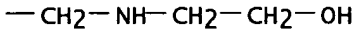
CM 1

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A



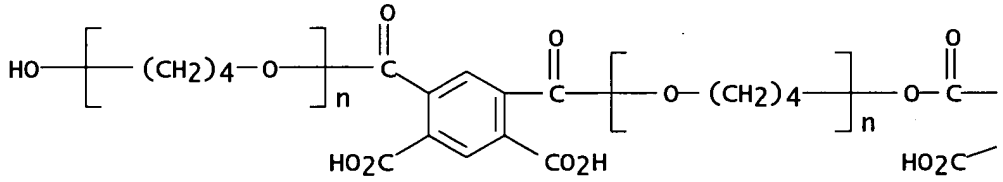
PAGE 1-B



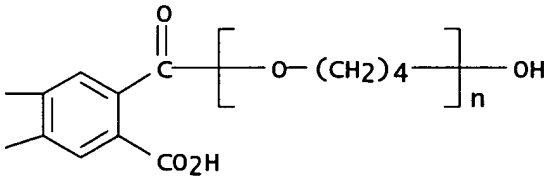
CM 2

CRN 106056-70-6
CMF (C4 H8 O)n (C4 H8 O)n (C4 H8 O)n C20 H10 O15
CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

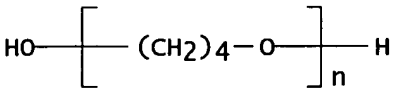


PAGE 1-B



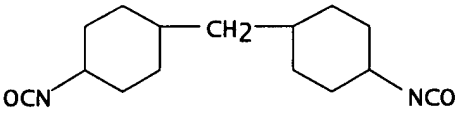
CM 3

CRN 25190-06-1
CMF (C4 H8 O)n H2 O
CCI PMS



CM 4

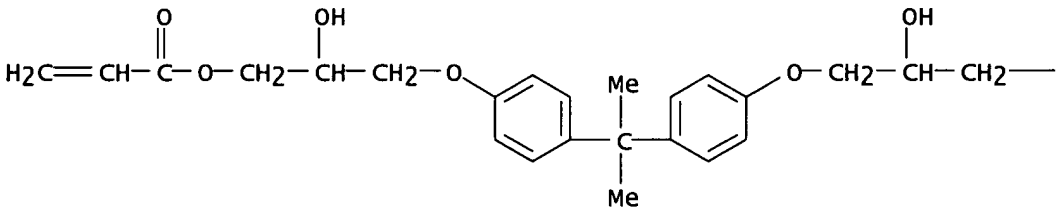
CRN 5124-30-1
CMF C15 H22 N2 O2



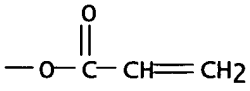
CM 5

CRN 4687-94-9
CMF C27 H32 O8

PAGE 1-A

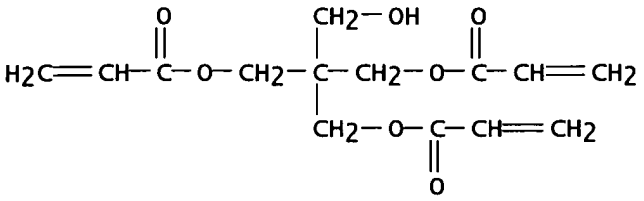


PAGE 1-B



CM 6

CRN 3524-68-3
CMF C14 H18 O7

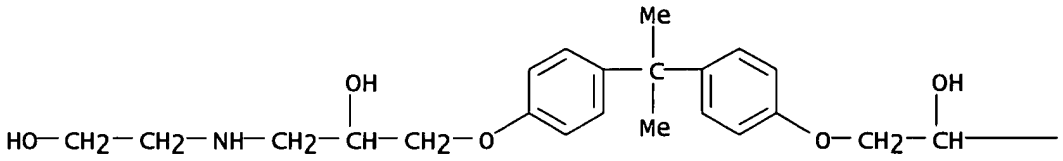


RN 106100-64-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with 1,3-diisocyanatomethylbenzene, α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl) 1,5-ester with 1,2,4,5-benzenetetracarboxylic acid (3:2), 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] and (1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)] di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A

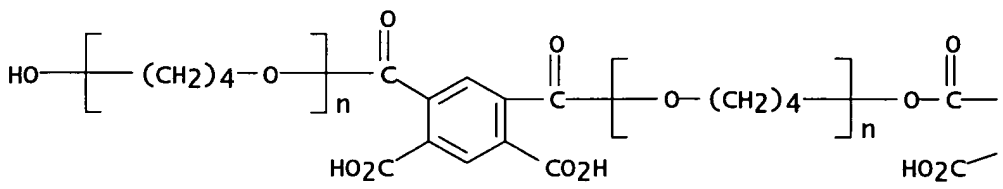


PAGE 1-B

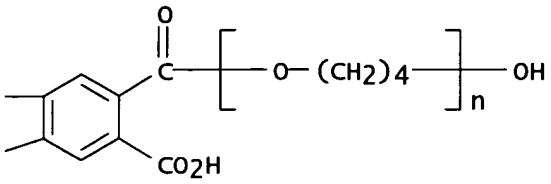
CM 2

CRN 106056-70-6
CMF (C4 H8 O)n (C4 H8 O)n (C4 H8 O)n C20 H10 O15
CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

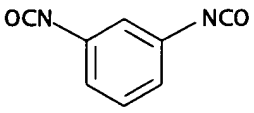


PAGE 1-B



CM 3

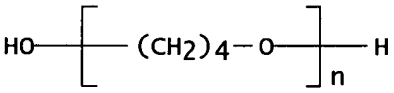
CRN 26471-62-5
CMF C9 H6 N2 O2
CCI IDS



D1—Me

CM 4

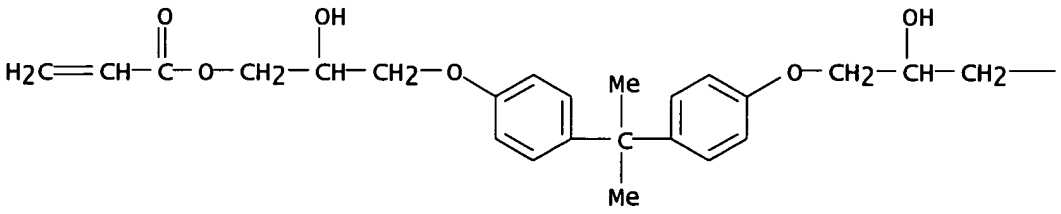
CRN 25190-06-1
CMF (C4 H8 O)n H2 O
CCI PMS



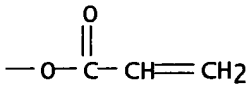
CM 5

CRN 4687-94-9
CMF C27 H32 O8

PAGE 1-A

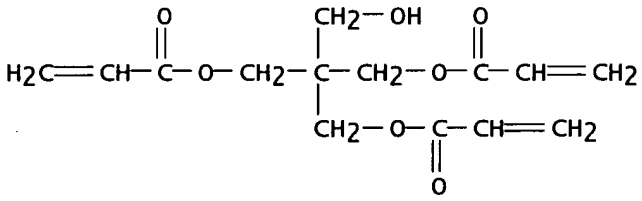


PAGE 1-B



CM 6

CRN 3524-68-3
CMF C14 H18 O7



RN 106222-72-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, (1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)] ester, polymer with 1,3-diisocyanatomethylbenzene, 1,2-ethanediamine, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] and Placcel 220N1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

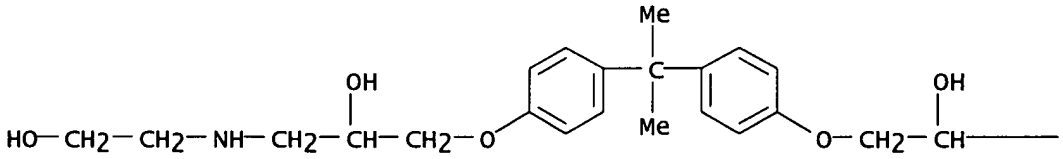
CRN 106097-18-1
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

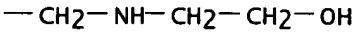
CM 2

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A

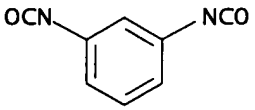


PAGE 1-B



CM 3

CRN 26471-62-5
CMF C9 H6 N2 O2
CCI IDS

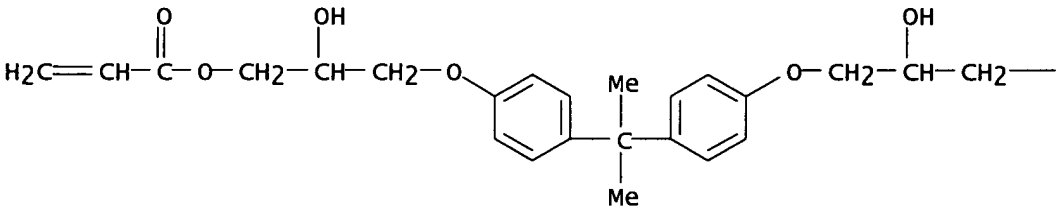


D1—Me

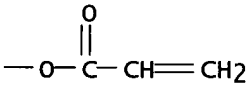
CM 4

CRN 4687-94-9
CMF C27 H32 O8

PAGE 1-A

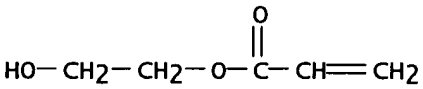


PAGE 1-B



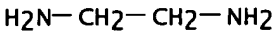
CM 5

CRN 818-61-1
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 6

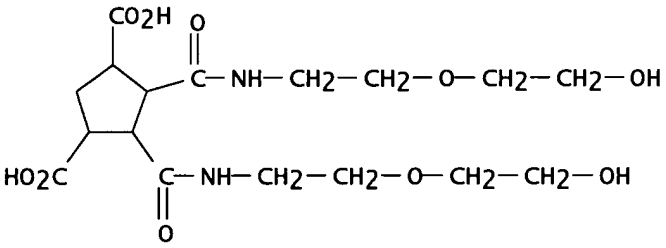
CRN 107-15-3
CMF C2 H8 N2



RN 106247-18-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,3-Cyclopentanedicarboxylic acid, 4,5-bis[[[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-, polymer with α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], 1,4-butanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, 1,2-ethanediylbis[oxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)] bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), hexanedioic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

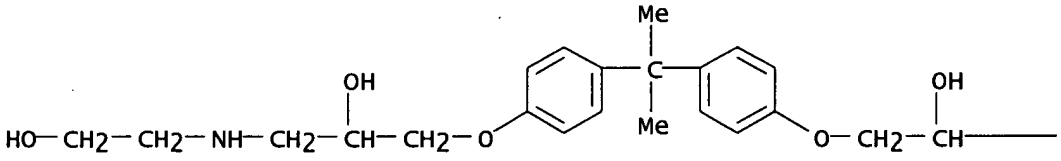
CRN 106209-19-2
CMF C17 H28 N2 O10



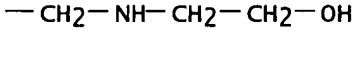
CM 2

CRN 106056-71-7
CMF C25 H38 N2 O6

PAGE 1-A



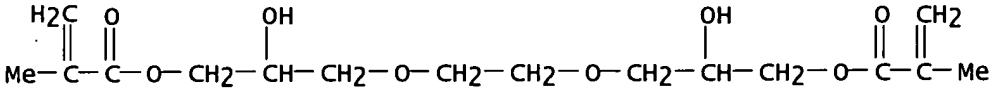
PAGE 1-B



CM 3

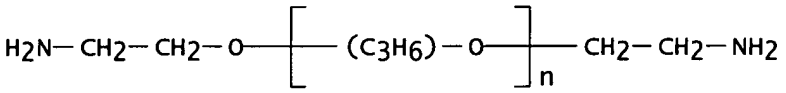
CRN 68856-43-9

CMF C16 H26 O8



CM 4

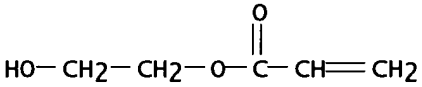
CRN 9046-10-0
CMF (C3 H6 O)n C6 H16 N2 O
CCI IDS, PMS



2 (D1—Me)

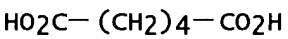
CM 5

CRN 818-61-1
CMF C5 H8 O3



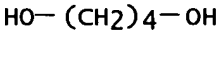
CM 6

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4



CM 7

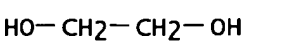
CRN 110-63-4
CMF C4 H10 O2



CM 8

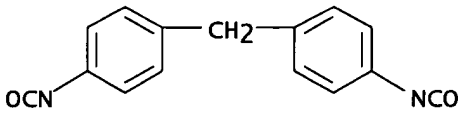
CRN 107-21-1

CMF C2 H6 O2



CM 9

CRN 101-68-8
CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



L17 ANSWER 47 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1986:628632 CAPLUS
DN 105:228632
TI Flexible polyfunctional epoxy resins
IN Ishimura, Shuichi; Katayose, Mitsuru
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61166821	A2	19860728	JP 1985-6612	19850117
				JP 1985-6612	19850117

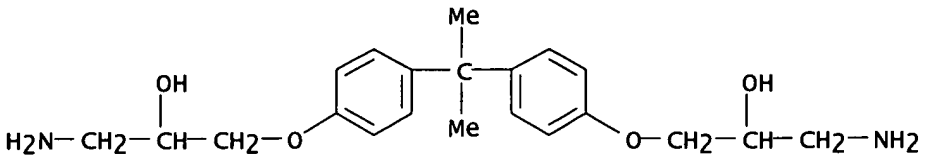
AB Epoxy resins [X2NCH2CH(OH)CH2O]2Z (X = glycidyl, Z = arylene) prepared from the amino alcs. and epihalohydrins have good curability, flexibility, and adhesion and are useful in coatings, elec. insulators, construction materials, adhesives, etc. Thus, heating 210 g 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis(1-amino-2-propanol) and 184 g epichlorohydrin in 60 g 1:1 PhMe-EtOH .apprx.10 h at 70° gave an epoxy resin which was mixed with 4 phr dicyandiamide, coated (20 μ) on Al, and cured 10 min at 200° to give a coating with crosscut adhesion 100/100, flexibility <2 mm, and pencil hardness 3H.

IT **105511-21-5 105511-22-6 105511-24-8**
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings and adhesives, flexible)

RN 105511-21-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

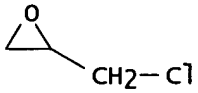
CM 1

CRN 53799-07-8
CMF C21 H30 N2 O4



CM 2

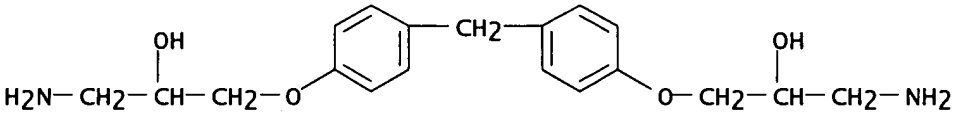
CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



RN 105511-22-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

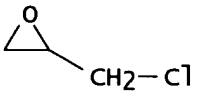
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4



CM 2

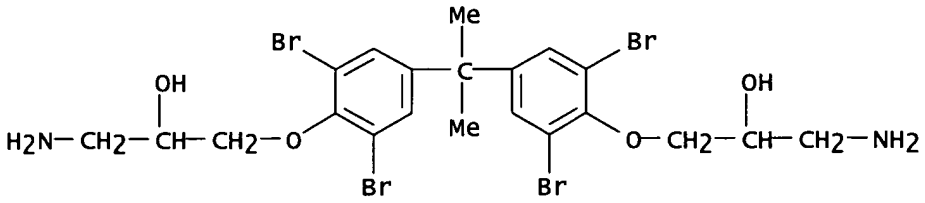
CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



RN 105511-24-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-amino-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

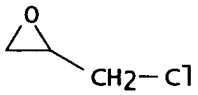
CM 1

CRN 105511-23-7
CMF C21 H26 Br4 N2 O4



CM 2

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



L17 ANSWER 48 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1986:461480 CAPLUS
DN 105:61480
TI Unsaturated cyclic amido-substituted ether compounds
IN Itoh, Hiroshi; Tanaka, Tomio; Nitta, Atsuhiko; Kamio, Hideo
PA Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Inc. , Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

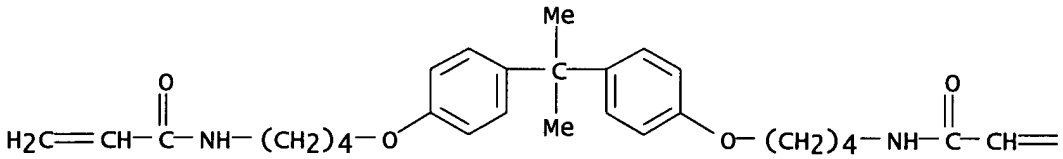
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	EP 155177	A2	19850918	EP 1985-301695		19850312
	EP 155177	A3	19870204			
	EP 155177	B1	19901031			
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE					
				JP 1984-46532	A	19840313
	JP 60193955	A2	19851002	JP 1984-46532		19840313
	JP 05073739	B4	19931015			
	US 4649219	A	19870310	US 1985-708568		19850306
				JP 1984-46532	A	19840313
	CA 1244012	A1	19881101	CA 1985-475877		19850306
				JP 1984-46532	A	19840313

OS CASREACT 105:61480
AB Unsatd. cyclic amido-substituted ether compds. I (Z1, Z3 = cyclic group; Z4 = C1-5 alkylene, C2-5 alkenylene, oxyalkylene group, or aminoalkylene group; R3, R4 = halogen, OH, oxo, CN, NO2, SH, S, or a salt thereof, C1-20 alkyl, C2-15 alkenyl, C1-20 haloalkyl, amine group or substituted amine, H, lower alkyl, a carbonyl group, an acid group or salt thereof, or amidopolymethylene group; Z2 = O, carbonyl, thio, sulfonyl, azo, C1-5 alkylene, C2-5 alkenylene; R2 = H or Me; a = 0-5; m = 4-20; n, p = 0-4 and cannot = 0 at the same time, b = 0 or 1) are useful as crosslinking agents or reactive diluents for hygroscopic polymers. Thus, 1.96 g acrylic amide and 4.0 g 2,2-bis(4-bromobutoxyphenyl)propane were dissolved in 20 mL DMF and heated at 0-5° for 6 h in the presence of KOH and phenothiazine to give 3.01 g 2,2-bis[4-(4-acrylamidobutoxy)phenyl]propane II. N-Acryloylpyrrolidine containing 0.2% II was mixed with 1% tert-butylperoxy-2-ethylhexanoate and polymerized at 40° for 50 h to

give a hygroscopic flexible block polymer.

IT **102413-94-5P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 102413-94-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N,N'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-4,1-butanediyl)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

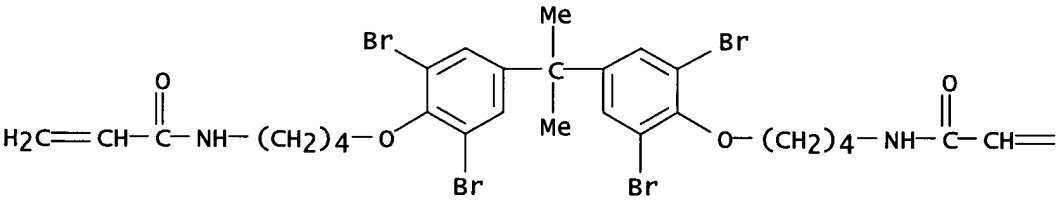


PAGE 1-B

=CH2

IT **102413-93-4P 102414-11-9P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as crosslinking agent for unsatd. polymers)
RN 102413-93-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N,N'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy-4,1-butanediyl]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

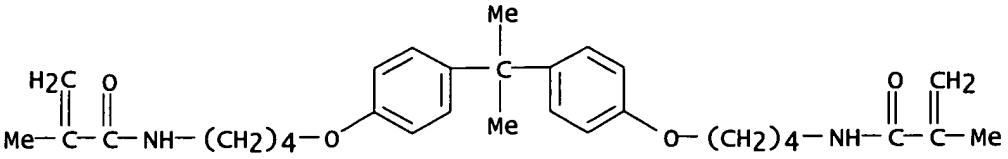
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

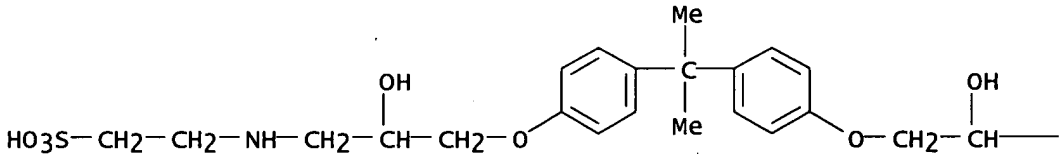
=CH2

RN 102414-11-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N,N'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-4,1-butanediyl)]bis[2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

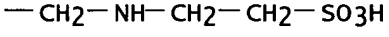


L17 ANSWER 49 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1985:616982 CAPLUS
DN 103:216982
TI Thiosulfate-containing polymers as water-borne themosetting coatings. II
AU Thames, Shelby F.; Harris, Jeffery R.; Hutchens, Dale E.
CS Dep. Polym. Sci., Univ. South. Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, 39406-5125, USA
SO Proceedings of the Water-Borne and Higher-Solids Coatings Symposium (1985), 12th, 5-7
CODEN: PWHSD5; ISSN: 0164-0402
DT Journal
LA English
AB Water-soluble or water-thinned coatings were prepared by the synthesis of thiosulfate-modified epoxy resins, ring-opening syntheses between aminoethanethiosulfuric acid and a variety of com. epoxy resins, and the synthesis of polymers by copolymn. of thiosulfate-containing monomers with various acrylic monomers.
IT **99316-25-3**
RL: USES (Uses)
(model compound, for aminoethanethiosulfuric acid-modified epoxy resins, for coatings)
RN 99316-25-3 CAPLUS
CN Ethanesulfonic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 50 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1985:184853 CAPLUS
DN 102:184853
TI Polyether bisbiguanides
IN Eakin, Murdoch Alan; Gunn, Donald Murray; Pemberton, Dennis
PA Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 41 pp.

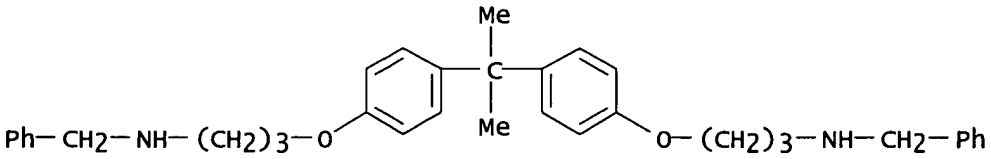
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 125827	A1	19841121	EP 1984-302901	19840430
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
			GB 1983-12662 A	19830509
JP 59210062	A2	19841128	JP 1984-91182	19840509
			GB 1983-12662 A	19830509

AB Antibacterial RNR1C(:NR2)NHC(:NH)NR3(CH2)nXX1X2(CH2)n1NR4C(:NH)NHC(:NR5)NR 6R7 [I; R, R1, R6, R7 = H, cycloalkyl, (un)substituted alkyl, Ph; NRR1, NR6R7 = heterocyclic; R3, R4 = H, cycloalkyl, (un)substituted alkyl, Ph, naphthyl, CHPh2; R2, R5 = H, alkyl; n, n1 ≥ 2; X, X2 = O, S; X1 = CMe2, (un)interrupted polymethylene, p-C6H4, p-(CH2)2C6H4] (.apprx.140 starting materials and products) were prepared Thus, p-(BrCH2)2C6H4 was treated with H2NCH2CH2SH to give p-(H2NCH2CH2SCH2)2C6H4, which reacted with Me2CHNHC(:NH)NHCN to give p-[Me2CHNHC(:NH)NHC(:NH)NHCH2CH2SCH2]2C6H4. Compds. of formula I had min. inhibitory concns. of 1-12 μg/mL against 8 gram-pos. bacteria and Candida albicans, and 25-250 μg/mL against 14 gram-neg. bacteria.

IT **96146-69-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, with cyanoguanidine)

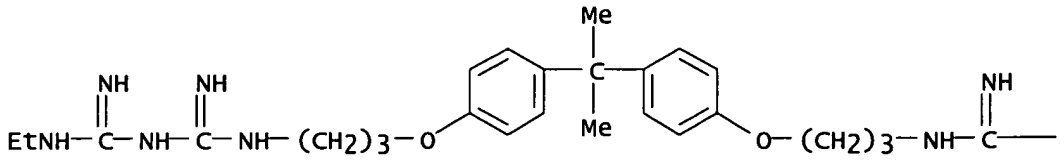
RN 96146-69-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, N,N'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)]bis-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **96146-96-2P 96146-97-3P 96146-98-4P**
96146-99-5P 96147-00-1P 96147-01-2P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as bactericide)

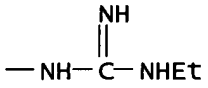
RN 96146-96-2 CAPLUS
CN Imidodicarbonimidic diamide, N,N''''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[N'-ethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



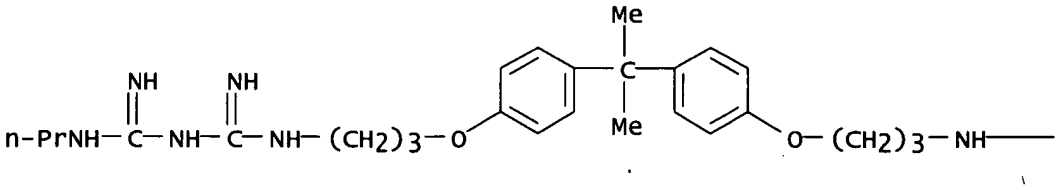
● 2 HCl

PAGE 1-B



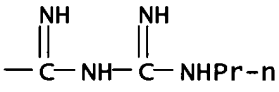
RN 96146-97-3 CAPLUS
CN Imidodicarbonimidic diamide, N,N''''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[N'-propyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



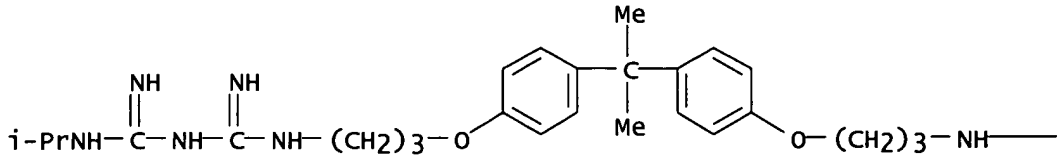
● 2 HCl

PAGE 1-B



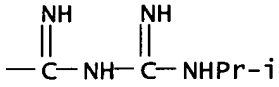
RN 96146-98-4 CAPLUS
CN Imidodicarbonimidic diamide, N,N''''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[N'-(1-methylethyl)-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



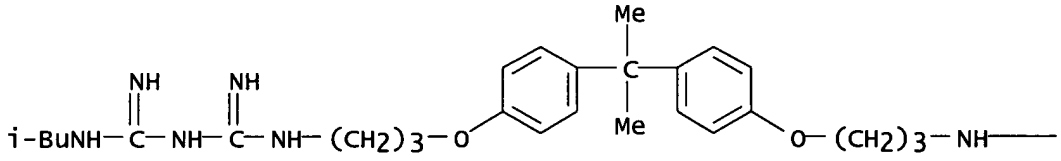
● 2 HCl

PAGE 1-B



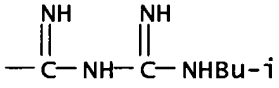
RN 96146-99-5 CAPLUS
CN Imidodicarbonimidic diamide, N,N''''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[N'-(2-methylpropyl)-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



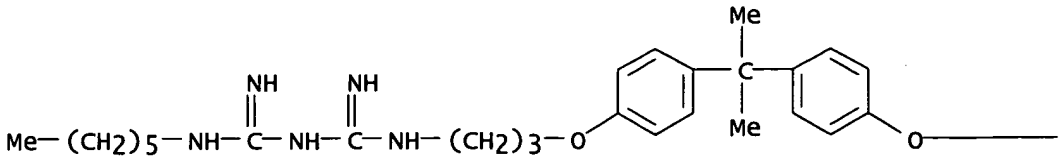
● 2 HCl

PAGE 1-B



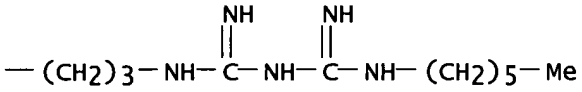
RN 96147-00-1 CAPLUS
CN Imidodicarbonimidic diamide, N,N''''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[N'-hexyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



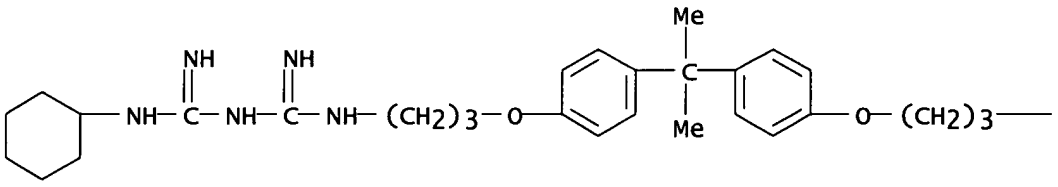
● 2 HCl

PAGE 1-B



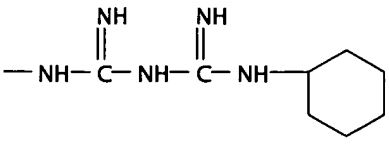
RN 96147-01-2 CAPLUS
CN Imidodicarbonimidic diamide, N,N''''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[N'-cyclohexyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



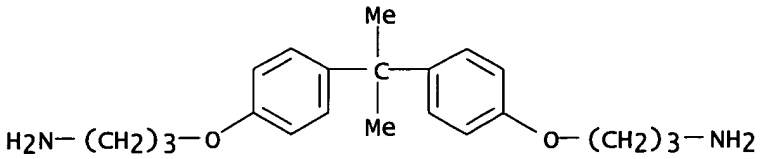
● 2 HCl

PAGE 1-B



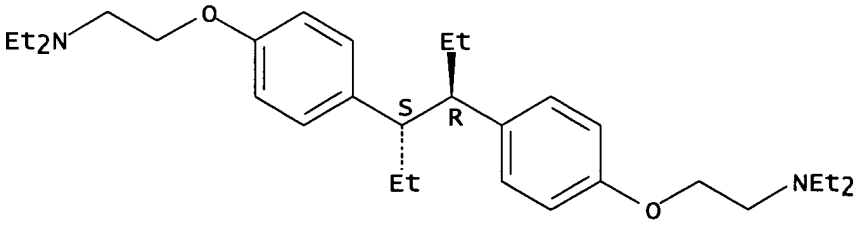
IT **4835-05-6**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with cyanoguanidine)
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI)

(CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 51 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1985:145242 CAPLUS
DN 102:145242
TI Amphiphilic cationic drugs and phospholipids influence the activities of β-galactosidase and β-glucosidase from liver lysosomal fraction of untreated rats
AU Harder, Achim; Dodt, Gabi; Debuch, Hildegard
CS Inst. Physiol. Chem., Univ. Koeln, Cologne, D-5000/41, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Biological Chemistry Hoppe-Seyler (1985), 366(2), 189-93
CODEN: BCHSEI; ISSN: 0177-3593
DT Journal
LA English
AB The influence of amphiphilic drugs and phospholipids on the activities of β-galactosidase (I) and β-glucosidase from liver lysosomal fractions of untreated rats, isolated by affinity chromatog. using castor bean lectins, was studied in vitro. Chloroquine (93 μM) inhibited I activity by .apprx.30%, whereas O,O'-bis(diethylaminoethyl)hexestrol showed no inhibitory effect. Neutral phospholipids (phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, sphingomyelin) inhibited I slightly. I activity was drastically reduced in the presence of acidic phospholipids [phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylserine, bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate]. Lysosomal β-glucosidase was strongly inhibited by chloroquine and O,O'-bis(diethylaminoethyl)hexestrol. The neutral phospholipids showed only a moderate inhibitory effect, whereas the acidic phospholipids were stimulators. Bis(momonoacylglycero)phosphate was by far the best stimulating compound
IT **64280-25-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(galactosidase and glucosidase of liver lysosomes response to)
RN 64280-25-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, (R*,S*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

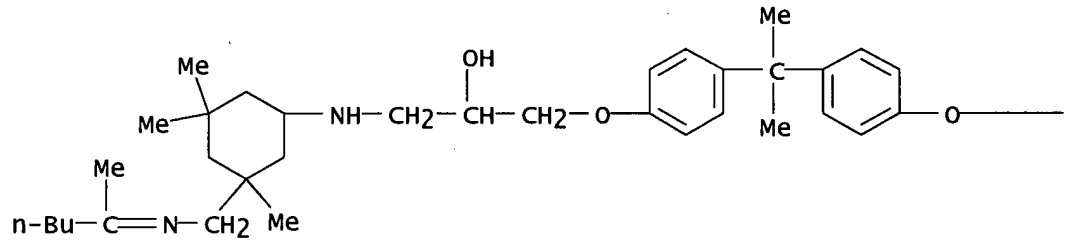
Relative stereochemistry.



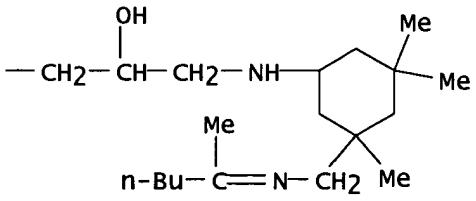
L17 ANSWER 52 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1985:133599 CAPLUS
DN 102:133599
TI Epoxy based UV dual cure coatings

AU Noomen, A.
CS Sikkens B. V., Sassenheim, 2170 BA, Neth.
SO FATIPEC Congress (1984), 17th(1), 255-74
CODEN: FAPVAP; ISSN: 0430-2222
DT Journal
LA English
AB High volume shrinkage during curing and poor adhesion to steel, typical for the conventional UV-curable coatings, were eliminated by using an unsatd. epoxy resin which was cured to a touch dry state with a UV lamp, allowed to relax, and then cured to completion by heating in the presence of a ketimine curing agent. Optimal number of unsatd. groups in the resin, resin backbone structure, ketimine type, photoinitiator, and UV lamp were selected utilizing factorial exptl. design. The resins studied had aromatic or cycloaliph. backbone and contained 1-3 acrylic groups. The ketimines included a reaction product (I) [95415-50-2] of isophoronediamine with Me iso-Bu ketone, a bisphenol A diglycidyl ether-isophoronediamine adduct (II) [**95415-51-3**] and [-H2CCH(CONHCH2CH2N:CEtC5H11)-]n [95297-55-5]. The photoinitiators used were benzil [134-81-6] and 2-isopropylthioxanthone (III) [5495-84-1], and the lamps were normal or blue. The backbone structure, number of unsatd. groups, and type of lamp had no significant effect on the adhesion. The best adhesion was achieved with benzil and II. The best through cure was obtained with a resin containing 3 acrylic groups in the presence of I and III. A 2-pack primer was formulated having limited pot life and good adhesion to steel.
IT **95415-51-3**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, for heat- and UV-curable acrylic epoxy resin coatings)
RN 95415-51-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[3,3,5-trimethyl-5-[[(1-methylpentylidene)amino]methyl]cyclohexyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

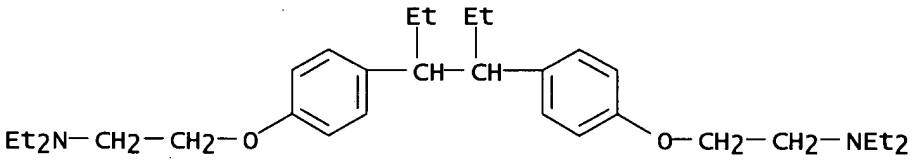


PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 53 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1985:106036 CAPLUS

DN 102:106036
TI Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol causes hypertriglyceridemia in guinea pigs
AU Hostetler, Karl Y.; Pappu, Anuradha S.; Witztum, Joseph L.
CS Dep. Med., Univ. California, San Diego, CA, 92161, USA
SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Lipids and Lipid Metabolism (1985), 833(1), 165-9
CODEN: BBLLA6; ISSN: 0005-2760
DT Journal
LA English
AB Treatment of rats, monkeys and man with diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**] causes phospholipid storage in liver and other tissues. However, this drug has not been reported to alter plasma lipoprotein levels. When guinea pigs were treated with diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol, the fasting plasma triacylglycerol levels increased dramatically, from 43 to 1281 mg/dL, after only 5 doses of 12.5 mg/kg. Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol-treated guinea pigs had reduced postheparin lipoprotein lipase [9004-02-8] activity. In addition, in vitro assays showed that this agent inhibited guinea pig postheparin lipoprotein lipase. It is hypothesized that diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol causes hypertriglyceridemia in guinea pigs because these animals are known to have low levels of serum activator for lipoprotein lipase and may be unusually susceptible to agents that inhibit lipoprotein lipase activity. The ability to produce hypertriglyceridemia in guinea pigs provides an animal model in which the metabolic consequences of hypertriglyceridemia can be studied.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hypertriglyceridemia from, in guinea pig)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



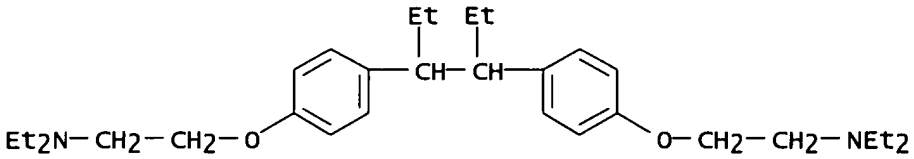
L17 ANSWER 54 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1984:433075 CAPLUS
DN 101:33075
TI Effect of cationic amphiphilic drugs on the hydrolysis of acidic and neutral phospholipids by liver lysosomal phospholipase A
AU Pappu, Anuradha; Hostetler, Karl Y.
CS Dep. Med., Veterans Adm. Med. Cent., San Diego, CA, 92161, USA
SO Biochemical Pharmacology (1984), 33(10), 1639-44
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DT Journal
LA English
AB The hydrolysis of the neutral phospholipids, phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine, by rat liver lysosomal phospholipase A [9001-84-7] was inhibited to a greater degree than the hydrolysis of the acidic phospholipid, phosphatidylinositol, by the cationic amphiphilic drugs imipramine [50-49-7], propranolol [525-66-6], 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane [**2691-45-4**], and chlorpromazine [50-53-3]. In drug-induced lipidosis, the predominance of acidic phospholipids may be due to redirection of phospholipid metabolism towards the formation of acidic

phospholipids, with a resultant increased delivery of these lipids to lysosomes. It does not appear to be due to decreased enzymic hydrolysis of drug-acidic phospholipid complexes, at least when pure phospholipid substrates are used. Lysosomal storage of both acidic and neutral phospholipids appears to be caused by inhibition of lysosomal phospholipase action, in view of the probable high intralysosomal levels of these agents.

IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipids hydrolysis by phospholipase A of liver lysosome inhibition by)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 55 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1984:157431 CAPLUS

DN 100:157431

TI Bonding of a simulated epoxy resin to aluminum surfaces studied by XPS

AU Bolouri, H.; Pethrick, R. A.; Affrossman, S.

CS Dep. Pure Appl. Chem., Univ. Strathclyde, Glasgow, G1 1XL, UK

SO Applications of Surface Science (1977-1985) (1983), 17(2), 231-40
CODEN: ASUSDD; ISSN: 0378-5963

DT Journal

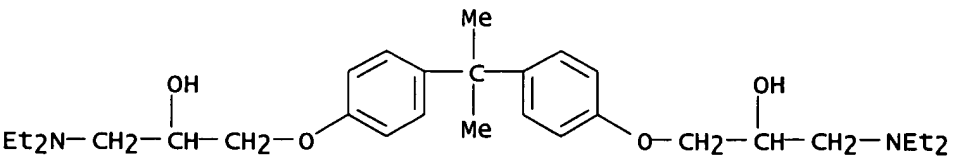
LA English

AB The adhesion was studied by XPS of diamine I [**82000-98-4**], a model compound for epoxy resins, on an anodized Al alloy and an Al alloy cleaned by ion bombardment and then exposed to oxygen. Thick adsorbed layers gave a narrow N 1s spectrum similar to that of the bulk material though assignment of binding energies was complicated by differential charging effects. The N 1s spectra of monomol. overlayers showed two types of N present. The high binding energy component was assigned to N bonded to the surface in a chelate structure in agreement with previous inelastic-electron-tunneling spectroscopy studies. Subsequent exposure to water altered the bonding of the N to the surface.

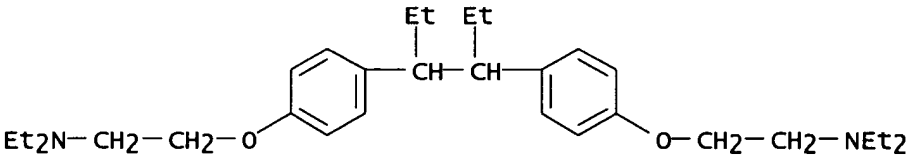
IT **82000-98-4**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(adsorption of, on aluminum alloys, mechanism of, as model for adhesion of epoxy resins)

RN 82000-98-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(diethylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 56 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1984:4370 CAPLUS
DN 100:4370
TI Experimental phospholipidosis induced by 4,4'-diethyl-aminoethoxyhexestrol. Morphological and biochemical interpretations
AU Tashiro, Yukio; Watanabe, Yonosuke; Enomoto, Yasuhiro
CS Sch. Med., Keio Univ., Tokyo, 160, Japan
SO Acta Pathologica Japonica (1983), 33(5), 929-42
CODEN: APJAAG; ISSN: 0001-6632
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of a generalized phospholipidosis-inducing drug, diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (DH, a coronary vasodilator), was studied using rats. The initial alterations are characterized by the appearance of abnormal cytoplasmic inclusion bodies. At the early stage of DH administration, they appeared near the Golgi apparatus and consisted of polar lipid, mainly phospholipids. The lysosome was regarded as the primary site of the drug-induced morphol. changes. The drug-induced abnormal cytoplasmic inclusion bodies were of 3 basic morphol. types, i.e., multilamellated, crystalloid, and finger-print-like bodies. Addnl., many intermediate forms were found showing structural features of those basic types. These drug-induced cytoplasmic changes, namely storage of phospholipids, were considered to be reversible both morphol. and biochem. after the cessation of DH administration. Drug-induced lipidosis might be useful for studying the cytol. events of lysosomal storage of lipids; however, it is not thought to be useful for studying inherited lipidosis in human.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipidosis from, biochem. and morphol. of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 57 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1983:584960 CAPLUS
DN 99:184960
TI Polyelectrolyte complex as chemical sensitizer of photographic emulsions
IN Ivanov, B. M.; Shapka, V. Kh.; Kravtsov, V. S.; Tyurina, T. G.; Gnidash, V. V.; Sviridenko, M. N.
PA Dnepropetrovsk Chemical-Technological Institute, USSR; "Svema" Industrial Enterprises, Shostka; All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Photographic-Chemical Industry, Shostka
SO U.S.S.R.
From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1983, (23), 80.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI SU 1024461 A1 19830623 SU 1982-3402165 19820302
SU 1982-3402165 19820302

AB A polyelectrolyte complex of formula [RNMe2ZNMe2]2+n[XX']2-n is used as a chemical sensitizer for photog. emulsions, where R = I, II, III or IV; Z = V, (CH2)2, or (CH2)6; X = NaS2O2-; X' = Cl-; n = 10-30.

IT **87612-82-6 87612-84-8 87612-86-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. emulsion sensitizer)

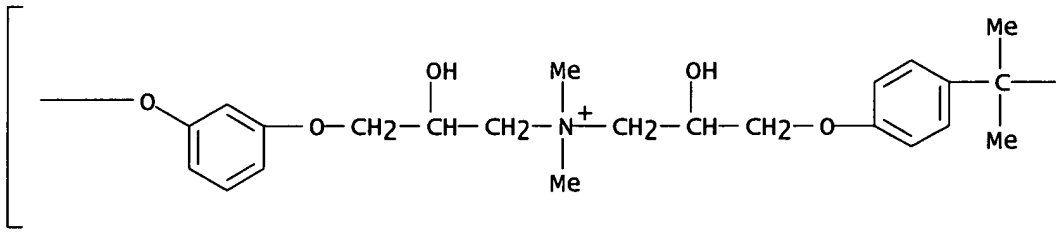
RN 87612-82-6 CAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy-1,3-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)(dimethyliminio)(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)(dimethyliminio)(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl) salt with thiosulfurous acid (H2S2O2) (1:1)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

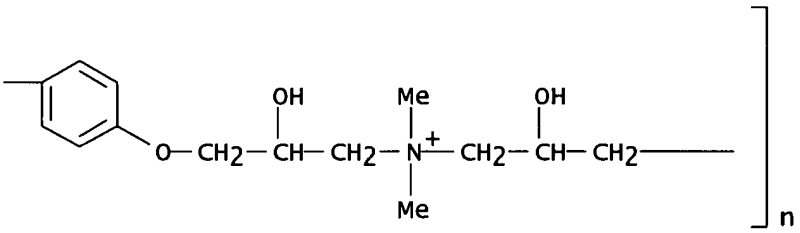
CM 1

CRN 87612-81-5
CMF (C37 H54 N2 O8)n
CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

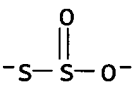


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 87612-65-5
CMF O2 S2



RN 87612-84-8 CAPLUS

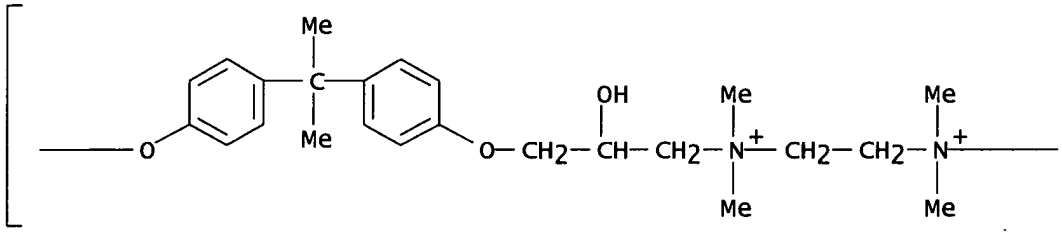
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)(dimethyliminio)-1,2-ethanediyl(dimethyliminio)(2-hydroxy-1,3-

propanediyl) salt with thiosulfurous acid (H2S2O2) (1:1)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

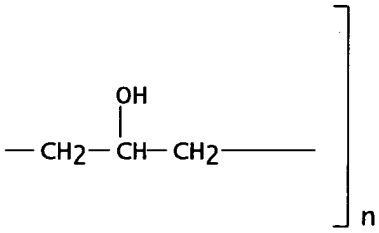
CM 1

CRN 87612-83-7
CMF (C27 H42 N2 O4)n
CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

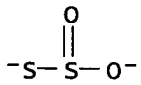


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 87612-65-5
CMF O2 S2

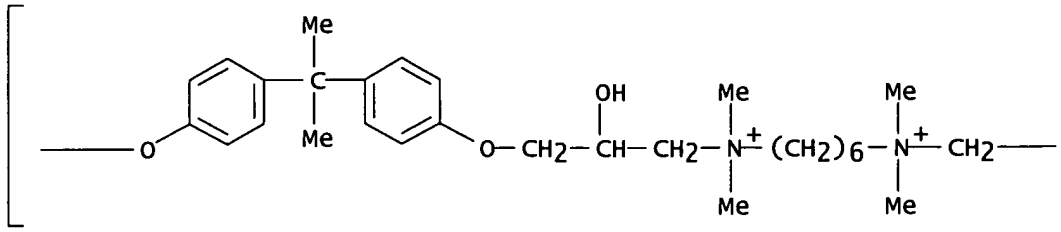


RN 87612-86-0 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)(dimethyliminio)-1,6-hexanediyl(dimethyliminio)(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl) salt with thiosulfurous acid (H2S2O2) (1:1)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

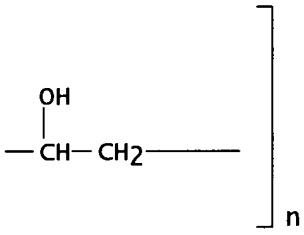
CM 1

CRN 87612-85-9
CMF (C31 H50 N2 O4)n
CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

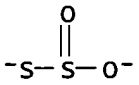


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 87612-65-5
CMF O2 S2



L17 ANSWER 58 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1983:552041 CAPLUS
DN 99:152041
TI Effect of chloroquine and O,O'-bis(diethylaminoethyl)hexestrol on acidic phospholipid membranes
AU Harder, Achim; Hille, Karl Heinz; Debuch, Hildegard
CS Inst. Physiol. Chem., Univ. Koeln, Cologne, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie (1983), 364(8), 997-1001
CODEN: HSZPAZ; ISSN: 0018-4888
DT Journal
LA English
AB The amphiphilic drugs chloroquine (I) [54-05-7] and O,O'-bis(diethylaminoethyl)hexestrol (II) [**64280-25-7**] are able to form complexes with the acidic phospholipid 1,2-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoglycerol [4537-77-3]. The dissociation consts. of the complexes with chloroquine are independent of pH in the range investigated (4-7) as well as of temperature (4°-40°). The phase transition temperature of phospholipid is markedly reduced by both drugs, the effect is reversible by addition of Ca2+. Apparently, the drugs can increase the fluidity of acidic phospholipid membranes.
IT **87404-61-3**
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)

(formation of, as model for bis(diethylaminoethyl)hexestrol interaction with acidic phospholipid membrane)

RN 87404-61-3 CAPLUS

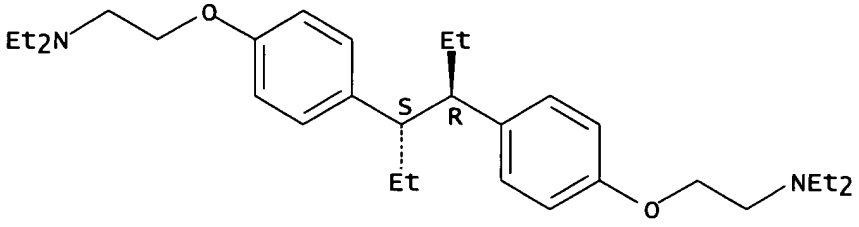
CN Hexadecanoic acid, 1-[[[(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)hydroxyphosphinyl]oxy]methyl]-1,2-ethanediyl ester, compd. with (R*,S*)-2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethylethanamine] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 64280-25-7

CMF C30 H48 N2 O2

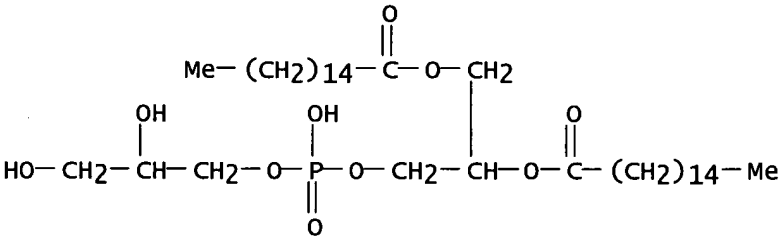
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 4537-77-3

CMF C38 H75 O10 P



IT **64280-25-7**

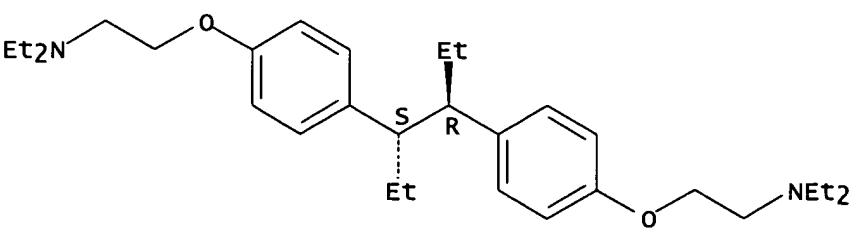
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(interaction with acidic phospholipid membrane of, phosphatidylcholine complexation as model for)

RN 64280-25-7 CAPLUS

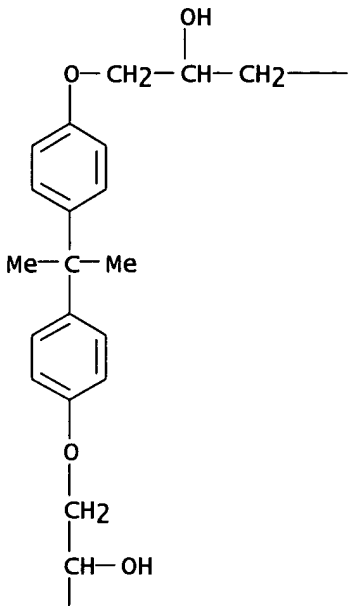
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, (R*,S*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

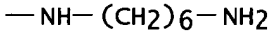


L17 ANSWER 59 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1983:216399 CAPLUS
DN 98:216399
TI Studies of the curing of epoxide resins. XXXXI. The chemical structure of the intermediates in the curing process for epoxide resins cured with 1,6-hexanediamine in the presence of salicylic acid
AU Shimbo, Masaki; Harai, Shinichi
CS Fac. Eng., Kansai Univ., Suita, 564, Japan
SO Nippon Kagaku Kaishi (1983), (4), 571-7
CODEN: NKAKB8; ISSN: 0369-4577
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB bisphenol A diglycidyl ether [1675-54-3] Was cured at 30° with 1,6-hexanediamine [124-09-4] in the presence or absence of salicylic acid (I) [69-72-7] as an accelerator. The curing process in these systems was monitored by measurements of the mol. weight and functional groups in the products. The structures of the intermediates isolated from the cured resin using I as an accelerator were also determined The product of this accelerated system showed a high conversion of the secondary amino group. Intermediates having mol. wts. 340-1600 were isolated, and their structures were determined by gel permeation chromatog., vapor pressure osmometry, NMR, and titrational analyses. The mol. chain of the reaction products was probably made from alternating diepoxide and diamine units.
IT **85961-14-4P**
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in polymerization of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether with hexanediamine)
RN 85961-14-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[[6-[[3-[4-[1-[4-[3-(6-aminohexyl)-2-hydroxypropoxy]phenyl]-1-methylethyl]phenoxy]-2-hydroxypropyl]amino]hexyl]imino]bis[3-[4-[1-methyl-1-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl]phenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

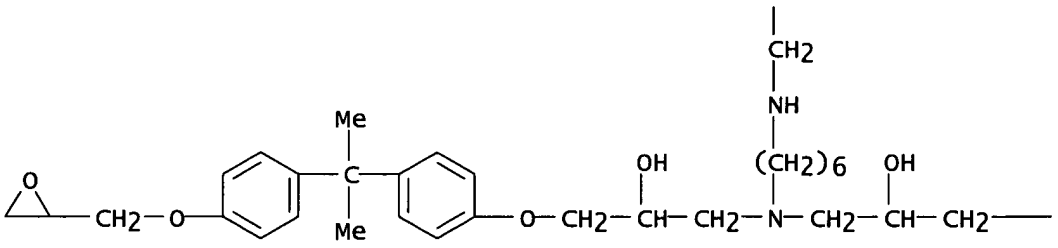
PAGE 1-A



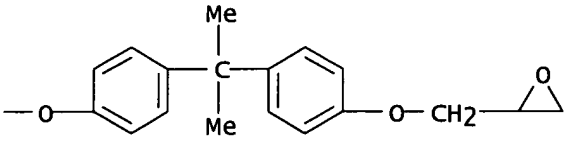
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



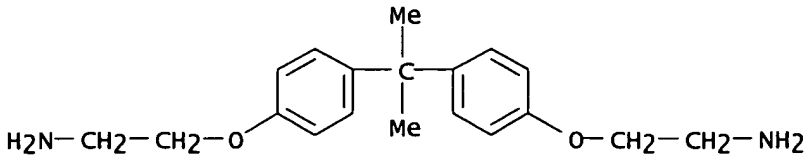
L17 ANSWER 60 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1983:5481 CAPLUS
DN 98:5481
TI Fast curing polyepoxide coating compositions with good pot life
IN McFadden, Russell T.
PA Dow Chemical Co., USA
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 4353819	A	19821012	US 1981-243278	19810313
			US 1981-243278	19810313

AB The title compns. contain salts of nonvolatile amines with HCl and HBr or HI, glycidyl ester or ether polymers, solvents, and volatile ketones. Thus, a solution of polymer from Bu methacrylate 155, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 84, methacrylic acid 77, and styrene 105 g in 455 g BuOH was heated with 54.0 g ethylenimine at 80° for 1 h and neutralized with 12.8 g 36% HCl and 82.9 g 49% HBr to give a solution having Gardner color 2, pH 6.4-6.5, and viscosity 3260 cP at 25°. A mixture of this solution 60.4, bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin copolymer [25068-38-6] (DER 331, epoxy equivalent 190) 23.8, EtOCH2CH2OH 20.6, and MEK 28.3 g had viscosity 61, 64, 75, and 97 cP after 1, 2, 4, and 6 h, resp., compared with gelation in 2 h with CH3CCl3 in place of MEK. A 4-mil film (dry basis) of the solution on steel when cured 24-36 h at 25° was hard, clear, and adherent.

IT **83903-57-5**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, for epoxy resin coatings)

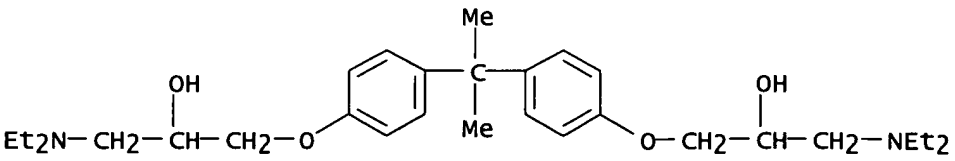
RN 83903-57-5 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, hydrobromide hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● x HBr

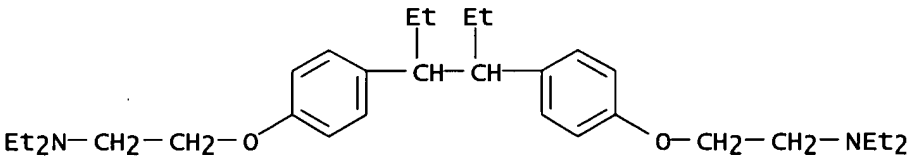
● x HCl

L17 ANSWER 61 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1982:218353 CAPLUS
DN 96:218353
TI Mechanism of thermal degradation of low-molecular-weight compounds modeling the structure of network polymers from diepoxides and aromatic and aliphatic amines
AU Zarkhina, T. S.; Zelenetskii, A. N.; Zarkhin, L. S.; Karmilova, L. V.; Prut, E. V.; Enikolopyan, N. S.
CS USSR
SO Vysokomolekulyarnye Soedineniya, Seriya A (1982), 24(3), 584-95
CODEN: VYSAAF; ISSN: 0507-5475
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Thermal degradation of low-mol.-weight compds. [e.g., N-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl)aniline [16112-55-3]] modeling the structure of epoxy polymers crosslinked with aromatic or aliphatic amines is an initiated process which proceeds by the radical-chain mechanism via cleavage of Cβ - CαN bonds with formation of PhOH, AcH, and Me2CO in the most cases. The initial temperature of degradation of aromatic amine derivs. was higher than that of aliphatic ones due to the inhibiting action of intermediate radicals of the former. The study was carried out in vacuum at 25-400° using mass spectrometry of the degradation products, m/e values, structures, and cleavage types.
IT **82000-98-4**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(thermal degradation of, mechanism of, as model for amine-crosslinked epoxy polymers)
RN 82000-98-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(diethylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 62 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1982:174195 CAPLUS
DN 96:174195
TI Changes in brain polyphosphoinositide metabolism induced by cationic amphiphilic drugs in vitro
AU Pappu, Anuradha S.; Hauser, George
CS Ralph Lowell Lab., McLean Hosp., Belmont, MA, 02178, USA
SO Biochemical Pharmacology (1981), 30(23), 3243-6
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DT Journal
LA English
AB propranolol [525-66-6] (0.1 MM) and other cationic amphiphilic drugs enhanced the incorporation of inorg. phosphate-32P into polyphosphoinositides in rat cerebral cortex prepns. in vitro. The extent of this drug-induced enhancement of labeling was partly regulated by the availability of cytidine and inositol. The increase in polyphosphoinositide metabolism appeared to be limited to neural tissues and was greater in gray than in white matter.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyphosphoinositide metabolism by brain cortex response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 63 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1982:69885 CAPLUS
DN 96:69885
TI Fire-resistant flexible phenolic resins
PA Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 56118414	A2	19810917	JP 1980-21890	19800222
			JP 1980-21890 A	19800222

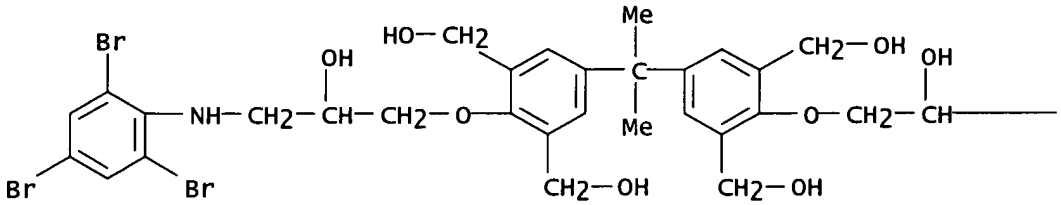
AB Resol phenolic resins containing bisphenol derivative units having halophenylaminohydroxypropyl groups are useful in manufacture of elec. insulators having good flexibility and fire resistance. Thus, a mixture of PhOH 940, 55% HCHO 736, and Et3N 10.1 parts was refluxed 85 min and cooled to ≤50°. A mixture of MeOH 600, Sb2O3 50, and 2,2-bis[3,5-bis(hydroxymethyl)-4-[2-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-tribromoanilino)propoxy]phenyl]propane 500 parts was added to the above product to form a varnish which was applied to 254-μ kraft paper and dried. The above prepregs were laminated and pressed to give 1.6-mm copolymer [**80181-30-2**]-impregnated sheets having self extinguishing time 5.5 s and falling ball impact strength 9.0 kg/cm.
IT **80181-30-2**
RL: USES (Uses)
(elec. insulators, with improved flexibility and fire resistance)

RN 80181-30-2 CAPLUS
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with 5,5'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[2-[2-hydroxy-3-[(2,4,6-tribromophenyl)amino]propoxy]-1,3-benzenedimethanol] and phenol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

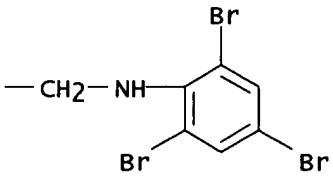
CM 1

CRN 80181-29-9
CMF C37 H40 Br6 N2 O8

PAGE 1-A

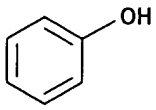


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 108-95-2
CMF C6 H6 O

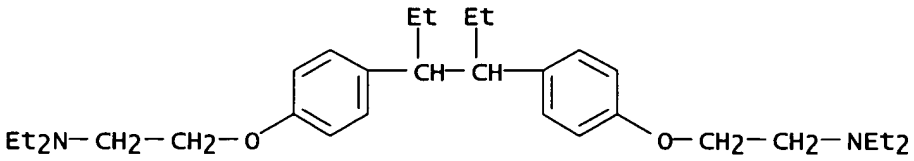


CM 3

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

L17 ANSWER 64 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1982:45991 CAPLUS
DN 96:45991
TI Lipid-biochemical characterization of various kinds of lysosomes

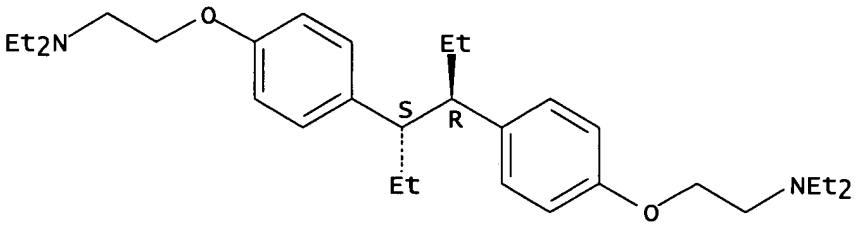
AU Matsuzawa, Yuji; Ishikawa, Katsunori; Tarui, Seiichiro; Yamamoto, Akira; Hostetler, Karl Y.
CS Med. Sch., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan
SO Rinsho Kagaku Shinpojumu (1980), 20, 2-9
CODEN: RKASDA; ISSN: 0386-3417
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Administration of antiinflammatory chloroquine [54-05-7] or 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy) α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (DH) [**2691-45-4**] to rats in oral doses of 100 mg/kg for 7 days causes phospholipid and cholesteryl ester accumulation in the liver. The lipids of subcellular fractions from control rats and rats treated with chloroquine, DH, and Triton WR-1339 [25301-02-4] were studied. The phospholipid content of liver is increased 1.5-fold by chloroquine or DH treatment but is unaffected by Triton WR-1339. Chloroquine and DH cause a shift of acid phosphatase from the light mitochondrial fraction to the heavy mitochondrial fraction. Multilamellar bodies, an ultrastructural hallmark of chloroquine and DH-induced lipidosis, were isolated in a highly-purified form from the heavy mitochondrial fraction of chloroquine- or DH-treated rats. They are highly enriched in acid phosphatase indicating their lysosomal origin. In addition, they contain large amts. of phospholipids, cholesterol, and cholesteryl ester and are the sole site of bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate and the enzyme which catalyzes its synthesis from phosphatidylglycerol. Anal. of the phospholipid content showed that the entire excess phospholipid content of chloroquine- or DH-treated liver can be accounted for by the drug-induced multilamellar bodies. Triton WR-1339-induced lysosomes, which were isolated for comparison, also contain bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate and bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate synthetase. However, they differ from the drug-induced lysosomes in that their sphingomyelin content is much higher and their total phospholipid and phosphatidylinositol content much lower. The multilamellar bodies are the principal intracellular site of accumulation of chloroquine and DH. Increased delivery of phospholipid to lysosomes and decreased lysosomal catabolism of phospholipid are the factors which are thought to cause this exptl. lipidosis. High levels of phosphatidylinositol in the multilamellar body may be in part responsible for the increased content of bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate since it has been identified as an acyl donor in bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate synthesis.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipidosis from, lysosome membrane lipids in)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 65 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1981:614903 CAPLUS
DN 95:214903
TI Alterations of phospholipid metabolism in rat cerebral cortex mince induced by cationic amphiphilic drugs
AU Pappu, Anuradha S.; Hauser, George
CS Ralph Lowell Lab., McLean Hosp., Belmont, MA, 02178, USA

SO Journal of Neurochemistry (1981), 37(4), 1006-14
CODEN: JONRA9; ISSN: 0022-3042
DT Journal
LA English
AB Cationic amphiphilic drugs (CADs) of varied clin. use were screened to determine their capacity to alter the pattern of labeling with 32Pi of cerebral cortex mince phospholipids. The altered phospholipid labeling patterns were qual. similar, the prominent features being reduced incorporation into phosphatidylcholine and increased incorporation into phosphatidic acid. Relative potencies were: (±)-propranolol-HCl [3506-09-0] > chlorpromazine-HCl [69-09-0] = 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy) α,β-diethyldiphenylethane [**64280-25-7**] > desipramine [50-47-5] > dibucaine-HCl [61-12-1] > pimozide [2062-78-4] > oxymetazoline-HCl [2315-02-8] = fenfluramine [458-24-2] = haloperidol [52-86-8] = chloroquine [54-05-7] > amphetamine-HCl [2706-50-5] = no drug added. Propranolol was used to study the action of CADs further. Its effect was time- and dose-dependent, but in contrast with pineal gland, no label appeared in phosphatidyl-CMP (CDP-diacylglycerol), nor did dialysis of the mince to reduce diffusible substrates or exogenous addition of substrates cause appearance of liponucleotide. Thus, lack of diffusible precursors is not responsible for CAD effects in vitro. Pulse-chase expts. with 32Pi and [2-3H]glycerol suggested that inhibition of phosphatidate phosphohydrolase [9025-77-8] may be partly responsible for the observed alterations in phospholipid labeling in the presence of CADs. The relation of these results to the induction of lipidosis by these drugs is discussed.
IT **64280-25-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipid metabolism by brain cerebral cortex response to, lipidosis induction in relation to)
RN 64280-25-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, (R*,S*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



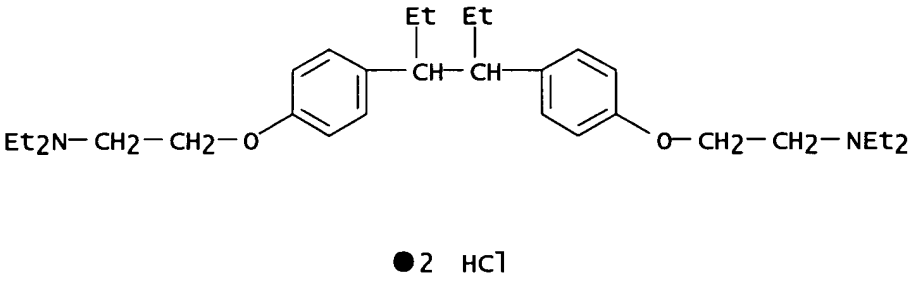
L17 ANSWER 66 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1981:449323 CAPLUS
DN 95:49323
TI Study of the complex-formation reaction in the amino derivative-bismuth(3+)-iodide system by the spectrophototurbidimetric titration method
AU Popov, A. I.; Oleshko, G. I.
CS Perm. Farm. Inst., Perm, USSR
SO Farmatsiya (Moscow, Russian Federation) (1981), 30(3), 73-5
CODEN: FRMTAL; ISSN: 0367-3014
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Complexation between several pharmaceuticals (amine derivs.) and Bi(NO3)3 in the presence of I- was studied by mixing 5 mL 0.0005M amine derivative, 5 mL 0.001 HNO3 5 mL 0.01 N KI and water (to 20 mL), and titrating at 620 nm

with 0.0005M Bi(NO3)3. A pos. reaction was indicated by formation of a microheterogeneous system and change in the absorbance. Aromatic amine derivs. showed no complexation. Hydrophilic groups had a significant effect on the formation of ternary complexes. The hydroxyl group in the base makes the ternary complex soluble in water. The tertiary N in the aliphatic chain and heterocycle improves the complexation. The method may be used for quant. determination of amine drugs.

IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(complexation of, with bismuth-iodide, spectrophototurbidimetry in)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 67 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1981:58255 CAPLUS

DN 94:58255

TI Effects of chloroquine and 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)α,β-diethyldiphenylethane on the incorporation of [3H]-glycerol into the phospholipids of rat liver lysosomes and other subcellular fractions, in vivo

AU Matsuzawa, Yuji; Hostetler, Karl Y.

CS Dep. Med., VA Med. Cent., San Diego, CA, 92161, USA

SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Lipids and Lipid Metabolism (1980), 620(3), 592-602
CODEN: BBLLA6; ISSN: 0005-2760

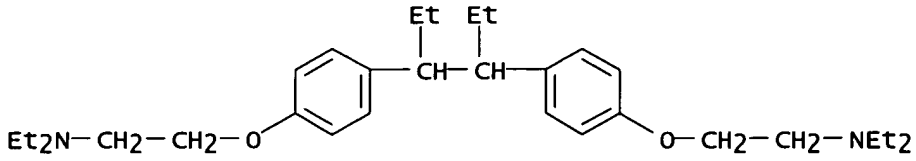
DT Journal

LA English

AB Treatment of rats with chloroquine (I) [54-05-7] or 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (II) [**2691-45-4**] (both at 100 mg/kg/day for 7 days, orally) resulted in greatly enhanced incorporation of [3H]glycerol into lysosomal phospholipids in spite of the fact that the incorporation of [3H]glycerol into microsomal phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, and phosphatidylinositol by de novo synthesis was reduced. Phosphatidylglyerol was labeled at a greatly increased rate, especially in liver microsomes from I or II-treated rats, while the incorporation of [3H]glycerol into phosphatidylinositol in microsomes was reduced. Apparently, I and II exert a specific effect on phosphatidylglycerol metabolism in liver. [3H]Glycerol incorporation into bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate was found only in lysosomes. Apparently there is an increase in the transfer of newly-synthesized microsomal phospholipids to lysosomes and/or decreased lysosomal catabolism of phospholipids in I- and II-treated rat liver. The mechanisms involved in drug-induced lipidosis are discussed.

IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

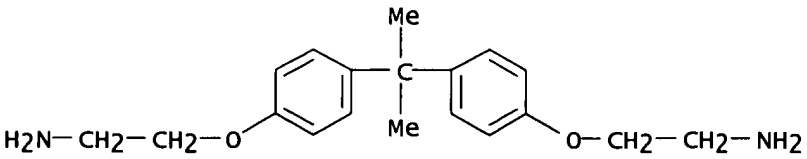
(lipidosis from, liver phospholipid metabolism in relation to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 68 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1981:15385 CAPLUS
DN 94:15385
TI 2-Amido- or 2-amino-alkyl ethers of polyhydric polyphenols
IN Kaiser, Mark E.; Smith, Harry A.
PA Dow Chemical Co., USA
SO U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

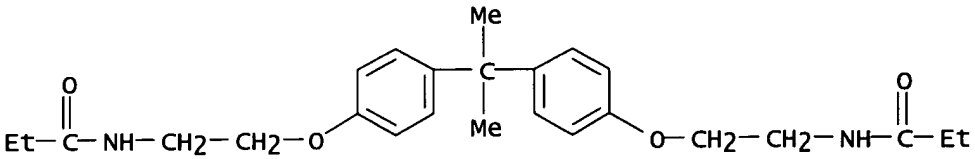
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 4195154	A	19800325	US 1977-824768	19770815
			US 1977-824768 A	19770815

AB Polyphenols I (Z = alkylene, alkylidene; Z1 = chemical bond, O, S, alkylene, alkylidene; R, R1, and R2 are each independently inert substituents; q = 0-10; n = 0, 1, 2, 3; m and p are each independently 0, 12, 3, 4) reacted with oxazolines II (R3 = H, hydrocarbyl; R4, R5, R6, and R7 are each independently H, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl) and catalysts, Sn salts or group IB, IIB, VIB, VIIB, or VIII transition metal salts, to give the resp. ethers III [at least two of the R8 groups are CR6R7R4R5NHCOR3 and the other(s) is/are H]; were effective as curing agents for epoxy resins. Bisphenol A was heated with 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline and Zn(OAc)2 to yield the bis(2-propionamidoethyl) ether.
IT **74228-86-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and bactericidal and fungicidal activity and for crosslinking of epoxy resins)
RN 74228-86-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



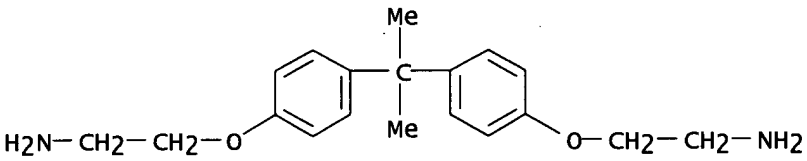
IT **74218-37-4P 74218-38-5P 74228-85-6P**
74228-87-8P 74244-10-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 74218-37-4 CAPLUS

CN Propanamide, N,N'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy-2,1-ethanediyl]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



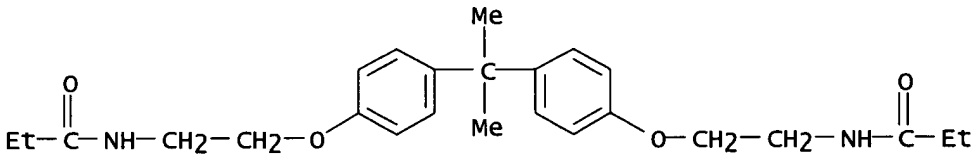
4 (D1—Br)

RN 74218-38-5 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

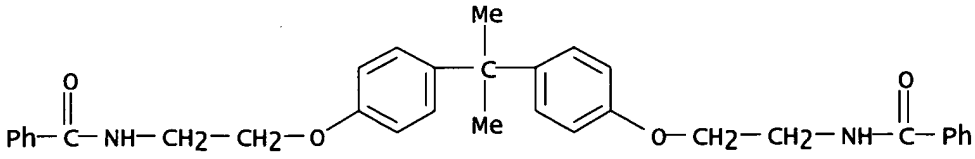


4 (D1—Br)

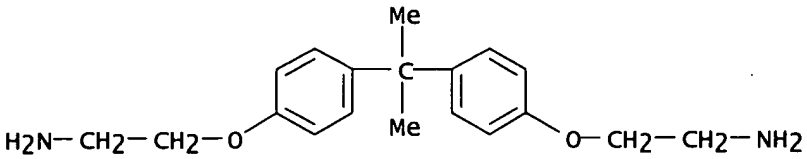
RN 74228-85-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanamide, N,N'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-2,1-ethanediyl)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 74228-87-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N,N'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-2,1-ethanediyl)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



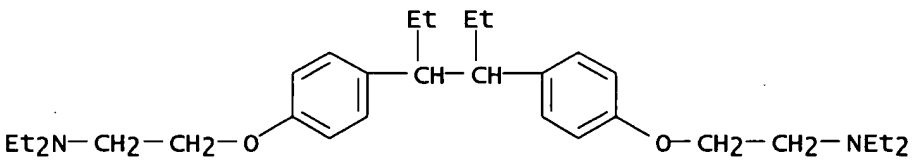
RN 74244-10-3 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



4 (D1—Br)

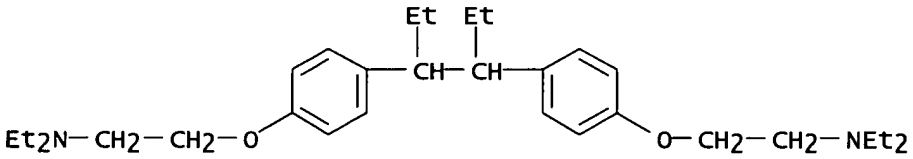
●x HCl

L17 ANSWER 69 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1980:542820 CAPLUS
DN 93:142820
TI Effects of cationic amphiphilic drugs on phospholipid metabolism in the nervous system
AU Hauser, G.; Pappu, A. S.; Smith, T. L.; Eichberg, J.
CS McLean Hosp., Belmont, MA, 02178, USA
SO Progress in Clinical and Biological Research (1980), 39(Neurochem. Clin. Neurol.), 469
CODEN: PCBRD2; ISSN: 0361-7742
DT Journal
LA English
AB In the rat pineal gland propranolol [525-66-6] caused changes in the phospholipid labeling pattern which were not related to adrenergic receptor stimulation. The most striking change was an increase in phosphatidyl-CMP. Several local anesthetics, tricyclic antidepressants, imidazolines, and phenothiazines, as well as chloroquine [54-05-7] and diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol [**2691-45-4**] had similar effects. In the cerebral cortex, similar phospholipid changes were observed except no phosphatidyl-CMP was detected.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipid metabolism by nervous system response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 70 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1980:437028 CAPLUS
DN 93:37028
TI Inhibition of lysosomal phospholipase A and phospholipase C by chloroquine

and 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)α,β-diethyldiphenylethane
AU Matsuzawa, Yuji; Hostetler, Karl Y.
CS Dep. Med., VA Med. Cent., San Diego, CA, 92161, USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1980), 255(11), 5190-4
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect chloroquine (I) [54-05-7] or 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (II) [**2691-45-4**], cationic amphiphilic agents, on a soluble delipidated preparation from rat liver lysosomes
which contains phospholipase A [9001-84-7] and C [9001-86-9] activity was examined Both compds. were potent inhibitors of lysosomal phospholipase A and C activities. However, these agents did not cause substantial inhibition of the lysosomal phospholipase A which catalyzes the transacylation step in the synthesis of bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate, a lysosomal marker lipid which is greatly increased in this drug-induced phospholipidosis. The inhibition of lysosomal phospholipases A and C was reversible since full activity could be restored by dialysis or desalting. The mechanism of inhibition of lysosomal phospholipases A and C by these drugs is as yet unknown and will require purification of the resp. enzymes. The enzymes inhibition by these 2 compds. may be a major factor in the biochem. pathogenesis of drug-induced phospholipidosis.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipase A and C inhibition by)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



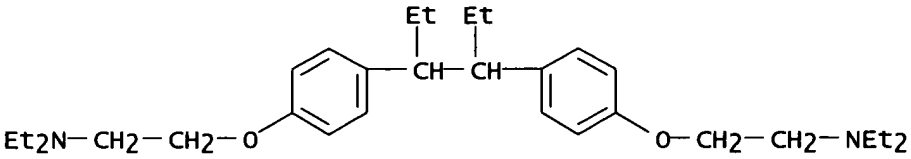
L17 ANSWER 71 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1980:418861 CAPLUS
DN 93:18861
TI Studies on the metabolism in human liver of a coronary vasodilator, 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxy hexestrol
AU Tsujimura, Ryotaro; Akeda, Shozo
CS Sch. Med., Mie Univ., Tsu, Japan
SO Mie Medical Journal (1979), 29(2), 99-108
CODEN: MMJJAI; ISSN: 0026-3532
DT Journal
LA English
AB 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol-2HCl (I) [**69-14-7**] and its metabolites were extracted from the livers of autopsied patients having undergone long-term treatment with I as a coronary vasodilator. The identification of I and its metabolites was undertaken by using a gas-liquid chromatog.-high resolution mass spectrometer. The compds. extracted from human liver were identical with those of I, N-deethylated derivative, and 3 other metabolites which were formed in minor amts. It is suggested that the metabolic pattern of I in human liver differs from that in rat liver, as rat liver can oxidize I, whereas human liver can not. Human liver can, however, metabolize I most often in the direction of N-deethylation. However, N-deethylated metabolite can not be conjugated in liver and

therefore can not be made water soluble

IT **2691-45-4D**, metabolites
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(formation of, by liver)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

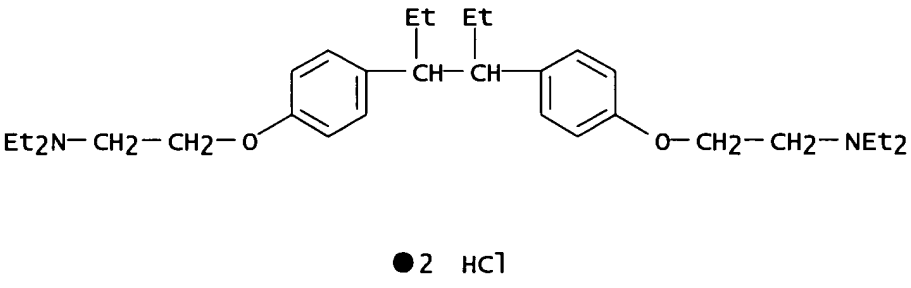
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **69-14-7**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metabolism of, by liver)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 72 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1980:174485 CAPLUS

DN 92:174485

TI Studies on drug-induced lipidosis: subcellular localization of phospholipid and cholesterol in the liver of rats treated with chloroquine or 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)α,β-diethyldiphenylethane

AU Matsuzawa, Yuji; Hostetler, Karl Y.

CS Dep. Med., VA Med. Cent., San Diego, CA, 92161, USA

SO Journal of Lipid Research (1980), 21(2), 202-14
CODEN: JLPRAW; ISSN: 0022-2275

DT Journal

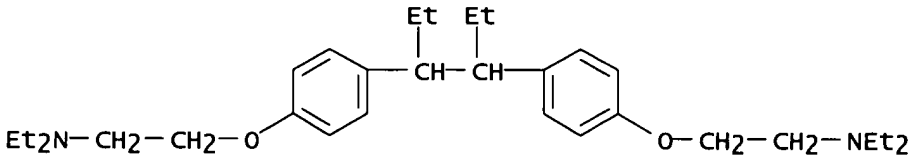
LA English

AB Administration of chloroquine phosphate (I phosphate) [50-63-5] or 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (DH) [**2691-45-4**] to rats in oral doses of 100 mg/kg for 7 days causes phospholipid and cholesteryl ester accumulation in liver. To further characterize this drug-induced lipidosis, the lipids of subcellular fractions from control rats and rats treated with I, DH, and Triton WR-1339 were isolated and characterized. The phospholipid content of liver was increased 1.5-fold by I or DH treatment but was unaffected by Triton WR-1339. Acid phosphatase was increased by treatment with these 3 agents. I and DH cause a shift of acid phosphatase from the light mitochondrial fraction (L) to the heavy mitochondrial fraction (M).

Multilamellar bodies, an ultrastructural hallmark of I- and DH-induced lipidosis, were isolated in a highly-purified form from the M fraction of I- or DH-treated rats. They were highly enriched in acid phosphatase indicating their lysosomal origin. In addition, they contained large amts. of phospholipid, cholesterol [57-88-5] and cholesteryl ester and were the sole site of bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate and the enzyme which catalyzes its synthesis from phosphatidylglycerol. Anal. of the phospholipid content of the resp. control and drug-treated liver fractions showed that the entire excess phospholipid content of I- or DH-treated liver can be accounted for by the drug-induced multilamellar bodies. Triton WR-1339-induced lysosomes, which were isolated for comparison, also contained bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate and bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate synthetase. However, they differed from the drug-induced lysosomes in that their sphingomyelin content was much higher and their total phospholipid and phosphatidylinositol content was much lower. The multilamellar bodies were the principal intracellular site of accumulation of I and DH, resp. Increased delivery of phospholipid to lysosomes and decreased lysosomal catabolism of phospholipid were the factors which were thought to cause this exptl. lipidosis. High levels of phosphatidylinositol in the multilamellar body may be in part responsible for the increased content of bis(monoacylglycero) phosphate since it has been identified as an acyl donor in bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate synthesis.

IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipds of liver subcellular fractions response to)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 73 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1980:23556 CAPLUS
DN 92:23556
TI Polyalkylated 4-aminopiperidine derivatives
IN Soma, Nobuo; Morimura, Syoji; Yoshioka, Takao; Kurumada, Tomoyuki
PA Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SO U.S., 46 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	US 4166813	A	19790904	US 1978-903592		19780508
				JP 1977-57271	A	19770518
	JP 53144579	A2	19781215	JP 1977-57271		19770518
	JP 63032784	B4	19880701			
					A	

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:
FAN 1979:104959

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	DE 2821579	A1	19781130	DE 1978-2821579		19780517
	DE 2821579	C2	19900802			
				JP 1977-57271	A	19770518
	JP 53144579	A2	19781215	JP 1977-57271		19770518
	JP 63032784	B4	19880701			

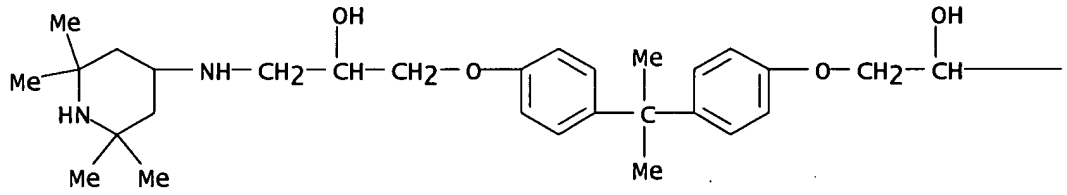
A

AB Polyalkylated 4-aminopiperidine derivs. and their acid addition salts are useful as heat and light stabilizers for polymers and are less volatile and impart less color than conventional stabilizers. Thus, 150 mL MeOH containing 21.2 g 4-butylamino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine [36177-92-1] and 17.0 g 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]propane [1675-54-3] was refluxed 5 h to give 2,2-bis[4-[3-[N-butyl-N-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropoxy]phenyl]propane (I) [69303-52-2]. A mixture containing polypropylene [9003-07-0] 100, stearyl 3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl) propionate 0.2, and I 0.25 part was blended 10 min at 200° and compression molded into films having 4.6 elongation retention ratio (the ratio of the time required for stabilized test specimens to reach 50% elongation at break to that required for an unstabilized sample).

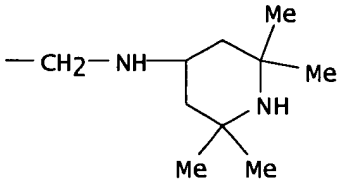
IT **69268-61-7 69268-80-0**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(heat and light stabilizers, for polymers)

RN 69268-61-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

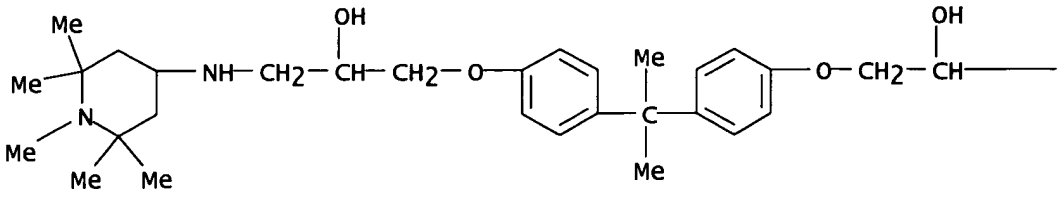


PAGE 1-B

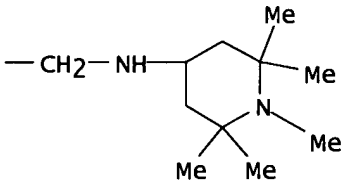


RN 69268-80-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

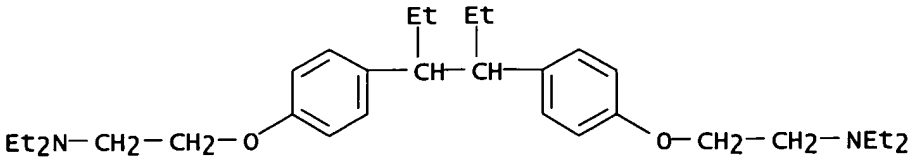
PAGE 1-A



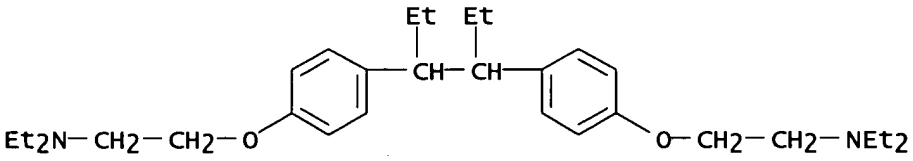
PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 74 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1979:502066 CAPLUS
DN 91:102066
TI Differential effects of chloroquine and of several other amphiphilic cationic drugs upon rat choroid plexus
AU Frisch, W.; Luellmann-Rauch, R.
CS Dep. Anat., Univ. Kiel, Kiel, D-2300, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Acta Neuropathologica (1979), 46(3), 203-8
CODEN: ANPTAL; ISSN: 0001-6322
DT Journal
LA English
AB Several cationic amphiphilic drugs, each of which is known to induce generalized lipidosis in rats, were compared with respect to their cytol. effects on rat choroid plexus epithelium. Chloroquine diphosphate [50-63-5] induced large cytoplasmic vacuoles, whereas the other drugs (quinacrine-2HCl [69-05-6], 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol [**2691-45-4**], chlorphentermine-HCl [151-06-4], iprindole-HCl [20432-64-8], 1-chloro-amitriptyline [52845-72-4], clomipramine-HCl [17321-77-6]) caused formation of lamellated or crystalloid inclusions as usually seen in drug-induced lipidosis. The ultrastructure of the chloroquinine-induced vacuoles suggested storage of water-soluble materials (polar lipids and(or) nonlipid materials) in addition to nonwater-soluble polar lipids.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipidosis of choroid plexus from)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 75 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1979:161888 CAPLUS
DN 90:161888
TI The formation of N-de-ethyl derivatives of 4,4'-bis(β-diethylaminoethoxy)-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane by red blood cells
AU Matsuzawa, Yuji; Yamamoto, Akira; Wada, Fumio
CS Med. Sch., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan
SO Rinsho Kagaku Shinpojumu (1978), Volume Date 1977, 17, 116-21
CODEN: RKASDA; ISSN: 0386-3417
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB 4,4'-Bis(β-diethylaminoethoxy)-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (I) [**2691-45-4**] was incorporated into erythrocytes and was deethylated. This deethylation was mainly mediated by Hb. Apparently, under physiol. conditions, drug metabolism occurs not only in the liver but also in erythrocytes.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(dealkylation of, by erythrocytes, drug metabolism in relation to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 76 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1979:104959 CAPLUS
DN 90:104959
TI Polyalkylated 4-aminopiperidine derivatives
IN Soma, Nobuo; Morimura, Syoji; Yoshioka, Takao; Kurumada, Tomoyuki
PA Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Ger. Offen., 109 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	DE 2821579	A1	19781130	DE 1978-2821579		19780517
	DE 2821579	C2	19900802			
				JP 1977-57271	A	19770518
	JP 53144579	A2	19781215	JP 1977-57271		19770518
	JP 63032784	B4	19880701			

A

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 1980:23556

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	US 4166813	A	19790904	US 1978-903592		19780508
				JP 1977-57271	A	19770518
	JP 53144579	A2	19781215	JP 1977-57271		19770518
	JP 63032784	B4	19880701			

A

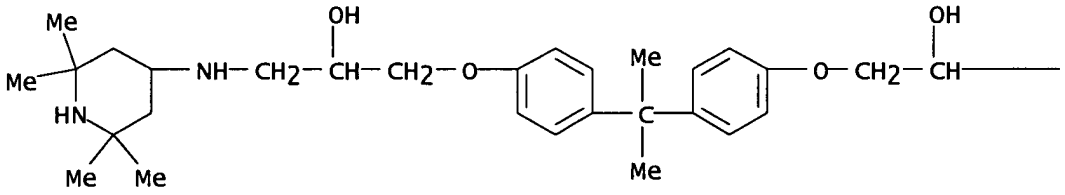
AB Compound I (R = R2 = H, R1 = Me) (II) [69303-51-1], compound I (R = Me, R1 = R2 = H) [**69268-80-0**], compound I (R = Me, R1 = R2 = Ac) [69268-81-1], 2-hydroxy-1,3-bis[N-methyl-N-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)amino]propane [69268-58-2], 1,2-bis[3-[N-butyl-N-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropoxy]ethane [69268-59-3], bis[3-[N-butyl-N-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)amino]-2-hydroxylpropyl] 1,2-cyclohexanedicarboxylate [69268-60-6], and 19 similar compds. are prepared as heat and light stabilizers for polymers. The compds. have low volatility and do not discolor polymers. Thus, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-(methylamino)piperidine [62995-79-3] and 2,2-bis[4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]propane [1675-54-3] were used to prepare II. The addition of 0.25% II to polypropylene [9003-07-0] containing 0.2% phenolic antioxidant increased the degradation resistance in UV light by a factor of 5.7, compared with 2.0 with Tinuvin 327 instead of II.

IT **69268-61-7P 69268-80-0P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, as stabilizers for plastics)

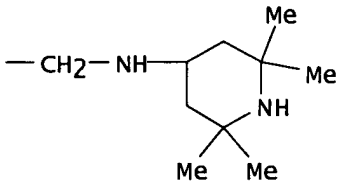
RN 69268-61-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



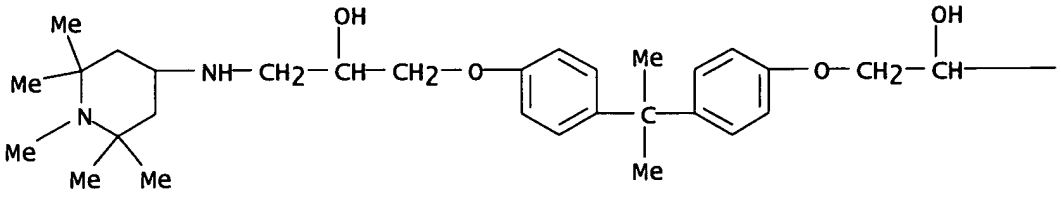
PAGE 1-B



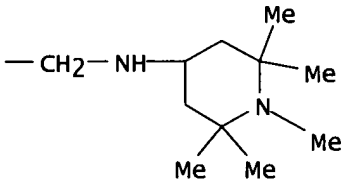
RN 69268-80-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



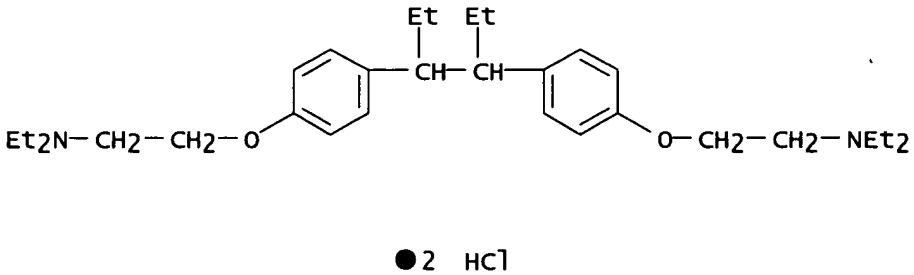
PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 77 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1979:103593 CAPLUS
DN 90:103593
TI p,p'-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)-3,4-diphenylhexane dihydrochloride
IN Machon, Zdzislaw; Kuczynski, Leonard; Zawisza, Tadeusz
PA Farmaceutyczno-Chemiczna Spoldzielnia Pracy "Labor", Pol.
SO Pol., 2 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DT Patent
LA Polish
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI PL 85193	P	19760430	PL 1972-159295	19721205
			PL 1972-159295 A	19721205

AB The title compound was prepared in 98% yield by treating Et2NCH2CH2Cl with (p-HOC6H4)EtCHCHEt(C6H4OH-p) in presence of NaOH at 81° 4-5 h followed by treatment with HCl.
IT **69-14-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



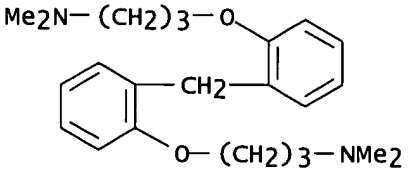
L17 ANSWER 78 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1978:501892 CAPLUS
DN 89:101892
TI Herbicidal and algicidal compositions
IN Lacefield, William Bryant
PA Eli Lilly and Co., USA
SO Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI DE 2738873	A1	19780302	DE 1977-2738873		19770829
			US 1976-719485	A	19760831
GB 1584428	A	19810211	GB 1977-35528		19770824
			US 1976-719485	A	19760831
BE 858216	A1	19780228	BE 1977-8353		19770830
			US 1976-719485	A	19760831
JP 53029929	A2	19780320	JP 1977-105718		19770830
			US 1976-719485	A	19760831
FR 2363285	A1	19780331	FR 1977-26316		19770830
			US 1976-719485	A	19760831
BR 7705756	A	19780627	BR 1977-5756		19770830
			US 1976-719485	A	19760831
NL 7709612	A	19780302	NL 1977-9612		19770831
			US 1976-719485	A	19760831

AB I (R = H, halogen, MeO, NO2; R1 = H, C1-2 alkyl or CH2CH2OH; R2 = H, C1-4 alkyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl, CH2CH2OH; n = 0 or 1; m = 2, 3 or 4 when n = 0 and 2 when n = 1; X = CH2, CH2CH2, CH3CH, or S) and their salts are algicides and herbicides. Thus, 2,2'-methylenebis[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-N-butylpropylamine) di-HCl [**66742-70-9**] controlled the weeds Ceratophyllum demersum, Hydrilla verticillate, and the algae Chlorella, Scenedesmus, and Anacystis. The synthesis of I is given.

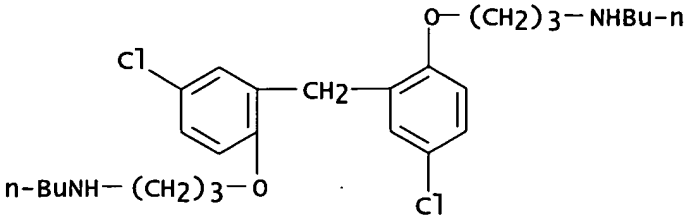
IT **66742-62-9P 66742-70-9P 66742-75-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and algicidal and herbicidal activities of)

RN 66742-62-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(2,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



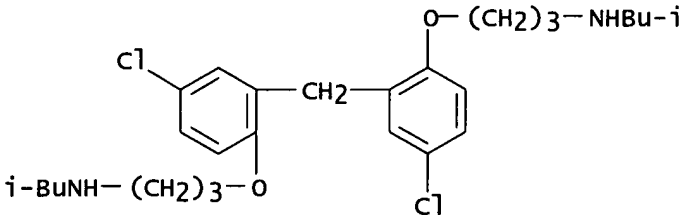
● 2 HCl

RN 66742-70-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Butanamine, N,N'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy-3,1-propanediyl]]bis-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



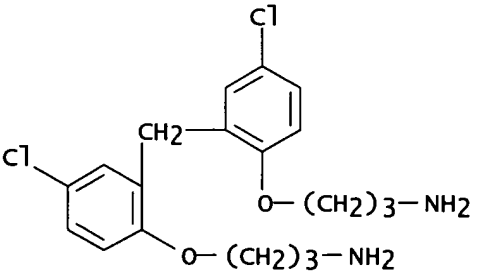
●2 HCl

RN 66742-75-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N-(2-methylpropyl)-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



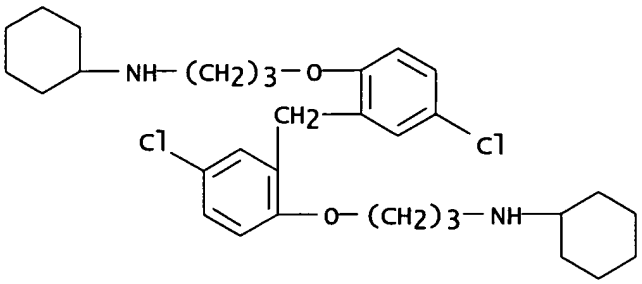
●2 HCl

IT **66742-66-3P 66742-67-4P 66742-71-0P**
66742-73-2P 66742-74-3P 66742-80-1P
66742-83-4P 66742-84-5P 66742-85-6P
66776-62-3P 66776-63-4P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and herbicidal activity of)
RN 66742-66-3 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



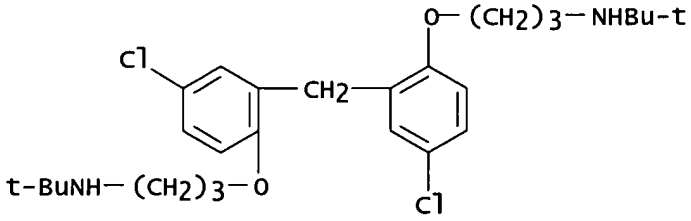
●2 HCl

RN 66742-67-4 CAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanamine, N,N'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy-3,1-propanediyl]]bis-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



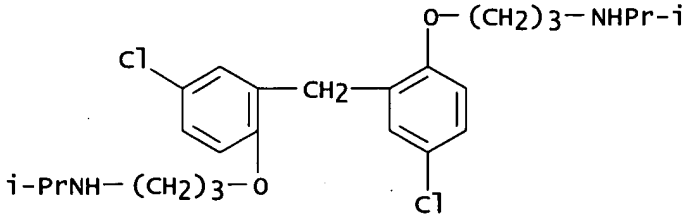
●2 HCl

RN 66742-71-0 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

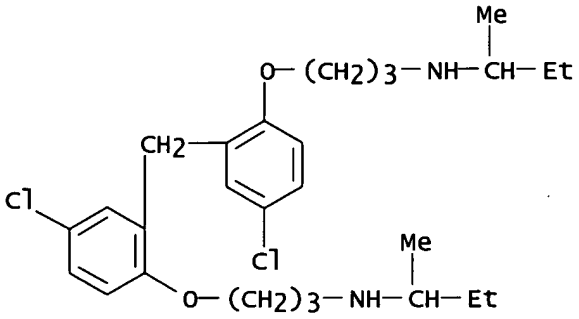
RN 66742-73-2 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[-N-(1-methylethyl)-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

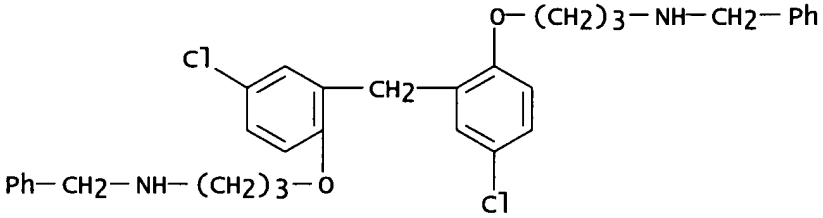
RN 66742-74-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Butanamine, N,N'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy-3,1-propanediyl]]bis-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



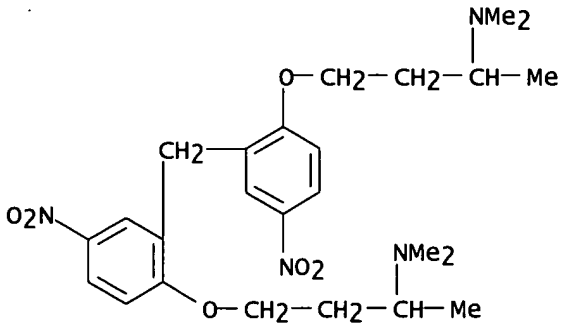
● 2 HCl

RN 66742-80-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanamine, N,N'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy-3,1-propanediyl]]bis-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



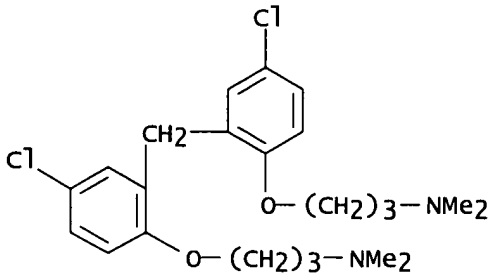
● 2 HCl

RN 66742-83-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Butanamine, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(4-nitro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



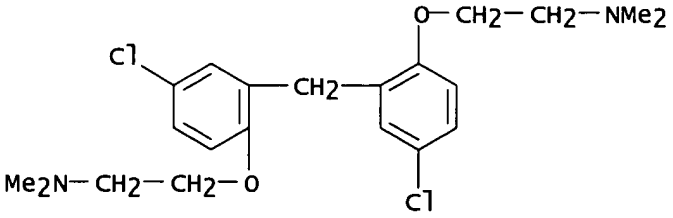
●2 HCl

RN 66742-84-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

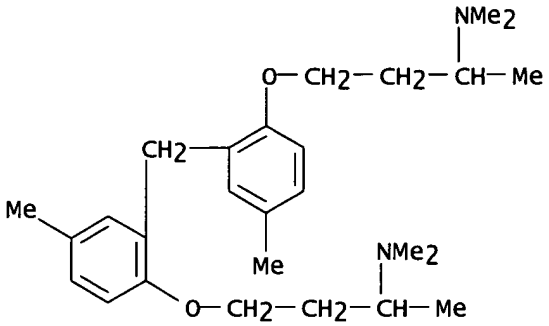
RN 66742-85-6 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

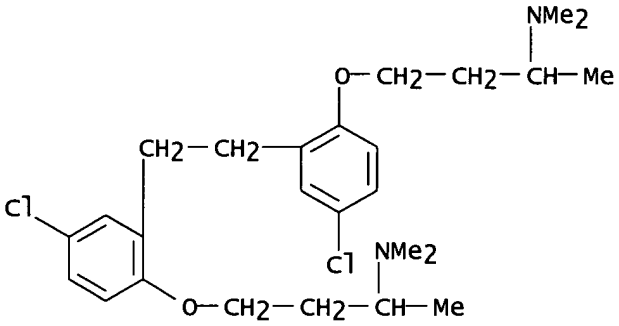
RN 66776-62-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Butanamine, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



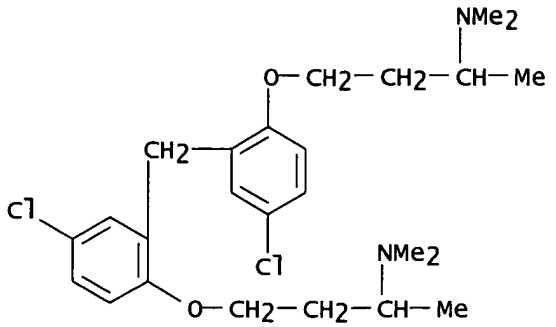
● 2 HCl

RN 66776-63-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Butanamine, 4,4'-[1,2-ethanediylbis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



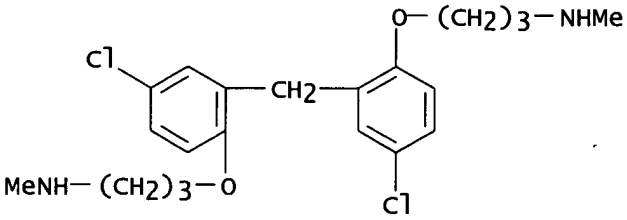
● 2 HCl

IT **66742-63-0P 66742-65-2P 66742-68-5P**
66742-72-1P 66742-76-5P 66742-81-2P
66742-82-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as algicide and herbicide)
RN 66742-63-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Butanamine, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



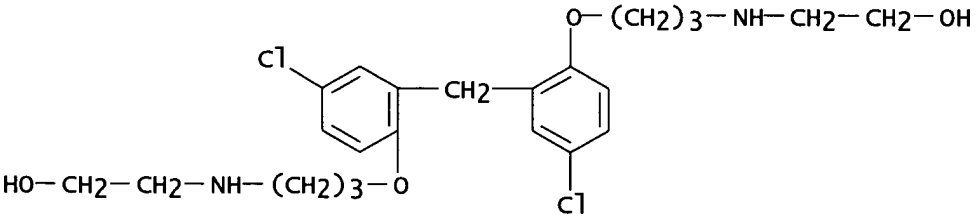
● 2 HCl

RN 66742-65-2 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N-methyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



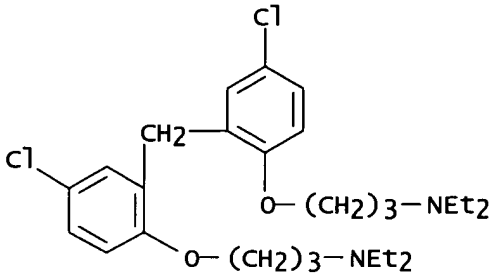
● 2 HCl

RN 66742-68-5 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy-3,1-propanediylimino]]bis-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



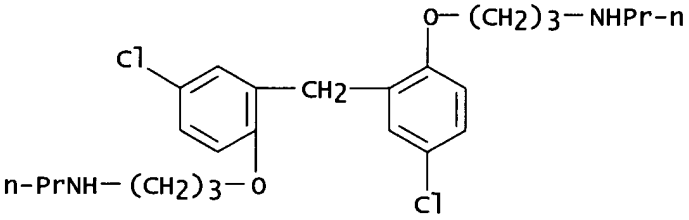
● 2 HCl

RN 66742-72-1 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



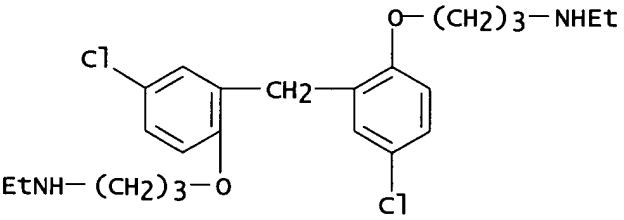
●2 HCl

RN 66742-76-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N-propyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



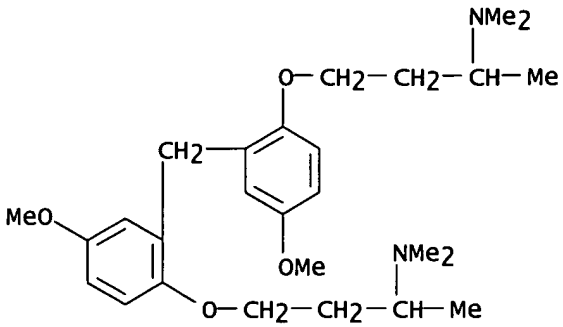
●2 HCl

RN 66742-81-2 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N-ethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



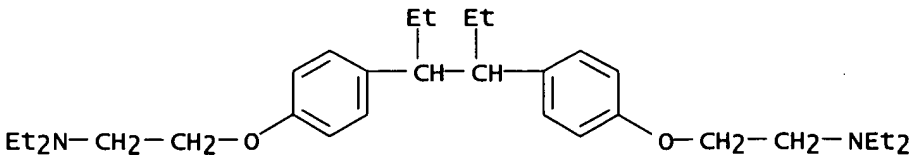
●2 HCl

RN 66742-82-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Butanamine, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(4-methoxy-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

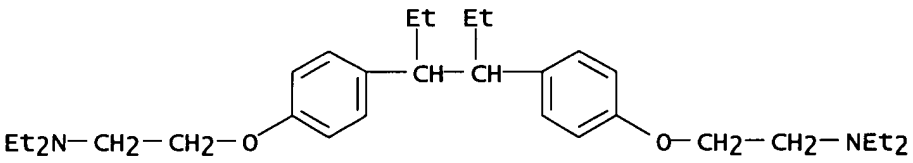


● 2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 79 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1978:500113 CAPLUS
DN 89:100113
TI Drug-induced retinal lipidosis: differential susceptibilities of pigment epithelium and neuroretina toward several amphiphilic cationic drugs
AU Drenckhahn, Detlev; Luellmann-Rauch, Renate
CS Dep. Anat., Univ. Kiel, Kiel, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Experimental and Molecular Pathology (1978), 28(3), 360-71
CODEN: EXMPA6; ISSN: 0014-4800
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of various cationic amphiphilic drugs induced generalized storage of polar lipids. The effects upon rat retina of 4 lipidosis-inducing drugs (triparanol [78-41-1], chloroquine [54-05-7], 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol [**2691-45-4**], and chlorcyclizine [82-93-9]) were studied and compared. Rats were treated with high oral drug doses (ranging from 50 to 150 mg/kg) for several weeks. Basically, all drugs induced lipidosis-like retinal changes but with great differences in the distributional pattern of the alterations throughout the retinal layers. Triparanol affected only the pigment epithelium and Mueller cells. Chloroquine and 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol affected mainly the sensory retina (neurons and Mueller cells). Chlorcyclizine changed both the pigment epithelium and the sensory retina to similar degrees. These differences are tentatively suggested to be due to differential affinities of the drugs to individual polar lipids.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eye retina lipidosis from)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

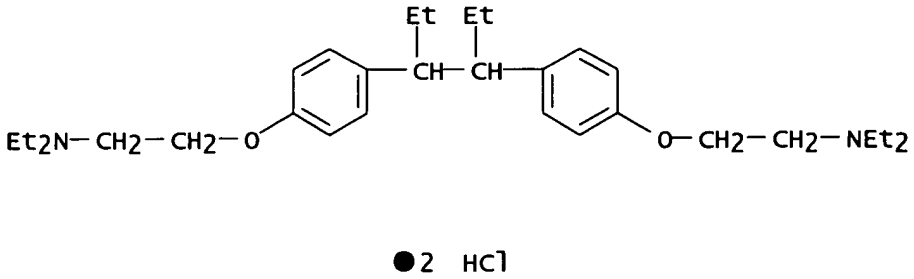


L17 ANSWER 80 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1978:499556 CAPLUS
DN 89:99556
TI Study on the metabolism of 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexesterol in rat liver by high resolution gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
AU Tsujimura, Ryotaro; Hasegawa, Yoshikazu; Itagaki, Matahiro
CS Sch. Med., Mie Univ., Tsu, Japan
SO GC-MS News (1975), 3(1), 2-3
CODEN: GMNEDS; ISSN: 0388-1288
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Chromatog. analysis of the title compound [**2691-45-4**], a vasodilator, and its metabolites in rat liver showed 5 components corresponding to these compds. The analysis of liver exts. of patients receiving the compound showed different metabolites than were observed in the rat, indicating that the metabolic pathways in humans are different from those in rats.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as diethylaminoethoxyhexesterol metabolite, in liver)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



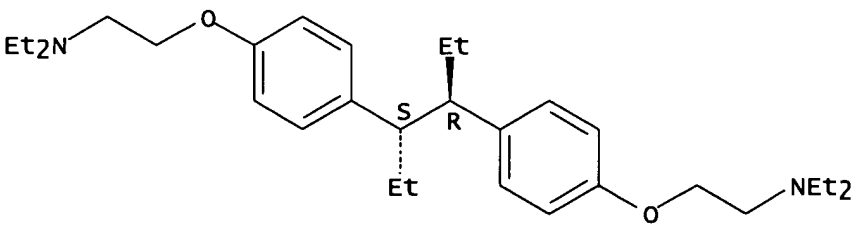
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metab. of, in liver, species difference in

L17 ANSWER 81 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1978:197739 CAPLUS
DN 88:197739
TI Interferometric determination of pharmaceuticals
AU Laipanov, A. Kh.; Laipanova, R. Ya.
CS Kursk. Med. Inst., Kursk, USSR
SO Farmatsiya (Moscow, Russian Federation) (1978), 27(2), 67-8
CODEN: FRMTAL; ISSN: 0367-3014
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Mesatone [59-42-7], ephedrine [299-42-3], and corazole [54-95-5] in aqueous injection solns. and diethiphen [**69-14-7**] in tablets (after extraction with CHCl3) were subjected to interferometric anal. and the concns. of drugs were determined by comparison of the exptl. results with calibration curves. The relative errors for determination of these drugs by interferometry were 0.33, 0.35, 0.40, and 0.44%, resp.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in tablets, by interferometry)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

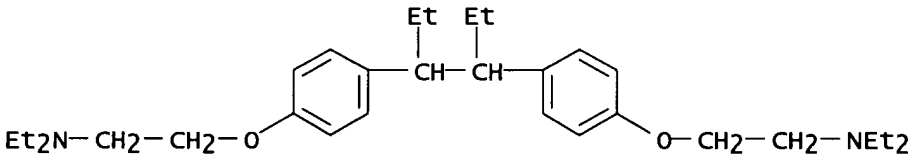


L17 ANSWER 82 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1978:182747 CAPLUS
DN 88:182747
TI Lysosomal phospholipids from rat liver after treatment with different drugs
AU Tjiong, Hong Boe; Lepthin, Jochen; Debuch, Hildegard
CS Inst. Physiol. Chem., Univ. Koeln, Cologne, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie (1978), 359(1), 63-9
CODEN: HSZPAZ; ISSN: 0018-4888
DT Journal
LA English
AB After rats were treated with 5 different drugs p-ethoxyacetanilide (I) [62-44-2], indomethacin [53-86-1], Na noramidopyrine methanesulfonate [68-89-3], O,O'-bis(diethylaminoethyl)hexestrol [**64280-25-7**], and chloroquine diphosphate [50-63-5] for 3-4 wk lysosomal fractions from liver cells contained widely varying amts. of acid phosphatase [9001-77-8] indicating that the concentration of lysosomes within these fractions differed. Further, the amts. and patterns of phospholipids reflected this fact. When lysobisphosphatidic acid was condensed as marker lipid for secondary lysosomes, significant quantities of this acidic phospholipid were found only in those lysosomal fractions which were also rich in acid phosphatase activity. Twelve percent of the lysosomal phospholipids from animals receiving the hexestrol derivative, and 19% of those from the chloroquine experiment were present as this acidic phospholipid. The fatty acid compns. of this lysosomal phospholipid were not the same in all lysosome fractions. The more lysobisphosphatidic acid present in the lysosomes, the more unsatd. are the fatty acids. Thus, after treatment with chloroquine, more than 90% of the fatty acids from this fraction are unsatd.; C22:6 represents about 70% of the total.
IT **64280-25-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipids of liver lysosomes response to)
RN 64280-25-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, (R*,S*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L17 ANSWER 83 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1978:48464 CAPLUS
DN 88:48464
TI Studies on drug-induced lipidosis. VIII. Correlation between drug accumulation and acidic phospholipids
AU Matsuzawa, Yuji; Yamamoto, Akira; Adachi, Susumu; Nishikawa, Mitsuo
CS 2nd Dep. Intern. Med., Osaka Univ. Med. Sch., Osaka, Japan
SO Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan) (1977), 82(5), 1369-77
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of 4,4'-bis(β-diethylaminoethoxy)-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (I) on lipid metabolism in the liver differed considerably in different animal species, humans, monkeys, and rats, because of differences in drug-metabolizing ability. Monkeys retain considerable drug-metabolizing ability as compared with humans, but the I-hydroxylating activity in monkeys seems to be much lower than in rats. The hydroxyl derivative was the major substance which accumulated in rat liver following the administration of I, while I itself and its N-dealkylated substances accumulated in monkey liver. N-dealkylated substances were also observed in human liver, but the amount was much smaller than in monkeys. Bis(monoacylglyceryl)phosphate (BMGP), did not increase as much in monkey liver as in human liver, but a marked increase in phosphatidylinositol (PI) was observed in monkey liver during administration of I. The concentration of acidic phospholipids (BMGP + PI) in the liver showed a close correlation with the accumulation of the drug (I plus its metabolites), irresp. of species differences. Among subcellular particles isolated from monkey liver following administration of I, the crude mitochondrial fraction, including lysosomes, was richest in BMGP.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metabolism of, lipidosis in relation to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 84 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:584203 CAPLUS
DN 87:184203
TI Araliphatic diisocyanates
IN Richter, Reinhard H.; Tucker, Benjamin W.; Ulrich, Henri
PA Upjohn Co., USA
SO U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

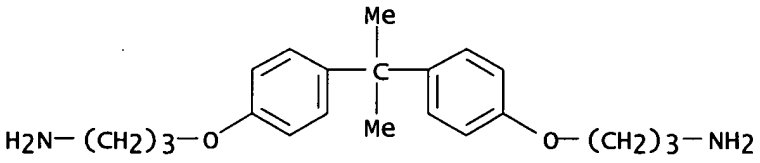
PI US 4051166 A 19770927 US 1976-693793 19760608
US 1976-693793 A 19760608

AB Cyanoethylation of PhOH with acrylonitrile over AlCl3 gave 75% 4-NC(CH2)2C6H4OH, further cyanoethylation over CuCl-Me3COK gave 67% 4-NC(CH2)2C6H4O(CH2)2CN, and this was hydrogenated and the resultant 4-H2N(CH2)3C6H4O(CH2)3NH2 (71% yield) phosgenated to give 60% 4-OCN(CH2)3C6H4O(CH2)3NCO. Similarly, using Me3COK as O-alkylation catalyst, catechol, resorcinol, hydroquinone, and bisphenol A were converted to o-, m- and p-C6H4[O(CH2)3NCO]2 and [4-OCN(CH2)3OC6H4]2CMe2, resp. A prepolymer was prepared from a tetramethylene glycol and p-C6H4[O(CH2)3NCO]2, which was polymerized with p-C6H4(OCH2CH2OH)2 to give a water-white light-stable urethane polymer.

IT **4835-05-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and phosgenation of)

RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 85 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1977:531702 CAPLUS

DN 87:131702

TI Drug metabolism and changes in acidic phospholipids in drug-induced lipidosis

AU Yamamoto, Akira; Matsuzawa, Yuji

CS Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan

SO Nippon Rinsho Taisha Gakkai Kiroku (1975), 12, 53
CODEN: NRTKDI

DT Journal

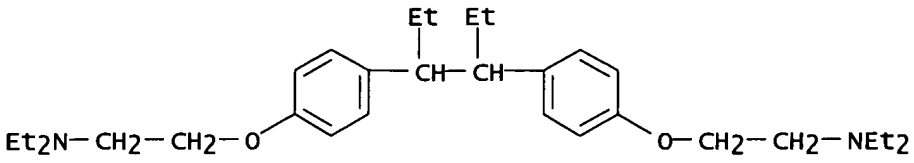
LA Japanese

AB Marked accumulation of the specific acidic phospholipid bis(monoacylglycerol) phosphate (BMGP) in liver and other organs was observed in lipidosis induced by 4,4'-bis(β-diethylaminoethoxy)α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (I). In expts. with rat liver, a highly significant concentration correlation was observed between log [I + hydroxylated I] and [BMGP + phosphatidylinositol] up to 0.1% I dose. This I dose-concentration correlated with the critical concentration of I required for phospholipidic liver cirrhosis induction previously reported. At a level higher than this I concentration, acidic phospholipids increased abruptly. The metabolism of I was preceeded by N-deethylation in man and monkey and by hydroxylation in rat.

IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metabolism of, lipidosis from)

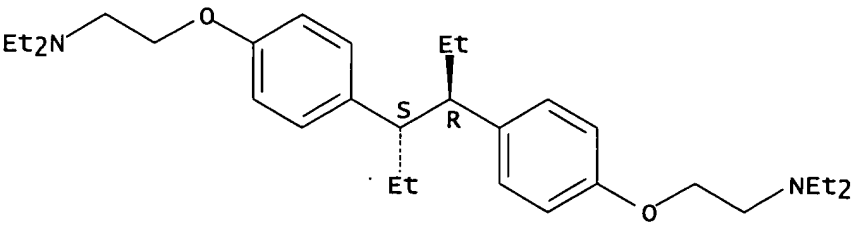
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



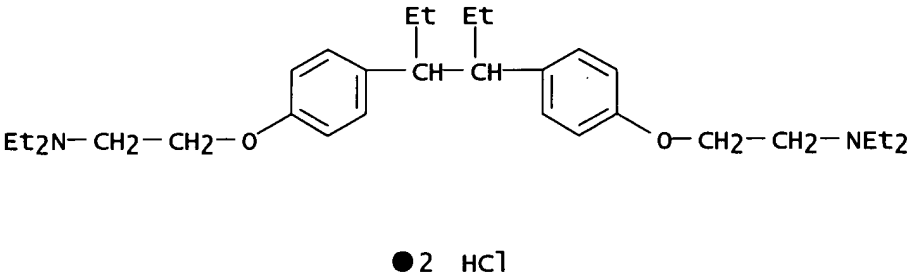
L17 ANSWER 86 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:528220 CAPLUS
DN 87:128220
TI Systematic, generic, chemicotoxicological research in forensic toxicology. Part III. Comparison of IR and ΔIR obtained under programmed and isothermal temperature conditions
AU Marozzi, E.; Gambaro, V.; Lodi, F.; Pariali, A.
CS Ist. Med. Leg. Assicurazioni, Univ. Milano, Milan, Italy
SO Farmaco, Edizione Pratica (1977), 32(7), 330-62
CODEN: FRPPAO; ISSN: 0430-0912
DT Journal
LA Italian
AB Gas-chromatog. data are presented on .apprx.350 drugs of forensic-toxicol. interest. These data are mainly the retention index (IR) values obtained on OV1 and OV17 columns under programmed and isothermal temperature conditions and the differences (ΔIR) obtained for the individual substances on the 2 columns. Use of the IR to express gas-chromatog. mobility gave well-reproducible data, with respect to both variations in temperature and comparison of values obtained from different labs. Taken alone, the ΔIR has low power for identifying a compound, but when used together with the IR values it constitutes a useful element for further narrowing the possibilities. The use of IR as a new approach to gas-chromatog. investigations in forensic toxicol. is suggested.
IT **64280-25-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, by gas chromatog., in forensic chemical)
RN 64280-25-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, (R*,S*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L17 ANSWER 87 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:511781 CAPLUS
DN 87:111781
TI Effect of diethyphen on the tonicity of cerebral vessels and total arterial pressure
AU Pavlova, L. I.; Gaevyi, M. D.
CS Semipalatinsk. Med. Inst., Semipalatinsk, USSR
SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (1977), 40(4), 412-14
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DT Journal

LA Russian
AB Diethyphen (I) [**69-14-7**] at 1-10 mg/kg injected i.v. or 0.1-0.2 mg/kg injected intracarotidly into anesthetized cats decreased tonus of intra- and extracranial blood vessels. At 5-10 mg/kg i.v. it also decreased arterial pressure.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood pressure and brain blood vessel response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

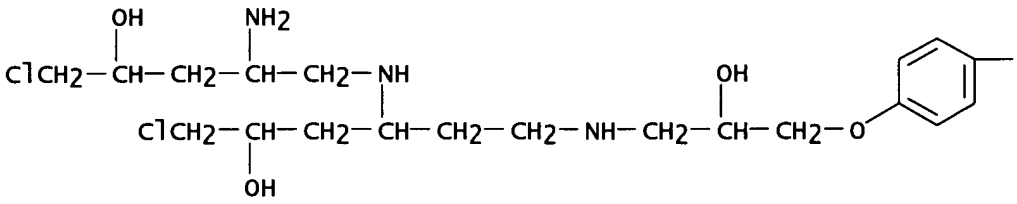


L17 ANSWER 88 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:144722 CAPLUS
DN 86:144722
TI Polymer-concrete mixture
IN Surov, A. N.; Shkundov, G. V.; Figovskii, O. L.; Kruglov, B. I.; Moshinskii, L. Ya.; Enikeev, A. R.; Gusman, E. L.; Vorob'ev, B. V.; Krykova, L. S.
PA Moscow State Trust of Finishing Works No. 5, USSR
SO U.S.S.R.
From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1977, 54(1), 101-2.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI SU 541818	T	19770105	SU 1974-2090490	19741231
			SU 1974-2090490 A	19741231

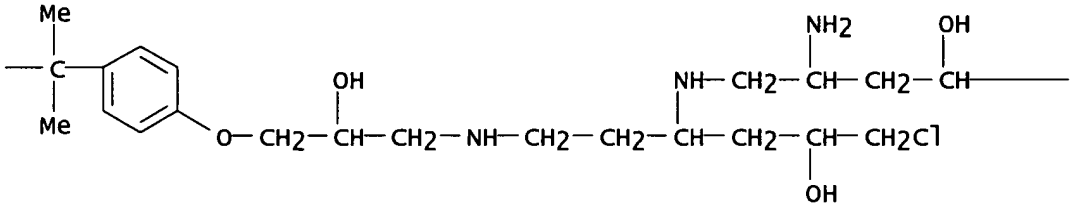
AB A polymer-concrete composition with increased wear and impact resistance is prepared by adding 9-31% metallic filler and 0.2-1.9% polymeric additive [H2H[ClCH2CH(OH)CH2]CHCH2NH[ClCH2CH(OH)CH2]CHCH2CH2NHCH2CH(OH)CH2]2Q.4HCl where Q = CMe2(C6H4O2)2 (para isomer) (I [**62251-34-7**]) or CH(OH)[CH2OC6H4CMe2C6H4O]2 (all para) (II [62251-35-8]) to portland cement 26-35, mineral filler 25-47, and pigment 0.5-1.2 weight%, with the balance being water.
IT **62251-34-7**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in concrete for impact and wear resistance)
RN 62251-34-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Hexanol, 6,6'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)imino]]bis[4-[(2-amino-5-chloro-4-hydroxypentyl)amino]-, tetrahydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

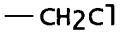


● 4 HCl

PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



L17 ANSWER 89 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:107827 CAPLUS
DN 86:107827
TI Hardenable polyurethane substances
IN Jackle, William A.; Mazzeo, Michael P.; Gillis, Marina N.
PA Thiokol Chemical Corp., USA
SO Ger. Offen., 90 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	DE 2625399	A1	19761230	DE 1976-2625399		19760605
	DE 2625399	C3	19790322			
				US 1975-585150	A	19750609
				US 1976-685215		19760511
	US 4136092	A	19790123	US 1976-685215		19760511
				US 1975-585150	A2	19750609
	ZA 7602922	A	19770427	ZA 1976-2922		19760517
				US 1975-585150	A	19750609
	AU 7614160	A1	19771124	AU 1976-14160		19760521

AU 498161	B2	19790215			
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
SE 7606353	A	19761210	SE 1976-6353		19760604
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
BE 842680	A1	19761001	BE 1976-167698		19760608
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
DK 7602527	A	19761210	DK 1976-2527		19760608
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
			US 1976-685215	A	19760511
FR 2345471	A1	19771021	FR 1976-17266		19760608
FR 2345471	B1	19800620			
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
			US 1976-685215	A	19760511
CA 1081391	A1	19800708	CA 1976-254334		19760608
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
NL 7606208	A	19761213	NL 1976-6208		19760609
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
			US 1976-685215	A	19760511
JP 51150599	A2	19761224	JP 1976-67557		19760609
JP 54022237	B4	19790804			
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
			US 1976-685215	A	19760511
GB 1533190	A	19781122	GB 1976-23947		19760609
			US 1975-585150	A	19750609
			US 1976-685215	A	19760511

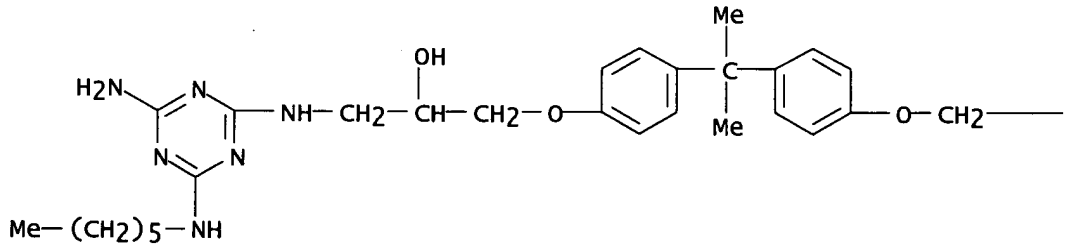
AB Noncarcinogenic diamino- and triamino-S-triazine derivs. are used instead of MOCA as polyurethane elastomer hardeners, giving good pot life and phys. properties. Thus, 100 parts of a prepolymer from poly(ethylene-propylene adipate) of mol. weight 2500 and an excess of TDI to give NCO content 3-4%, was combined with 14 parts N-octadecylmelamine (I) [21840-04-0] and 0.5 part triethylenediamine and vulcanized 16 h at 100° in a closed mold, giving a cured polyurethane rubber sample with tensile strength 6340 psi, elongation 640%, Shore A hardness 73, 100% modulus 475, and tear strength 413, compared with values of 6150 psi, 740%, 78, 500, and 413, resp., for a control molding cured with 10 parts MOCA. The analogous compound N-hexylmelamine [61912-25-2] was not mutagenic at concns. at which it was toxic when tested against strains of Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Salmonella typhimurium.

IT **61912-54-7**
RL: USES (Uses)
(vulcanizing agents, for urethane rubbers, with reduced toxicity)

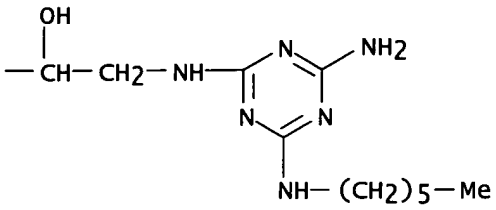
RN 61912-54-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[4-amino-6-(hexylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

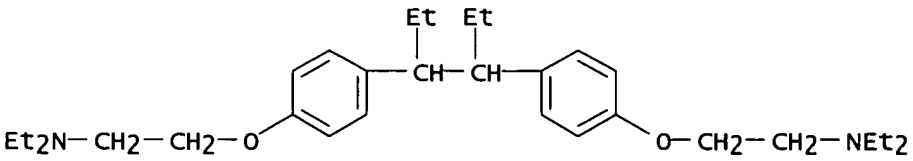
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

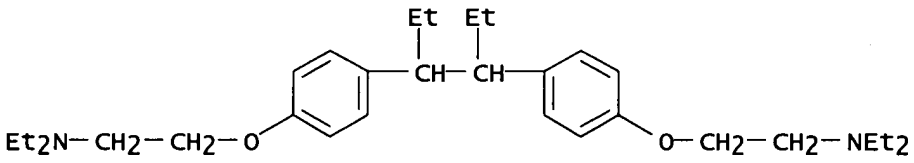


L17 ANSWER 90 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:50790 CAPLUS
DN 86:50790
TI NMR studies on the molecular basis of drug-induced phospholipidosis. II. Interaction between several amphiphilic drugs and phospholipids
AU Seydel, Joachim K.; Wassermann, Otmar
CS Dep. Pharm. Chem., Borstel Res. Inst., Borstel, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Biochemical Pharmacology (1976), 25(21), 2357-64
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DT Journal
LA English
AB The binding of several amphiphilic drugs with phospholipids was studied by NMR; of the drugs studied, most gave a distinct but quant. different interaction with phosphatidylcholine. Increasing lipophilicity of the drugs was correlated with an increase in binding. The degree of signal broadening in the NMR spectra was determined by the ratio of drug/lipid concentration
Strong interaction of the drugs occurred with phospholipids, e.g. phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine, whereas less polar lipids, e.g. diacylglyerol or digalactosyldiglyceride, showed no interaction. Cholesterol antagonized the phospholipid/drug interaction. Drug-induced phospholipidosis is apparently caused by interaction of the drug with phospholipids so preventing metabolic degradation of the lipids.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(interaction of, with phospholipids, phospholipidosis in relation to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



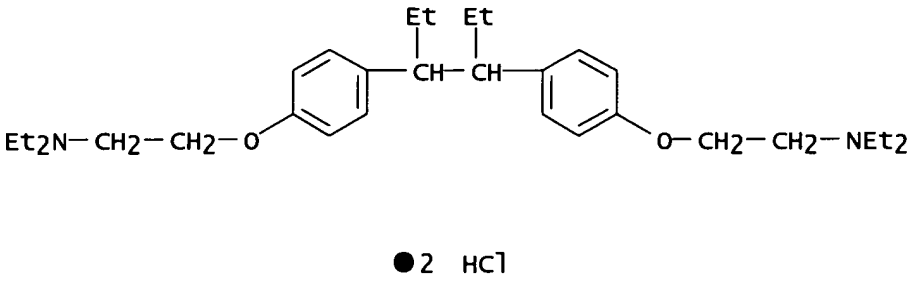
L17 ANSWER 91 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:26498 CAPLUS
DN 86:26498
TI Inhibition of acid esterase in rat liver by 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
AU Kasama, Kazuo; Yoshida, Katsumi; Takeda, Susumu; Tsujimura, Ryotaro; Hasegawa, Shinichi

CS Sch. Med., Mie Univ., Tsu, Japan
SO Lipids (1976), 11(10), 718-21
CODEN: LPDSAP; ISSN: 0024-4201
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**] on acid esterase [9013-79-0] in rat liver was studied in vivo and in vitro. The acid esterase activity in the livers of rats treated with 0.125% I for 1 week decreased >60% as compared with that in untreated rats. The addition of I to the incubation medium caused considerable inhibition of the acid esterase activity in lysosome from untreated rat liver, and the inhibition type appeared to be noncompetitive. The acid lipase [9001-62-1] activity in rat liver lysosome was also inhibited by I. Some antihistamic agents and chloroquine [54-05-7] also inhibited the acid esterase activity in rat liver lysosome. I-induced lipidosis may be caused by the inhibition of lipolytic hydrolases which in turn overloads the lysosomes.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(esterase inhibition by, in liver lysosomes)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



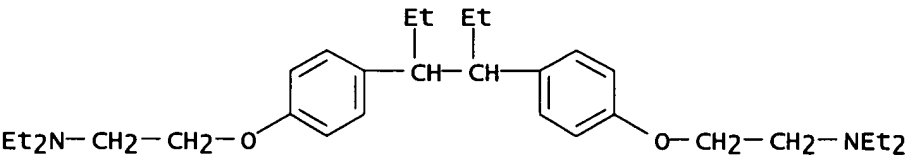
L17 ANSWER 92 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1976:516798 CAPLUS
DN 85:116798
TI Studies on drug-induced lipidosis: VII. Effects of bis-β-diethylaminoethylether of hexestrol, chloroquine, homochlorocyclizine, prenylamine, and diazacholesterol on the lipid composition of rat liver and kidney
AU Yamamoto, Akira; Adachi, Susumu; Matsuzawa, Yuji; Kitani, Teruo; Hiraoka, Akira; Seki, Koichi
CS Med. Sch., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan
SO Lipids (1976), 11(8), 616-22
CODEN: LPDSAP; ISSN: 0024-4201
DT Journal
LA English
AB 4,4'-Bis(β-diethylaminoethoxy)-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane-2HCl (I) [**69-14-7**], which had been shown to induce a type of lipidosis resembling Niemann-Pick disease, was given orally to rats at 20-150 mg/kg/day for 1 or 2 weeks. An enlargement of the liver with marked increases in free cholesterol [57-88-5], total phospholipids, and phosphatidylinositol was caused by administration of a larger dose. The increase in bis(monoacylglyceryl) phosphate (BMGP), which is peculiar to this kind of drug-induced lipidosis, as well as the length of time. Similar changes were also observed in kidney. Among several other drugs tested, chloroquine [54-05-7] and 22,25-diazacholesterol [24887-57-8] brought on as much increase in BMGP as treatment with I.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipid composition of kidney and liver response to)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



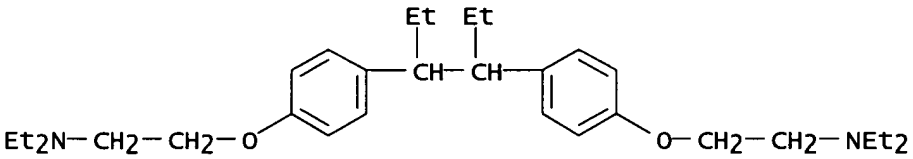
● 2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 93 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1976:414793 CAPLUS
DN 85:14793
TI Generic systematic chemical toxicological research in forensic toxicology. Part I. Considerations of the gas chromatographic analysis method in generic chemical toxicology
AU Marozzi, E.; Gambaro, V.; Lodi, F.; Pariali, A.
CS Ist. Med. Leg. Assicurazioni, Univ. Milano, Milan, Italy
SO Farmaco, Edizione Pratica (1976), 31(4), 180-211
CODEN: FRPPAO; ISSN: 0430-0912
DT Journal
LA Italian
AB The gas-chromatog. retention indexes (IR) of 232 compds. of toxicol. interest (almost all of which are drugs) were determined isothermally at 180° on SE30, OV1, and OV17; for 60 of the compds., IR were also detd on QF4. The data for .apprx.100 of the substances were compared statistically among themselves when appropriate (SE30 and OV1) and with literature data. In general, no statistically significant deviations were found in the series compared. Statistical anal. indicated that the data for gas-chromatog. mobility, expressed as IR, are reproducible to a good degree, even when the assays are carried out in different labs. This means that IR are of considerable diagnostic value. Using the IR value in general gas-chromatog. chemical-toxicol. investigations, one can rapidly restrict the anal. of an unknown compound to a very limited range of possibilities. Since the IR are repeatable they may be used not only for work with a single gas chromatograph but for interlab. comparisons.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(gas chromatog. of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 94 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1976:38706 CAPLUS
DN 84:38706
TI Morphological and biochemical changes in the liver of various species in experimental phospholipidosis after diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol treatment
AU De la Iglesia, Felix A.; Feuer, George; McGuire, Edward J.; Takada, Akira
CS Warner-Lambert Res. Inst., Sheridan Park, ON, Can.
SO Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (1975), 34(1), 28-44
CODEN: TXAPA9; ISSN: 0041-008X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Following the administration of diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**], rabbits, rats, mice, dogs, and guinea pigs developed microscopic and biochem. abnormalities, while hamsters were less affected. In the liver of affected species characteristic subcellular changes were found, accompanied by phospholipid accumulation. Hepatic lesions consisted of concentric lamellar bodies with varying degrees of osmic affinity, representing secondary lysosomes characterized by cytochem. methods. Accumulation of these bodies was also seen in Kupffer, endothelial, and biliary epithelial cells. The intensity of the changes was related to species susceptibility. Biochem. studies revealed an overall increase of total phospholipids in the affected species, together with changes in the relative distribution of individual phospholipids and the appearance of unidentified components. The activity of microsomal drug metabolizing enzymes and microsomal phospholipid synthesis were diminished. The lesions closely resembled those observed in man after treatment with I and are related to altered phospholipid metabolism with subsequent changes in microsomal drug metabolizing enzyme activity.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liver toxicity in phospholipidosis from, species in relation to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



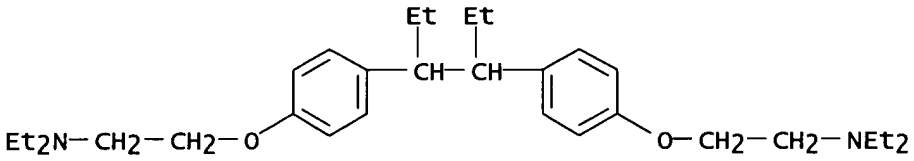
L17 ANSWER 95 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1975:536981 CAPLUS
DN 83:136981
TI Spectrophotometric determination of amines using an ion pair complex with triphenylmethane dyes
AU Ogata, Koreharu; Sakaguchi, Takeichi; Ichikawa, Yoshiko; Deguchi, Fumiko; Funaoka, Noriko; Kiyota, Chiomi
CS Fac. Pharm. Sci., Univ. Chiba, Chiba, Japan
SO Bunseki Kagaku (1975), 24(5), 279-83
CODEN: BNSKAK; ISSN: 0525-1931
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Tetrabromophenolphthalein Et ester [1176-74-5] and tertiary amine form an ion pair complex which was extracted from alkaline solution into 1,2-dichloroethane
and has an absorption maximum at about 600 nm. By this method some drugs (10-7-10-4M), 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxy-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane-2HCl [**69-14-7**], 10,2-(diethylamino)propylphenothiazine-HCl

[1094-08-2], 3-phenyl-5-(diethylaminoethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole citrate [1949-20-8], and 3-(β-diethylaminoethyl)-4-methyl-7-carbethoxy-2-oxo-(1,2-chromene)-HCl [655-35-6], can be determined at γmax 612, 608, 610, 612, and 584 nm, and at pH 11, 8, 8, 10, and 8 resp. The composition of the ion pair complexes were studied by ir and mass spectra.

IT **69-14-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, spectrophotometric, tetrabromophenolphthalein ethyl ester in)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 96 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1975:515933 CAPLUS

DN 83:115933

TI Antistatic agents

IN Tsutsui, Takayuki; Mabuchi, Minoru; Imai, Kiyoko; Noda, Hiroyuki; Tsuchida, Eishun

PA Research Institute for Production Development, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 50046750	A2	19750425	JP 1973-72460	19730627
JP 53035584	B4	19780928		
			JP 1973-72460 A	19730627

AB Quaternary ammonium compound polymers were used as antistatic agents. Thus, 43.1 g 2,2-bis[p-(2-hydroxy-3-dimethylaminopropoxy)phenyl]propane and 41.3 g 2,2-bis[p-(2-hydroxy-3-chloropropoxy)phenyl]propane were heated in 550 ml MeOH at 100° for 3 hr to prepare a polymer [51753-98-1] which was dissolved in MeOH and coated on a hard PVC [9002-86-2] board.

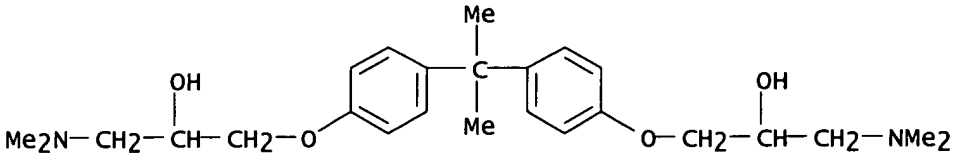
IT **56399-05-4**
RL: USES (Uses)
(antistatic agents, for PVC)

RN 56399-05-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-chloro-, polymer with 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-(dimethylamino)-2-propanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

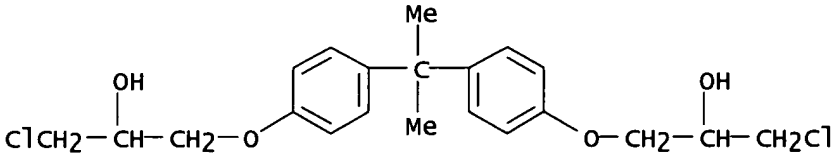
CM 1

CRN 56399-04-3
CMF C25 H38 N2 O4

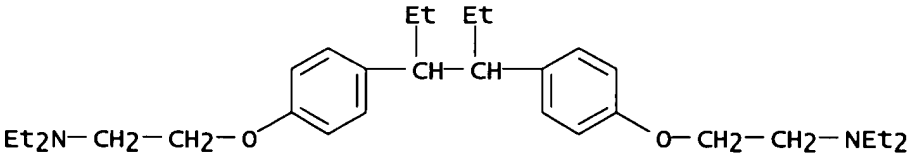


CM 2

CRN 4809-35-2
CMF C21 H26 Cl2 O4

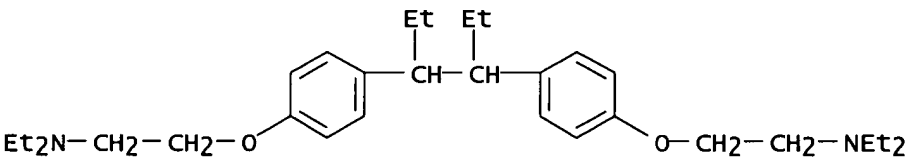


L17 ANSWER 97 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1975:453118 CAPLUS
DN 83:53118
TI Bis(monoacylglyceryl) phosphate and acyl phosphatidylglycerol isolated from human livers of lipidosis induced by 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
AU Kasama, Kazui; Yoshida, Katsumi; Takeda, Susumu; Akeda, Shozo; Kawai, Kazuo
CS Sch. Med., Mie Univ., Tsu, Japan
SO Lipids (1974), 9(4), 235-43
CODEN: LPDSAP; ISSN: 0024-4201
DT Journal
LA English
AB Bis(monoacylglyceryl)phosphate and acyl phosphatidylglycerol were isolated from the liver of 2 patients with 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**]-induced lipidosis.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(metabolism of by liver, in lipidosis)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 98 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1975:437661 CAPLUS
DN 83:37661
TI Mechanism for the effect of vasodilating agents on collateral blood inflow into the zone of acute ischemia of the myocardium

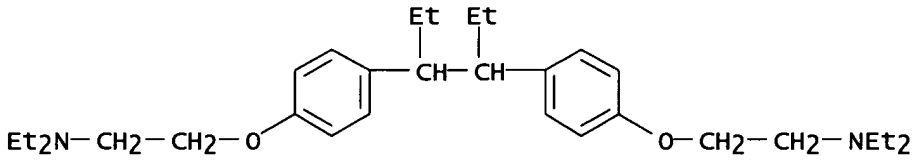
AU Sapozhkov, A. V.
CS Kemer. Med. Inst., Kemerovo, USSR
SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (1975), 38(2), 177-80
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB In dogs with myocardial ischemia, blockade of M-cholinoreactive structures with atropine did not change the pos. effect of papaverine [58-74-2] or diethyphen [**69-14-7**] on collateral coronary circulation and potentiated the beneficial effect of euphylline [317-34-0]. Inhibition of sympathetic innervation with octadine did not alter the effect of diethyphen but markedly shortened and decreased the effects of papaverine and euphylline, resp., on blood flow in the ischemic zone. β-Adrenoreceptor blockade with nethalide inhibited the pos. effects of euphylline, but not diethyphen. The vasodilators attenuated pituitrin-induced spasms of the intraarterial anastomoses and vessels in the ischemic zone.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(heart circulation response to, in ischemia, mechanism of)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 99 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1975:92951 CAPLUS
DN 82:92951
TI Electron microscopic studies on livers with drug induced phospholipidosis
AU Horii, Yoshiyuki
CS Third Dep. Intern. Med., Kyoto Prefect. Univ. Med., Kyoto, Japan
SO Kyoto-furitsu Ika Daigaku Zasshi (1974), 83(8), 479-502
CODEN: KFIZAO; ISSN: 0023-6012
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Morphol. and histochem. changes were studied in human and rat livers during hexestrol bis(β-diethylaminoethyl ether)-2HCl (I) [**2691-45-4**]-induced phospholipidosis. Numerous cytoplasmic inclusion bodies with myelinlike structures were observed in both the I-treated human and rat liver cells. These inclusion bodies remained for a long time (18 months) after discontinuation of I treatment in human liver whereas in the rat liver they disappeared rapidly after I administration was discontinued. Acid phosphatase [9001-77-8] activities were observed in the inclusion bodies, sometimes within Golgi vacuoles or Golgi lamella. The inclusion bodies were probably derived from endoplasmic reticulum of Golgi system. They were sequestrated in the cytoplasm of the liver cells and digested in the presence of lysosomal enzyme and excreted mostly into the bile canaliculi and into the capillary spaces.

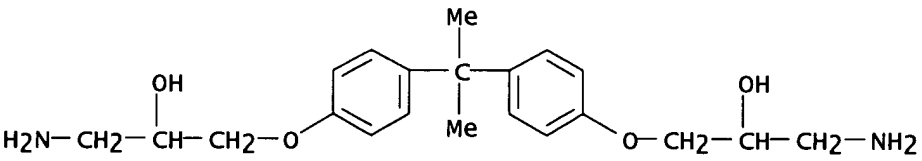
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liver damage from)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 100 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1975:16535 CAPLUS
DN 82:16535
TI Bisamino alcohols
IN Iwakura, Yoshio; Isawa, Shinichi; Hayano, Fusakazu; Kurita, Keisuke
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

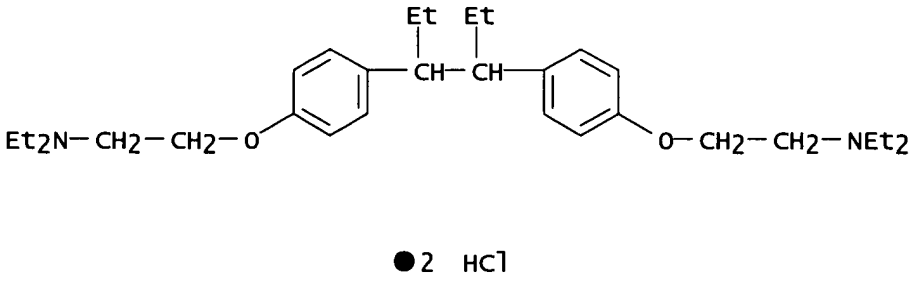
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 49013764	B4	19740403	JP 1966-26341	19660427
			JP 1966-26341	19660427

AB Bis(amino alcs.) with 2 OH and 2 NH2 groups in a mol. were prepared by reaction of bifunctional 1,2-epoxy compds. (I; Z = e.g., alkylene, arylene, aralkylene) with 5-100 times theor. amts. of aqueous NH3 at 0-60° in a solvent. Thus, 5 parts I (Z = p-phenylene) was dissolved in 50 parts Me2CO with heating, cooled to room temperature, the solution added slowly to a mixture of 35 parts concentrated NH4OH and 35 parts Me2CO, the mixture shaken well and kept 3-4 days at room temperature to give 60% 1,4-bis(2-hydroxy-3-aminopropoxy)benzene. Similarly, I [Z = m-phenylene, (CH2)4, (CH2)3, (CH2)2O(CH2)2, isopropylidenebis-p-phenylene] gave the corresponding bis-(amino alcs.).
IT **53799-07-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 53799-07-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



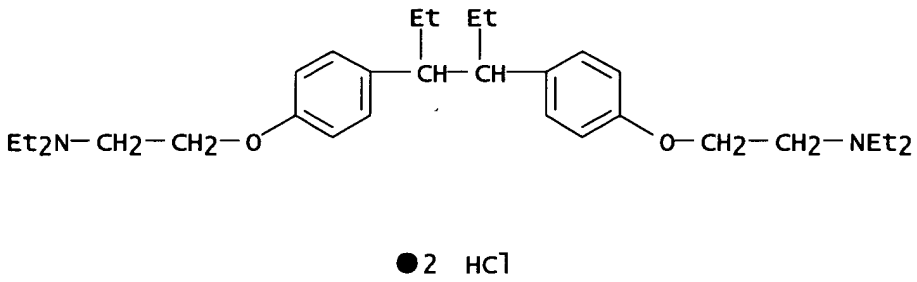
L17 ANSWER 101 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1974:420997 CAPLUS
DN 81:20997
TI Lipid analysis of rat livers treated with 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxy hexestrol dihydrochloride
AU Akeda, Shozo; Kawai, Kazuo; Tsujimura, Ryotaro; Kazama, Kazuo; Takeda, Susumu
CS Sch. Med., Mie Prefect Univ., Tsu, Japan
SO Saibo Seibutsugaku Shimpojiumu (1972), 23, 131-5
CODEN: SSSJAZ; ISSN: 0371-3180
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB The lamellar inclusion bodies isolated from the liver of rats treated with 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol-2HCl [**69-14-7**] contained phospholipids and neutral lipids, but not glycolipids. Lysobisphosphatidic acid is contained in lamellar inclusion bodies and these bodies differ in composition from myelin sheath.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipids of liver after treatment with)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 102 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:416733 CAPLUS
DN 81:16733
TI Use of extraction photometry in the analysis of diethyphen
AU Solovei, N. V.
CS Pyatigorsk. Farm. Inst., Pyatigorsk, USSR
SO Fiz.-Khim. Metody Anal. Kontr. Proizvod., Mater. Konf. Rab. Vuzov (Vyssh. Uch. Zaved.) Zavod. Lab. Yugo-Vostoka SSSR, 4th (1972), Meeting Date 1971, Volume 3, 27-9. Editor(s): Bezhaev, M. S. Publisher: Dagestan. Gos. Univ., Makhachkala, USSR.
CODEN: 27RUAM
DT Conference
LA Russian
AB Diethyphen in a 0.02% aqueous solution reacts with a 0.001M bromophenol blue solution in a buffer of pH 2.5 in a 1:2 stoichiometric ratio to form a yellow compd; having a λmax of 400 nm. The product can be extracted with $CHCl_3$ and analyzed photometrically using a standard calibration curve. The relative error in this method is 1.11%. The precision of the method was improved 2.7 times by using differential photometry instead of continuous-extraction photometry; and optimum exptl. conditions were determined by
the use of simplex exp. planning with two factors: comparison solution and sample solution
IT **69-14-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(determination of, spectrometric)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

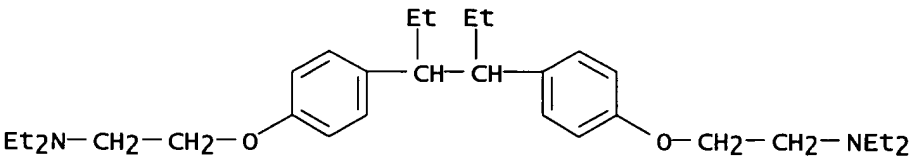


● 2 HCl

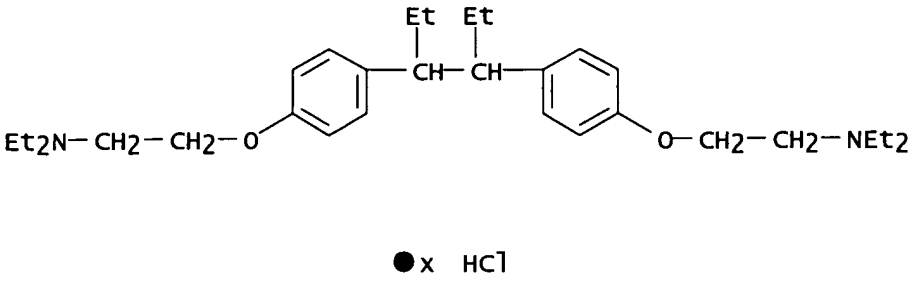
L17 ANSWER 103 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:133023 CAPLUS
DN 80:133023
TI Hexestrol bis(β-diethylaminoethylether) and salts
IN Tsumi, Shoichiro
SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 48038695	B4	19731119	JP 1970-7204	19700127
				JP 1970-7204 A	19700127

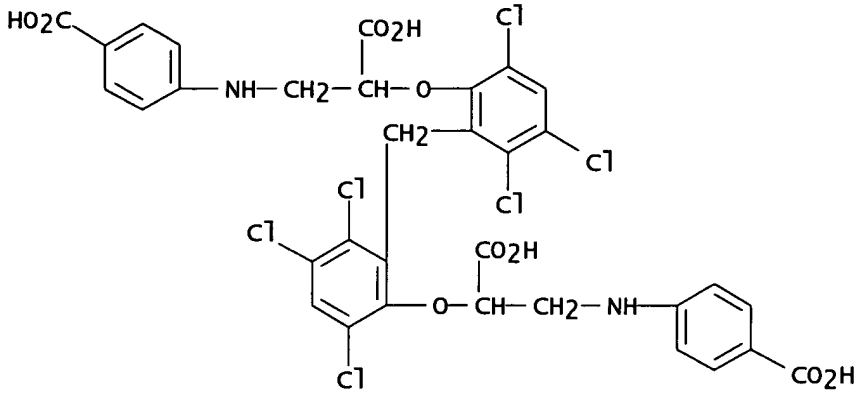
AB p-Et2NCH2CH2OC6H4CHEtCHEtC6H4OCH2CH2NEt2-p (I), with potent coronary vasodilating action, was prepared by heating hexestrol with Et2NCH2CH2OH in PhMe at reflux for 5 hr in the presence of concentrated H2SO4. I was converted to its HCl salt.
IT **2691-45-4P 52071-92-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



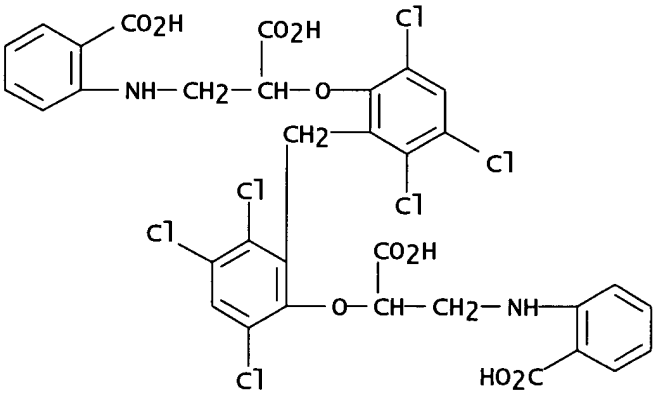
RN 52071-92-8 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



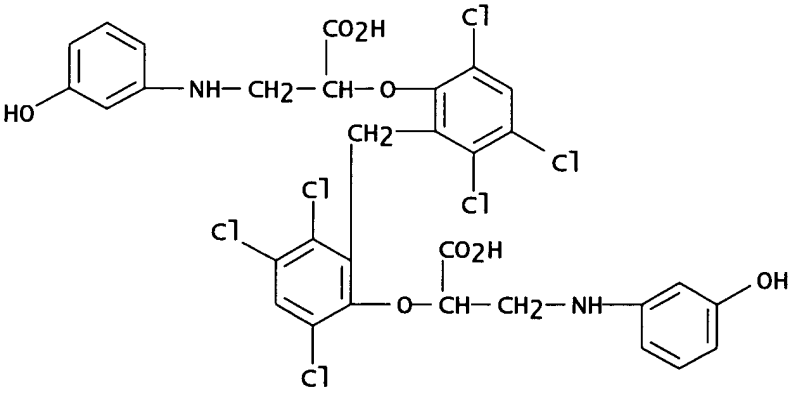
L17 ANSWER 104 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:128717 CAPLUS
DN 80:128717
TI Synthesis of Mannich bases of 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and their antimicrobial activities
AU Kim, Jong Ho
CS Dep. Chem., Kyung Hee Univ., Seoul, S. Korea
SO Yakhak Hoechi (1972), 16(2), 97-107
CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234
DT Journal
LA Korean
AB Mannich bases of 2,2'-methylene bis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)acetic acid were synthesized as potential antimicrobial agents and were tested against a variety of organisms. The 34 compds. studied differed in their min. inhibitory concns. for different bacterial and fungal species, but 2,2'-methylene bis[α-(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)-β-(m-hydroxy-p-carboxyphenylamine)propionic acid] [**50884-24-7**] seemed to be most active over the entire spectrum of organisms.
IT **50884-24-7P 52515-45-4P 52515-46-5P**
52515-47-6P 52515-48-7P 52515-49-8P
52515-50-1P 52515-51-2P 52515-52-3P
52515-53-4P 52515-54-5P 52515-55-6P
52515-56-7P 52515-57-8P 52515-58-9P
52515-59-0P 52515-60-3P 52515-61-4P
52515-62-5P 52515-63-6P 52515-64-7P
52515-65-8P 52515-66-9P 52515-67-0P
52515-68-1P 52515-71-6P 52515-72-7P
52515-73-8P 52569-22-9P 52569-23-0P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 50884-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy(2-carboxy-2,1-ethanediyl)imino]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



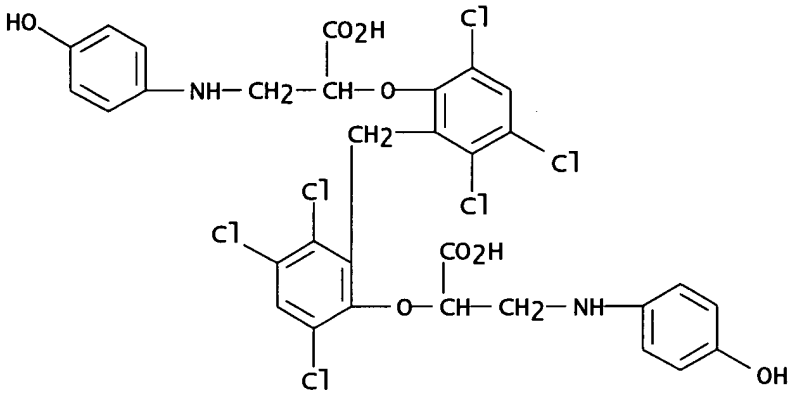
RN 52515-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy(2-carboxy-2,1-ethanediyl)imino]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



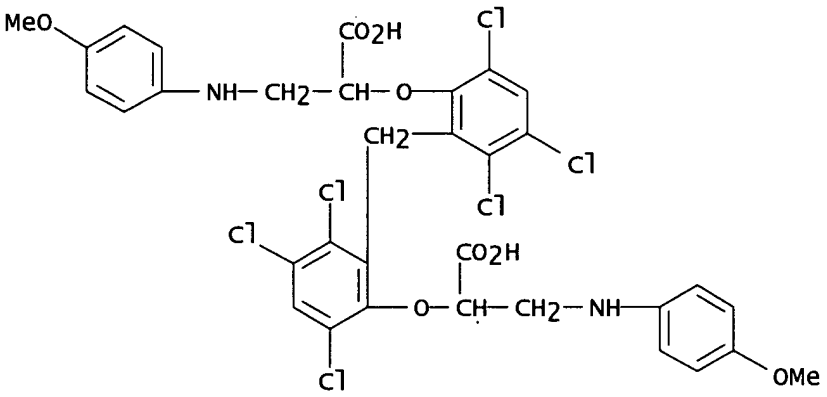
RN 52515-46-5 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(3-hydroxyphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



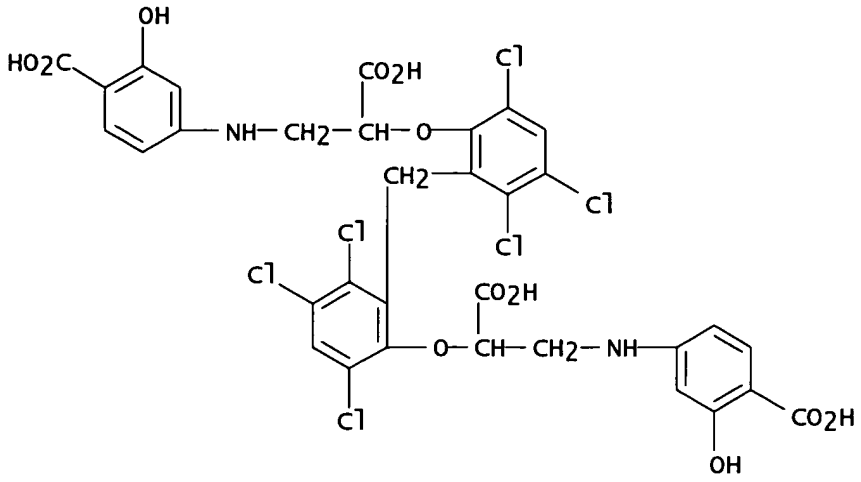
RN 52515-47-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



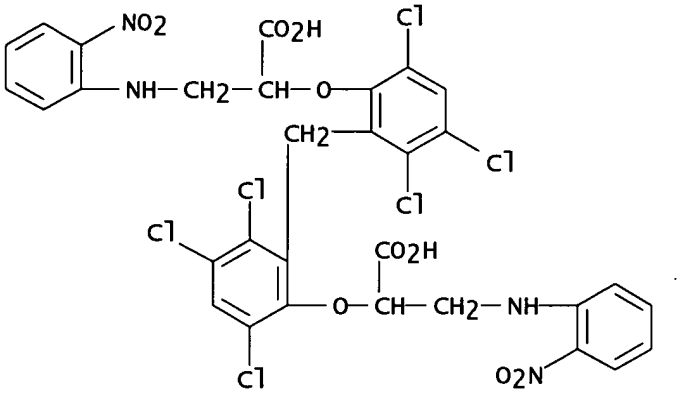
RN 52515-48-7 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



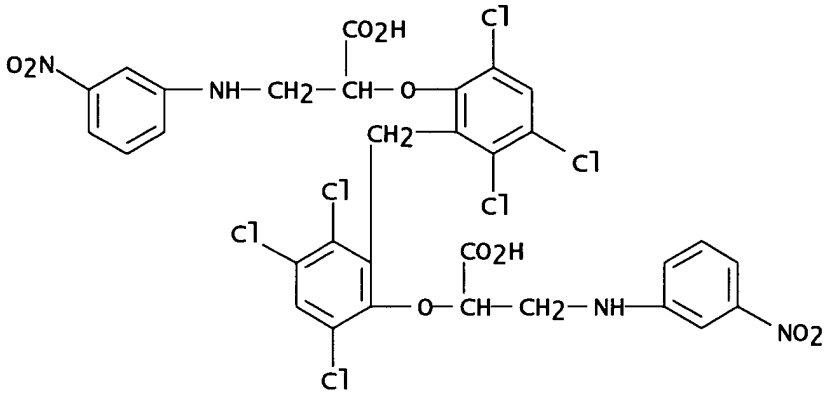
RN 52515-49-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy(2-carboxy-2,1-ethanediyl)imino]]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



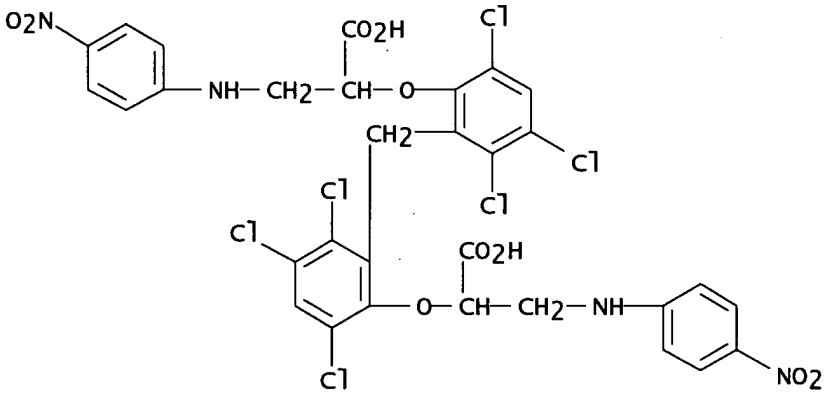
RN 52515-50-1 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(2-nitrophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



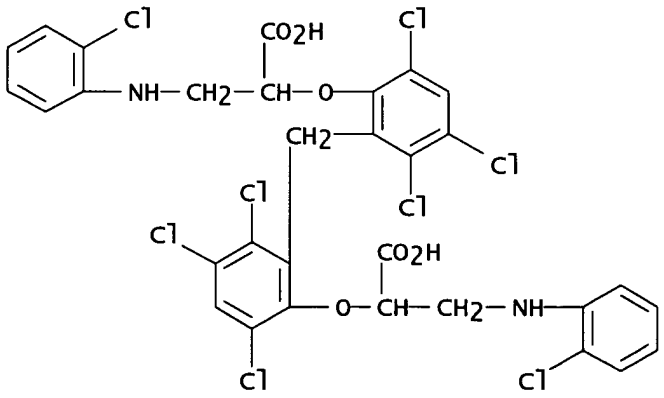
RN 52515-51-2 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(3-nitrophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



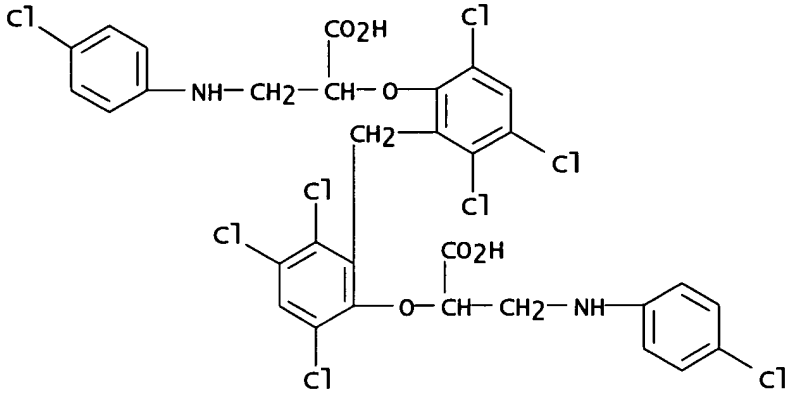
RN 52515-52-3 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(4-nitrophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



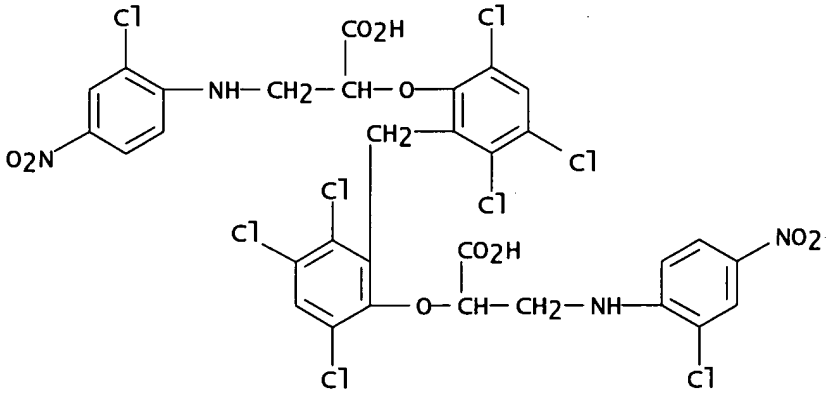
RN 52515-53-4 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(2-chlorophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



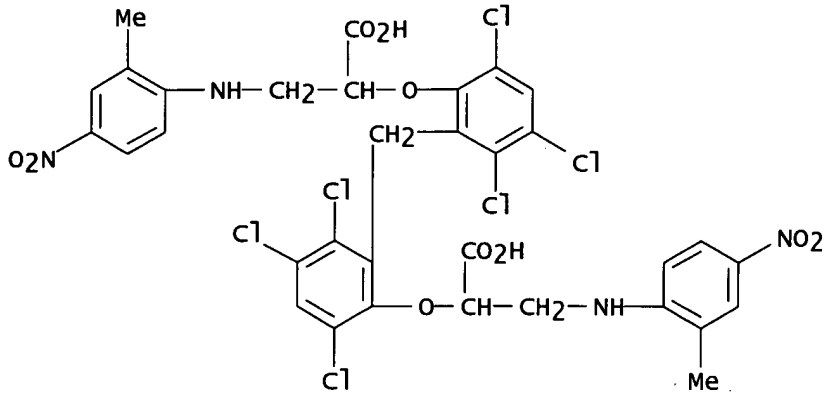
RN 52515-54-5 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



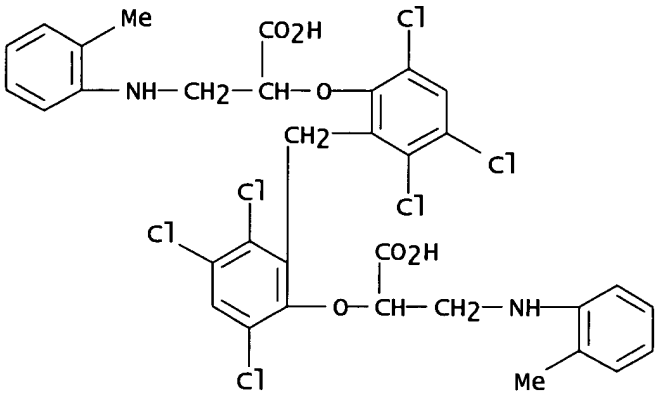
RN 52515-55-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



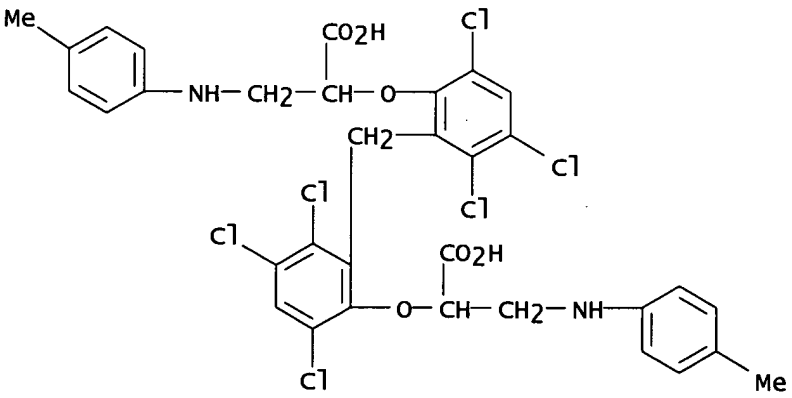
RN 52515-56-7 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(2-methyl-4-nitrophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



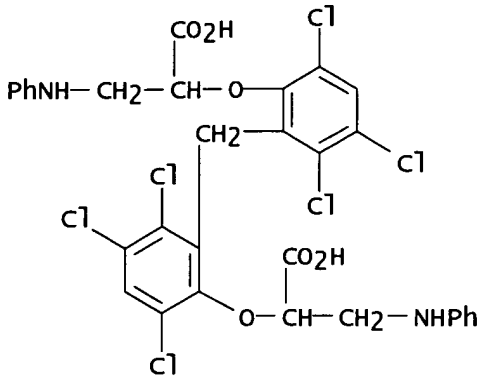
RN 52515-57-8 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(2-methylphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



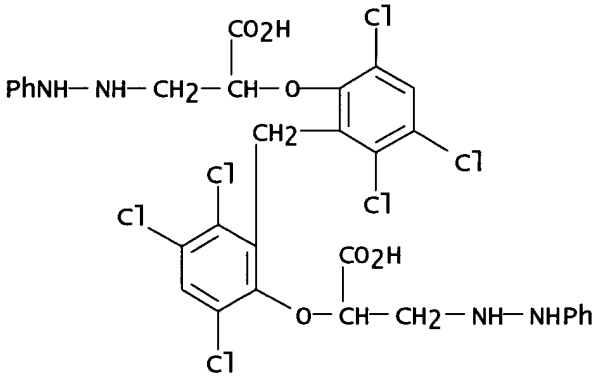
RN 52515-58-9 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(4-methylphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



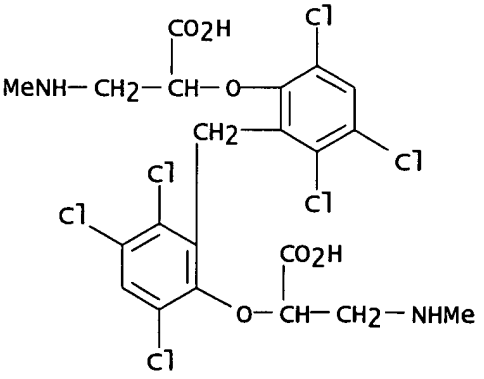
RN 52515-59-0 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(phenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



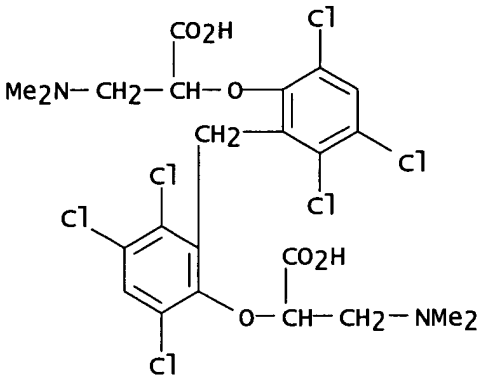
RN 52515-60-3 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(2-phenylhydrazino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



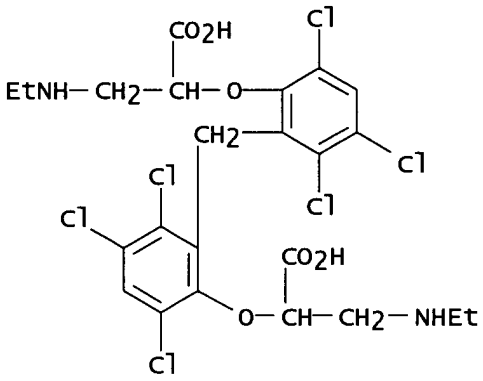
RN 52515-61-4 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(methylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



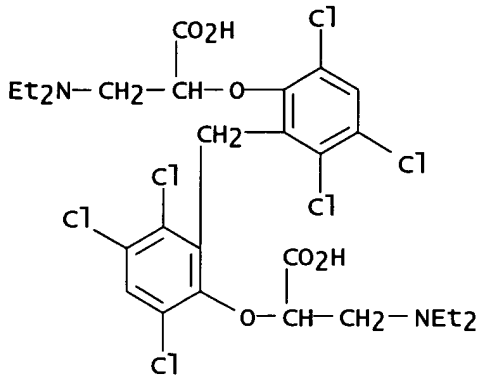
RN 52515-62-5 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(dimethylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



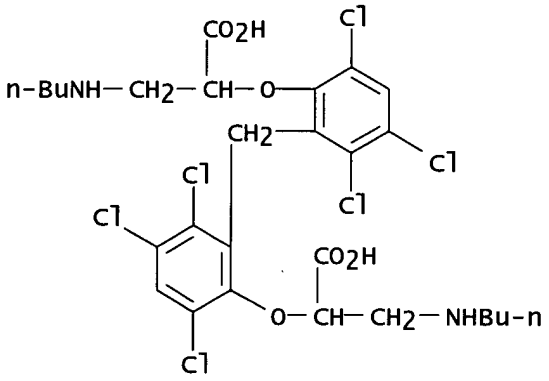
RN 52515-63-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(ethylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



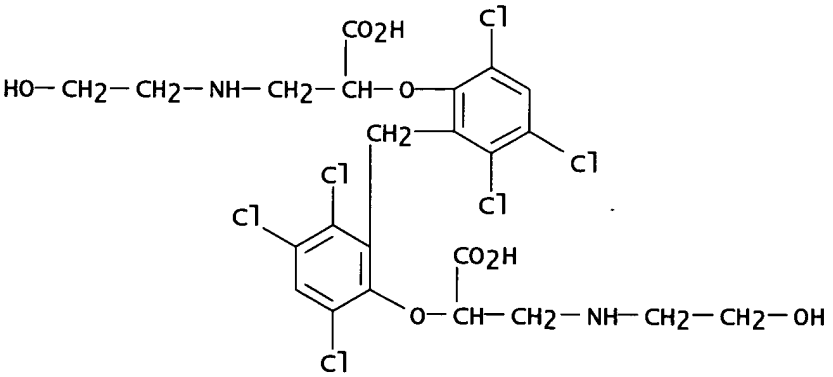
RN 52515-64-7 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(diethylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



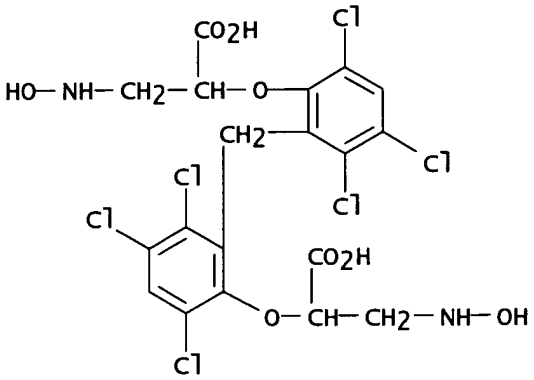
RN 52515-65-8 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(butylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



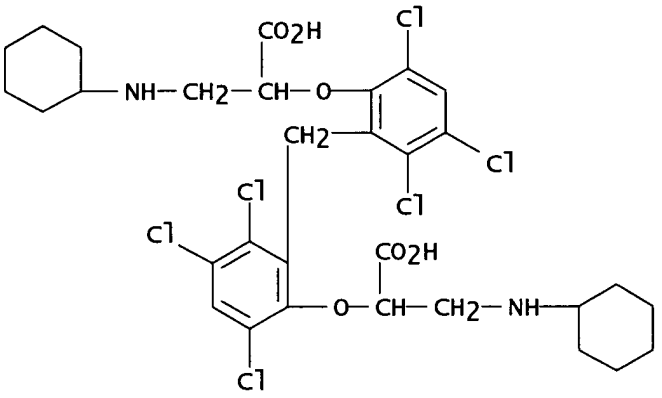
RN 52515-66-9 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



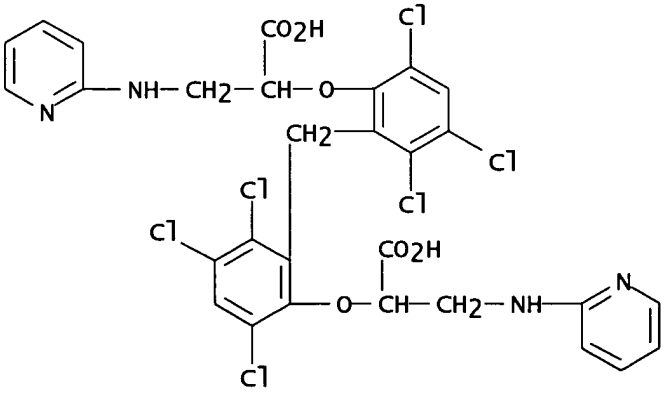
RN 52515-67-0 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(hydroxyamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



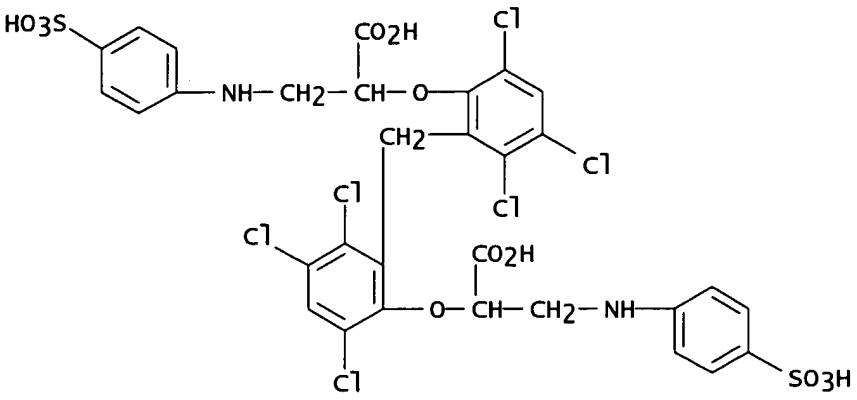
RN 52515-68-1 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(cyclohexylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52515-71-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-(2-pyridinylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

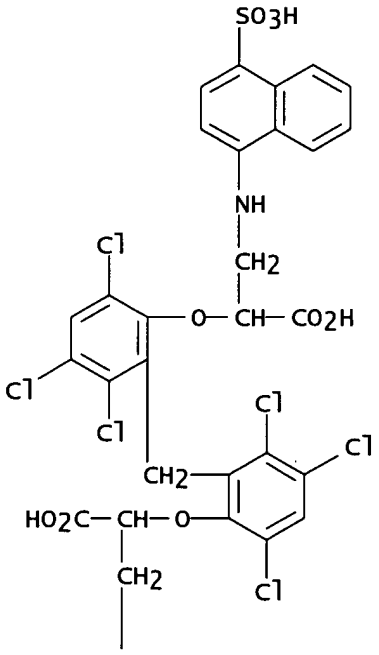


RN 52515-72-7 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[(4-sulfophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

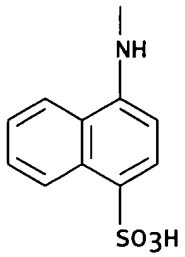


RN 52515-73-8 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[(4-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

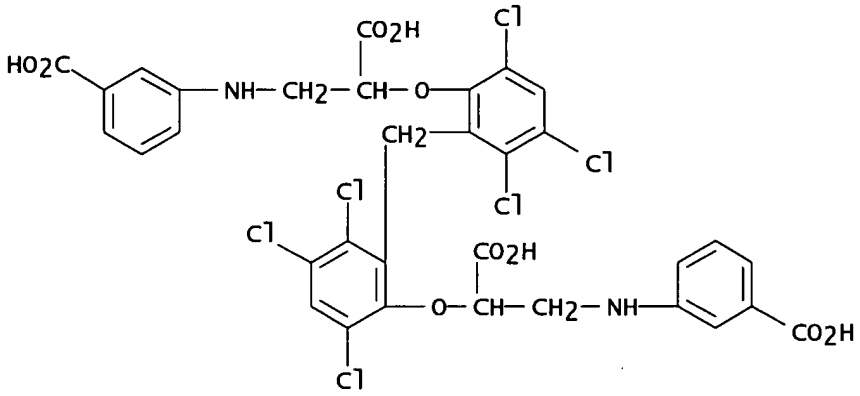
PAGE 1-A



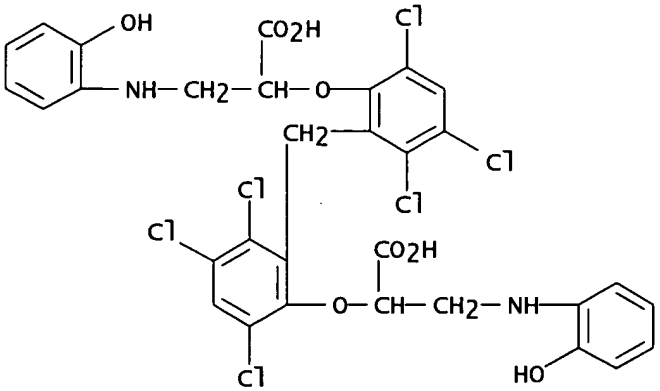
PAGE 2-A



RN 52569-22-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy(2-carboxy-2,1-ethanediyl)imino]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

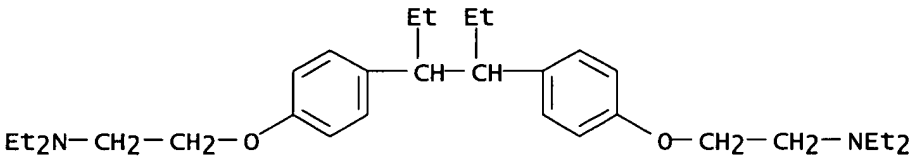


RN 52569-23-0 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[3-[(2-hydroxyphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



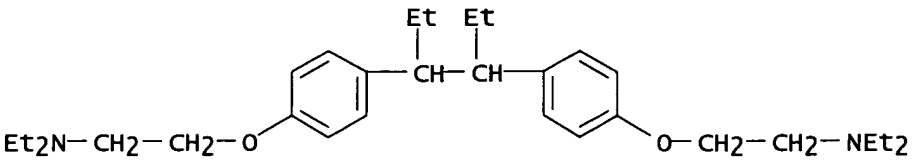
L17 ANSWER 105 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:104025 CAPLUS
DN 80:104025

TI Animal and organ specificity of morphological alterations after a chronic chlorphentermine dose
AU Parwaresch, Mohammad R.; Reil, Gert H.; Seiler, Klaus U.
CS Pathol. Inst., Univ. Kiel, Kiel, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Research in Experimental Medicine (1973), 161(4), 272-88
CODEN: REXMAS; ISSN: 0300-9130
DT Journal
LA German
AB Foam cells and intracellular inclusion bodies were observed in several organs (lung, liver, spleen, and adrenals) of different animals (rats, guinea pigs, mice, and rabbits) following chronic i.v. injection of 50-100 g chlorphentermine (I) [461-78-9]/kg or oral administration of 0.25-2.0 g I/l. drinking water. Similar observations were reported for chloroquine [54-05-7], triparanol [78-41-1], and 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol [**2691-45-4**]. The structural alterations may be due to the common amphiphilic properties of I and the above drugs. These substances may interact with phospholipids thus protecting them against lipase [9001-62-1] degradation activity. This drug-induced phospholipidosis is not limited to a specific group of drugs.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(foams cells from chlorphentermine in relation to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



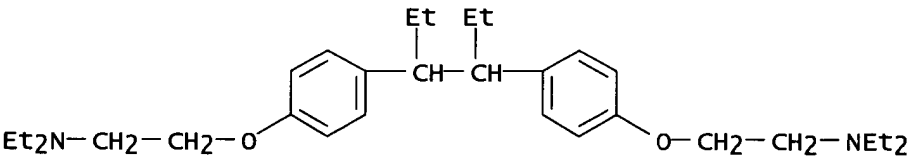
L17 ANSWER 106 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:91369 CAPLUS
DN 80:91369
TI Lipidosis induced by a coronary vasodilator, 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol dihydrochloride
AU Akeda, Shozo
CS Sch. Med., Mie Univ., Tsu, Japan
SO Mie Medical Journal (1973), Volume Date 1972-1973, 22(2-3), 65-96
CODEN: MMJJAI; ISSN: 0026-3532
DT Journal
LA English
AB Electron and light microscopy of the liver tissue from autopsy cases of patients who have undergone longterm therapy with the coronary vasodilator 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxy hexestrol dihydrochloride (I) [**69-14-7**] revealed the formation of cytoplasmic lamellar inclusion bodies in a variety of tissue cells, and the appearance of lysobiphosphatidic acid and desmosterol at a significantly high levels. Similar results were obtained in rats when treated orally with I. Analysis of fatty acid composition of lysobiphosphatidic acid isolated from the human liver tissue indicated the presence of approx. 85% unsatd. fatty acids. The possible mechanism of I-induced lipidosis is discussed.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-

phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

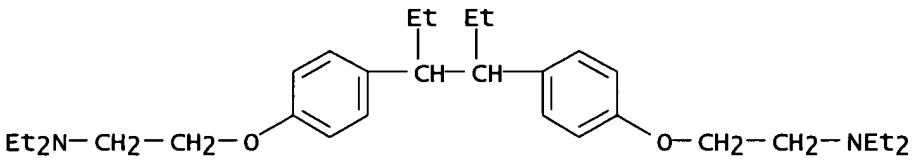
L17 ANSWER 107 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:66840 CAPLUS
DN 80:66840
TI Experimental study on the effects of the administration of 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexoestrol dihydrochloride in albino rats. II. Electron microscopic and electron microscopic cytochemical studies on early changes in the liver cells
AU Inada, Shuichi
CS Sch. Med., Hiroshima Univ., Hiroshima, Japan
SO Hiroshima Daigaku Igaku Zasshi (1973), 21(1/2), 41-60
CODEN: HDIZAB; ISSN: 0018-2087
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol-2-HCl (I) [**69-14-7**] (40 or 50 mg/kg) given i.p. to rats increased the number of multivesicular bodies and of autophagic vacuoles containing mitochondria and eventually myeloid bodies appeared in the liver.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liver ultrastructure response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



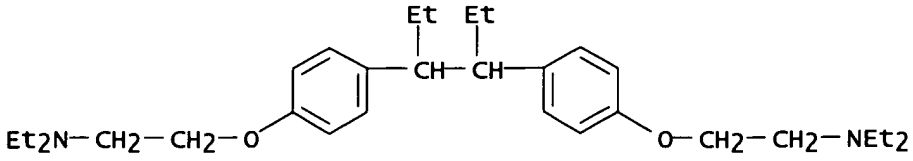
●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 108 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:44243 CAPLUS
DN 80:44243
TI Electron microscope study on the drug-induced phospholipidosis. I. Drug-administration experiments in rats during a short period
AU Takahashi, Hitoshi; Tsuji, Tadasu; Oku, Masayuki; Mizuno, Norisuke
CS First Dep. Intern. Med., Nara Med. Univ., Kashihara, Japan
SO Nippon Rinsho Denshi Kenbikyo Gakkaishi (1973), 6(1), 35-43

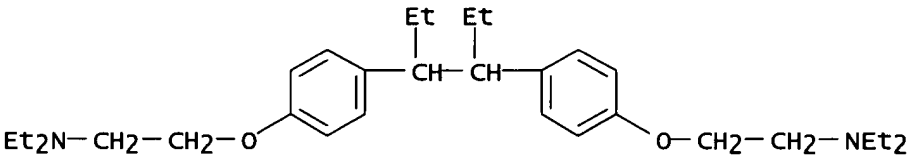
CODEN: NRDGBQ; ISSN: 0021-4981
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB The oral administration of 50 mg 4,4'-bis(ethylaminoethyl) hexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**]/kg/day to rats induced phospholipidosis. Small dense myeloid bodies were observed by electron microscope in the vicinity of bile canaliculus. These bodies transformed gradually into clear bodies and their number increased. The number of large dense myeloid bodies increased 1-2 weeks after I administration. After 4 weeks, dark and clear myeloid bodies with varying sizes occupied a large portion of the hepatocyte cytoplasm. Myeloid bodies also appeared in Kupffer cells and reticuloendothelial cells of the spleen after I administration.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipid metabolic disorder from, myeloid body formation in relation to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 109 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:22823 CAPLUS
DN 80:22823
TI Secondary phospholipidosis caused by 4,4'-bis(β-diethylaminoethoxy)hexestrol
AU Shikata, Toshio
CS Sch. Med., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
SO Rinsho Byori (1973), 21(5), 389-94
CODEN: RBYOAI; ISSN: 0047-1860
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Administration of 4,4'-bis(β-diethylaminoethoxy)hexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**], a coronary vasodilator, caused secondary phospholipidosis in patients. Lipid deposition was observed in all tissues and cells, particularly in livers. Electron microscopy showed myelin-like substances in the cytoplasm. Symptoms of hepatocirrhosis were noted in severe cases. A great portion of I was accumulated in the body after administration. More than 2 g I was detected in the liver of patients with hepatocirrhosis.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipidosis in response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 110 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1973:143582 CAPLUS
DN 78:143582
TI Unusual deposit of lipids due to drugs with special reference to medically significant lipoidosis
AU Shikata, Toshio; Kanetaka, Tatsuji
CS Med. Sch., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
SO Kagaku to Seibutsu (1972), 10(10), 689-97
CODEN: KASEAA; ISSN: 0453-073X
DT Journal; General Review
LA Japanese
AB A discussion and review with 15 refs. comparing the actions of 3,4-bis[p-(β-diethylaminoethoxy)phenyl]hexane (I) [**2691-45-4**] on lipid metab and liver cells with those of the structurally similar compds. clomiphene [911-45-5] and hexestrol [5635-50-7], which do not affect liver cells. The clin. symptoms of medicinal phospholipoidosis are included.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipid metabolism response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



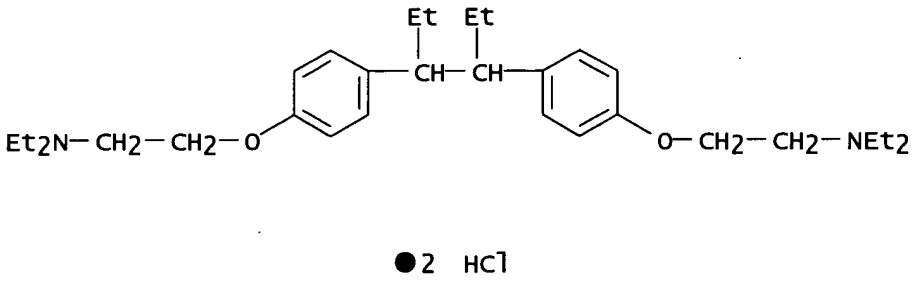
L17 ANSWER 111 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1973:66786 CAPLUS
DN 78:66786
TI Drug-induced lipidosis. VI. Identification and determination of the drug and its metabolite in lipidosis induced by 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
AU Matsuzawa, Yuji; Yokomura, Tohru; Ishikawa, Katsunori; Adachi, Susumu; Yamamoto, Akira
CS Med. Sch., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan
SO Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan) (1972), 72(3), 615-21
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X
DT Journal
LA English
AB In liver specimens obtained from patients who had been administered 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol dihydrochloride (I) [**69-14-7**] at 75-150 mg/day for more than 6 months, the concentration of the drug remaining in the liver was 0.21-0.75% of the wet weight of the tissue. The molar ratio

of the sum of the drug and free cholesterol to the sum of the acidic phospholipids was .sim.2.11. After administration of I to rats at 30 mg/day for 10 days, the major metabolite in the liver was found to be a derivative of I which had 1 hydroxyl group in the benzene ring.

IT **69-14-7**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metabolism of, lipid metabolism in relation to)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 112 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1973:52982 CAPLUS

DN 78:52982

TI Biochemical properties of the intracellular inclusion with lamellar structure isolated from liver of the rat administered with hexestrol bis(β-diethylaminoethyl ether) dihydrochloride

AU Akeda, Shozo; Kawai, Kazuo; Takeda, Susumu; Tsujimura, Ryotaro; Kosaka, Yoshitane

CS Sch. Med., Univ. Mie, Tsu, Japan

SO Igaku no Ayumi (1972), 83(1), 30-1
CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359

DT Journal

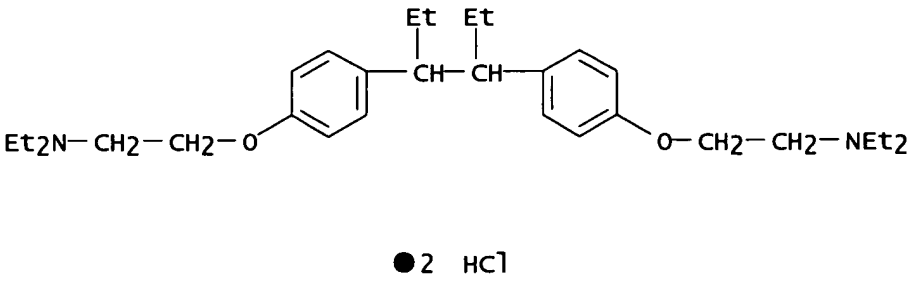
LA Japanese

AB After the oral administration of hexestrol bis(β-diethylaminoethyl ether)-2HCl (I-2HCl) [**2691-45-4**] (50 mg/kg/day, for 3 weeks) to rats, intracellular inclusion bodies, which had a lamellar structure, were found in the liver and contained I, lyso-bisphosphatidic acid, and desmosterol [313-04-2]. The inclusion bodies had a phospholipid to sterol ratio of 5:1. The major phospholipid present was phosphatidylcholine while the major sterols were free cholesterol [57-88-5] and cholesterol esters.

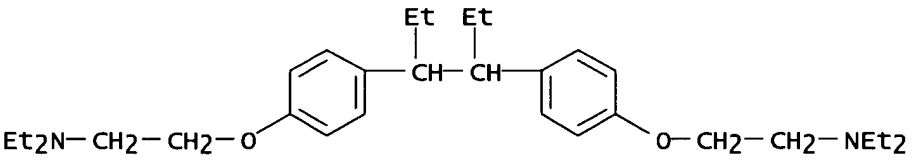
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipids of liver inclusion bodies in response to)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

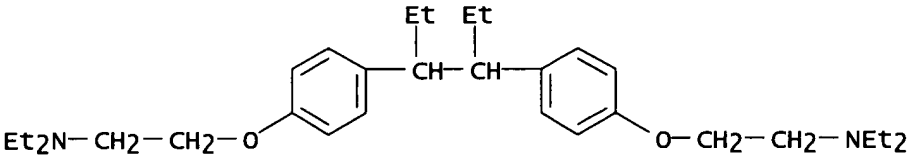


L17 ANSWER 113 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:560722 CAPLUS
DN 77:160722
TI Gas liquid chromatographic determination of 3,4-bis[(p-β-diethylaminoethoxy)phenyl] hexane
AU Kooi, Yoshinori; Imai, Kazuhiro; Tamura, Zenzo; Shikata, Toshio
CS Sch. Pharm., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
SO Igaku no Ayumi (1972), 81(9), 565-6
CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Autopsied liver tissue containing 3,4-bis-[p-(β-diethylaminoethoxy)phenyl]hexane (I) [**2691-45-4**], a coronary vasodilator, was minced, homogenized with HCl, centrifuged and chromatographed on an Amberlite XAD-2 column; the column was washed and eluted with an AcOH-MeOH mixture; the eluates evaporated to dryness and dissolved in acetone, and subjected to gas chromatog. By using cholestane-3-one as an internal standard, the I content of 3 liver cirrhotic patients was 0.04-0.14%/mg. wet weight liver. Higher amts. of I (0.22%) was found in the liver of a female patient (age 80), who had ceased I administration (43 g total) 1 year before her death.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in liver, after death)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

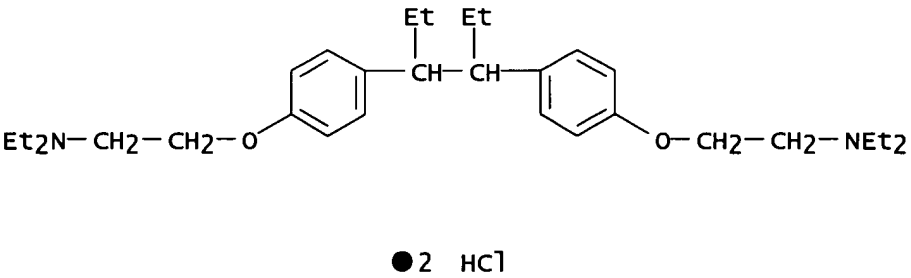


L17 ANSWER 114 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:535769 CAPLUS
DN 77:135769
TI Hypercholesterolemia induced with 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexostrol in the rabbit
AU Nakamura, Haruo; Ishikawa, Masako
CS Sch. Dent., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, Japan
SO Igaku to Seibutsugaku (1971), 83(4), 167-70
CODEN: IGSBAL; ISSN: 0019-1604
DT Journal

LA Japanese
AB 4,4'-Bis(ethylaminoethyl)hexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**], given s.c. at 5 mg/kg/day for 10 days, increased serum cholesterol [57-88-5], β-lipoprotein, globulin, and macroglobulin and decreased serum albumin in normal or cholesterol-fed rabbits.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(cholesterol of blood serum in response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

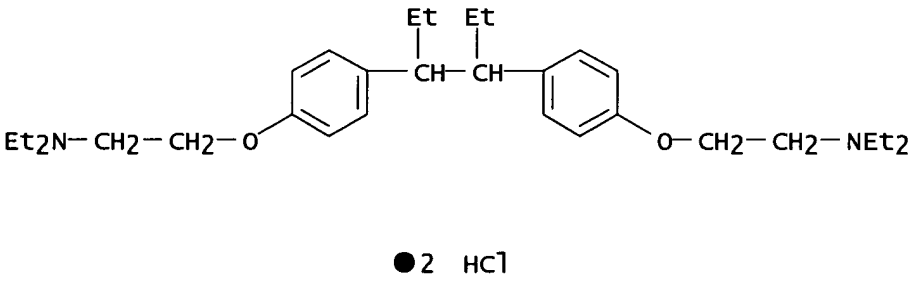


L17 ANSWER 115 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:456645 CAPLUS
DN 77:56645
TI Effect of vasodilators on the development of collateral circulation in the myocardium following occlusion of the coronary artery
AU Sapozhkov, A. V.
CS Kemerov. Med. Inst., Kemerovo, USSR
SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (1972), 35(3), 299-302
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Tests on dogs subjected to ligation of the left coronary artery showed that papaverine (I) [58-74-2] (2 mg/kg), diethyphen [**69-14-7**] (2 mg/kg), or euphyllin [317-34-0] (4 mg/kg) administered i.v. daily for 3 weeks stimulated development of the collateral blood circulation in the myocardial ischemic region. Strophanthin [560-53-2] (0.1 rat unit/kg) was ineffective alone but it slightly potentiated the myocardial action of euphyllin.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(collateral circulation development response to, in ischemia)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



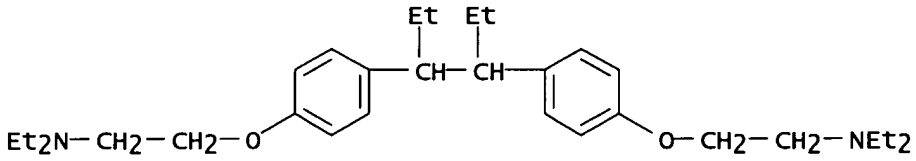
L17 ANSWER 116 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1972:432271 CAPLUS
DN 77:32271
TI Ultrastructural demonstration of excessively accumulated free cholesterol in the hepatic cells in a case of so-called phospholipidosis
AU Kobayashi, Hisando; Tauchi, Hisashi
CS Dep. Clin. Pathol., Aichi Cancer Cent. Hosp., Nagoya, Japan
SO Nagoya Journal of Medical Science (1972), 34(3), 259-66
CODEN: NJMSAG; ISSN: 0027-7622
DT Journal
LA English
AB Electron microscopy showed numerous myelin figures and contiguous aggregates of fibrillar networks in the hepatic cells of a male adult with generalized deposition of phospholipid in the body organs, probably induced by 2 years of therapy with coralgil. Free cholesterol had accumulated in these myelin figures and aggregates, and in the mitochondria.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phospholipidosis in relation to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

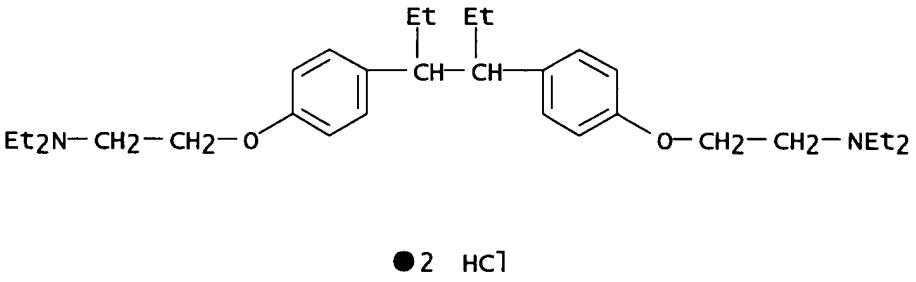


L17 ANSWER 117 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:414687 CAPLUS
DN 77:14687
TI Lididosis associated with the drug retention, and its species specificity
AU Yamamoto, Akira; Adachi, Susumu; Ishikawa, Katsunori; Yokomura, Tohru; Matsuzawa, Yuji; Nishikawa, Mitsuo
CS Sch. Med., Univ. Osaka, Osaka, Japan
SO Igaku no Ayumi (1972), 80(2), 75-6
CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Biopsied liver specimens of persons given 2,2'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)bis[N,N-diethylethanamine] [hexestrol 4,4'-bis[2-(diethylamino)ethyl ether](I) [**2691-45-4**], which induced phospholipidosis, showed 0.85-1.77% I (wet weight) along with phospholipids (2.78-5.24%) and free cholesterol [57-88-5] (0.49-1.47%). The phospholipid contained lysobis(phosphatidic acid) and phosphatidylinositol. Administration of I to rats (20 mg/kg/day for 8 weeks) caused reversible phospholipidosis of the liver and spleen, and the condition disappeared 8 weeks after the last I injection. Rat liver metabolized I to hydroxylated derivs. Humans had little or no ability to metabolize I.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipids of liver in response to)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

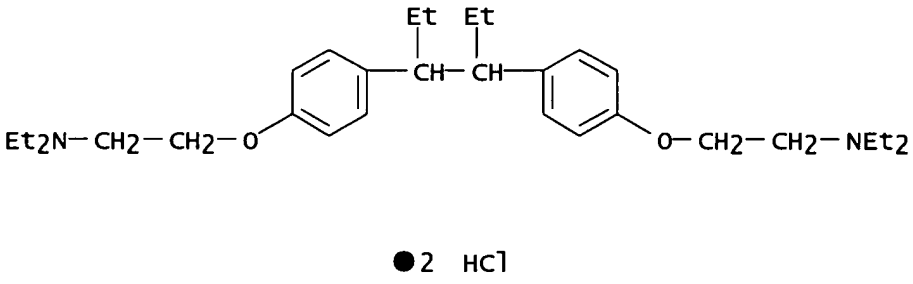


L17 ANSWER 118 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:414577 CAPLUS
DN 77:14577
TI Biochemical properties of a myelin-like body isolated from liver of hexesterol 4,4'-bis[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] ether dihydrochloride-administered rats
AU Akeda, Shozo; Kawai, Kazuo; Tsujimura, Ryotaro; Kosaka, Yoshitane; Terada, Makoto
CS Mie Prefect. Med. Coll., Tsu City, Japan
SO Igaku no Ayumi (1972), 80(4), 201-2
CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Thin layer chromatog. of the lipids of the myelin-like bodies appearing in the livers of rats given the synthetic estrogen hexestrol 4,4'-bis[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] ether-2HCl (I-2HCl) [**69-14-7**] (100 mg/kg/day for 4 weeks) revealed phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylinositol, sphingomyelin, lysolecithin, cardiolipin, lysobis(phosphatidic acid), cholesterol [57-88-5], free fatty acids, cholesterol esters, and triglycerides. No cerebroside or sulfatide was found.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipids of liver in response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

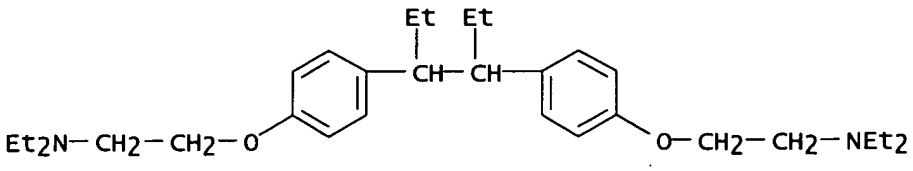


L17 ANSWER 119 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:400554 CAPLUS
DN 77:554
TI Drug-induced lipodosis (V). Changes in the lipid composition of rat liver and spleen following the administration of hexestrol bis(2-diethylaminoethyl) ether

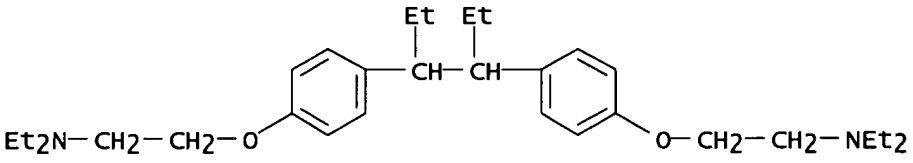
AU Adachi, S.; Matsuzawa, Y.; Yokomura, T.; Ishikawa, K.; Uhara, S.; Yamamoto, A.; Nishikawa, M.
CS Med. Sch., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan
SO Lipids (1972), 7(1), 1-7
CODEN: LPDSAP; ISSN: 0024-4201
DT Journal
LA English
AB Hexestrol bis(2-diethylaminoethyl)ether-2HCl (I) [**69-14-7**] given orally to rats for 2-12 weeks increased total phospholipids and free cholesterol [57-88-5] in the liver after 2 weeks and triglycerides after 8 weeks; the level of lysobisphosphatidic acid increased in both the liver and spleen, reaching a maximum at 8 weeks. Phosphatidylinositol increased maximum. in the spleen also at 8 weeks. I decreased serum cholesterol maximum after 12 weeks. The effects of I in rats differed considerably from those observed in man.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipid metabolism by liver and spleen response to, species in relation to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 120 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:135844 CAPLUS
DN 76:135844
TI Immunosuppressive effects of a coronary vasodilator, 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol, in mice
AU Kawada, Kenichi
CS Tokyo Med. Dent. Univ., Tokyo, Japan
SO Ochanomizu Igaku Zasshi (1971), 19(3), 71-6
CODEN: OCIZAD; ISSN: 0472-4674
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB The long term administration of 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol (I) [**2691-45-4**] (10 mg/kg/day, 8-12 weeks) inhibited the antibody formation induced in mice by repeated injections of O-type human erythrocytes as antigen.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunosuppressant activity of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 121 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:54338 CAPLUS
DN 76:54338
TI Effect of etafon [analog of dialicor] on vascular tone
AU Nikolaevskii, V. A.
CS Voronezh. Med. Inst., Voronezh
SO Trudy Voronezhskogo Gosudarstvennogo Meditsinskogo Instituta (1970), 79, 115-17
CODEN: TVMDAJ; ISSN: 0376-1428
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Etafon injected i.v. into cats decreased the coronary vessel tone after 3 sec, arterial pressure after 9-12 sec and the peripheral vessel tone after 18-20 sec. At a dose of 1.5-3mg/kg, etafon increased the respiratory movement amplitude and frequency; a dose of 5mg/kg was lethal. Evidently, the vascular tone decrease was due to the myotropic properties of etafon.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood vessel tonus in response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



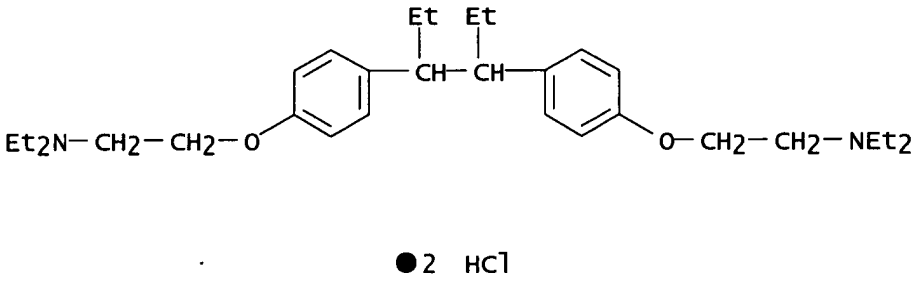
L17 ANSWER 122 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:32651 CAPLUS
DN 76:32651
TI Drug-induced lipidosis. III. Lipid composition of the liver and some other tissues in clinical cases of Niemann-Pick-like syndrome induced by 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol
AU Yamamoto, Akira; Adachi, Susumu; Ishikawa, Katsunori; Yokomura, Tokru; Kitani, Teruo; Nasu, Terushi; Imoto, Tsutomu; Nishikawa, Mitsuo
CS Med. Sch., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan
SO Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan) (1971), 70(5), 775-84
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X
DT Journal
LA English
AB In subjects with foam cell syndrome, induced by 4,4'-diethylamino-ethoxyhexestrol-2HCl, free cholesterol and total phospholipids were increased in the liver. Marked increases in hepatic lysobisphosphatidic acid and phosphatidylinositol also occurred. An increase in lysobisphosphatidic acid was also detected in spleen, muscle, lymph nodes, and urinary sediment. However, this phospholipid was not increased in leucocytes. Accumulation of 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol itself was

detected by thin layer chromatog. of total lipids. Gas chromatog. anal. of the total sterol showed an increase in desmosterol in tissues and in blood serum. The syndrome resembled Niemann-Pick disease in some respects.

IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Niemann-Pick disease from, lipids of liver in)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 123 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1972:27899 CAPLUS

DN 76:27899

TI Thermophysical characteristics of drugs and granular materials

AU Gorodnichev, V. I.; Borisov, G. N.; Egorova, V. I.

CS Leningr. Khim.-Farm. Inst., Leningrad, USSR

SO Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1971), 5(11), 57-9
CODEN: KHFŻAN; ISSN: 0023-1134

DT Journal

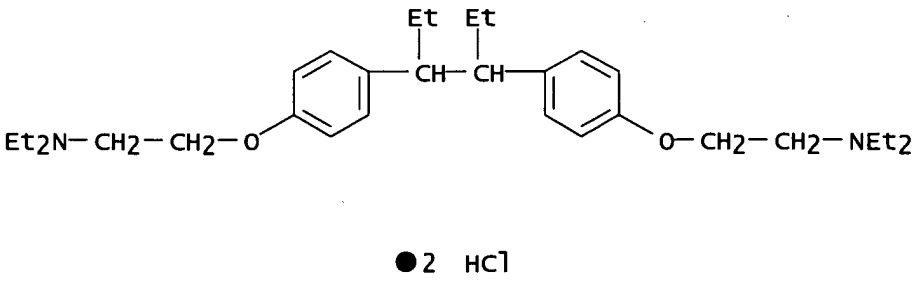
LA Russian

AB A method of two temperature-time intervals was employed for determining temperature conductivity,
a, heat conductivity, λ and volume enthalpy, Cv, at 23-4° and 0% humidity, of hexamidine, amidopyrine, methionine, aspirin, phenacetin, and of granulates of citramon, Ca gluconate, ethoxyd, cyclodol, dimedrol, diethiphen, and asphen.

IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(granules, thermophys. properties of)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 124 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1972:15365 CAPLUS
DN 76:15365
TI Crosslinked, water-containing epoxy polyadducts
IN Goebel, Wilhelm; Von Bonin, Wulf
PA Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SO Ger., 7 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 1495843	A	19690410	DE 1964-F44369	19641104
DE 1495843	B	19710923		
			DE 1964-F44369 A	19641104

AB Solidified water-in-oil emulsions of polyamine-crosslinked epoxy resins are prepared with polyalkoxylated polyester emulsifiers. Thus, to a solution of emulsifier (reaction product of carboxyl-terminated adipic acid-diethylene glycol polyester [9010-89-3] 4308, polyethylene glycol [25322-68-3] 862, and bisphenol A epoxy resin 431 parts) 12 and N,N''-(oxyditetramethylene)diethylenediamine [4067-18-9] 15 in oxydiethylene p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzoate [33147-06-7] 100 parts is added 100 parts H2O at 10.deg. to give a non-pourable paste which hardens to a light yellow solid containing fine drops of emulsified H2O.

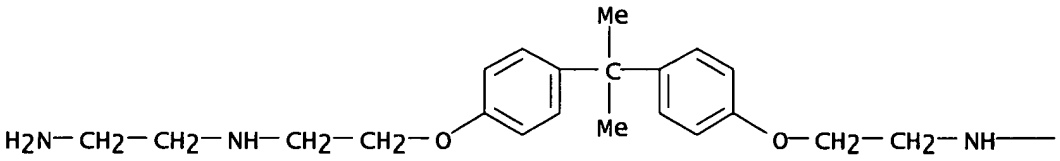
IT **35097-89-3P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, emulsifiers in)

RN 35097-89-3 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-2,1-ethanediyl)]bis-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] and N-oxiranyl-N-phenyloxiranamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 47612-95-3
CMF C23 H36 N4 O2

PAGE 1-A

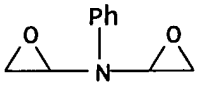


PAGE 1-B

— CH2— CH2— NH2

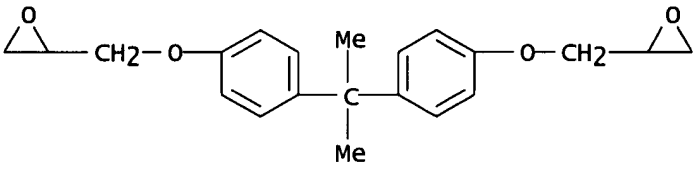
CM 2

CRN 46153-25-7
CMF C10 H11 N O2



CM 3

CRN 1675-54-3
CMF C21 H24 O4



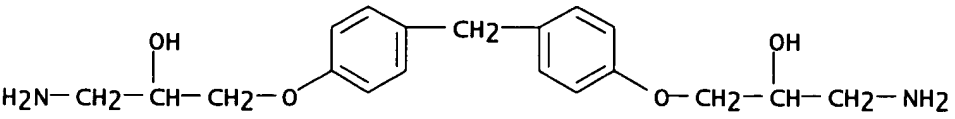
L17 ANSWER 125 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1971:464629 CAPLUS
DN 75:64629
TI Polyimide preparation from bisamino alcohols with tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride
IN Iwakura, Yoshio; Izawa, Shinichi; Hayano, Nobukazu; Kurita, Keisuke
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 46009597	B4	19710311	JP	19671018

AB A linear OH-containing polyamide, such as a 4,4'-bis(2-hydroxy-3-aminopropoxy)diphenylmethane-pyromellitic dianhydride copolymer prepared in DMF, is refluxed in toluene or otherwise condensed to prepare a polyimide.
IT **26712-65-2**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in polyimide manufacture)
RN 26712-65-2 CAPLUS
CN 1,2,4,5-Benzenetetracarboxylic 1,2:4,5-dianhydride, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

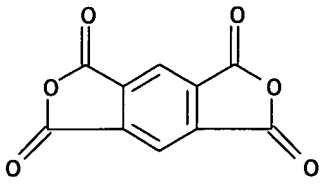
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4

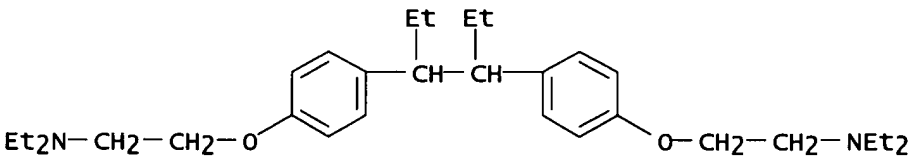


CM 2

CRN 89-32-7
CMF C10 H2 O6

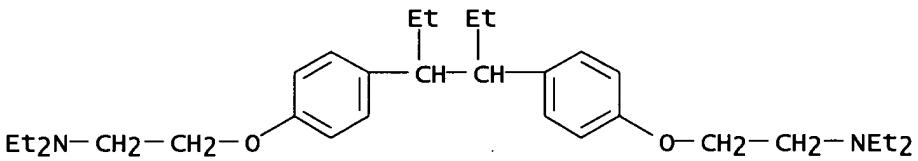


L17 ANSWER 126 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1971:440525 CAPLUS
DN 75:40525
TI Identification tests for Diethiphene, Paramion and Dienestrol acetate
AU Solovei, N. V.
CS Pyatigorsk. Farm. Inst., Pyatigorsk, USSR
SO Farmatsiya (Moscow, Russian Federation) (1971), 20(2), 72-3
CODEN: FRMTAL; ISSN: 0367-3014
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB The title compds. were identified by color reactions with the appropriate reagent. Thus, to 2 ml 0.02% aqueous-solution of diethiphene (I) was added 0.5 ml 0.1% bromphenol blue and the mixture shaken 30 sec with 2 ml CHCl3. A crimson color forms with a maximum adsorption at 582 μm; sensitivity 8γ/ml. Similarly, with I and bromphenol red a yellow color forms; absorption 400 μm; sensitivity 40γ/ml. Also, with I and bromcresol purple (II) a yellow color forms; absorption 400 μu; sensitivity 4γ/ml. With paramion and II a yellow color forms; sensitivity 20γ/ml. In the identification of dienestrol (III), to 2 ml 0.04% alc. solution of III (or the alc. extract of tablets) was added 2 ml of an alkaline-solution of NH2OH.HCl (2:1 3N NaOH-13.9% aqueous-solution NH2OH.HCl).
After 5 min a ml 4N HCl and 1 ml 15% solution ammonium ferric alum in a 5% solution HNO3 was added to give a red-brown color adsorption 440 μm; sensitivity 8γ/ml.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: PROC (Process)
(identification of)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 127 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1971:418479 CAPLUS
DN 75:18479
TI Experimental and clinical tests on the influence "trimanyl" on lipid metabolism
AU Gurda, Marian; Szczeciakowska, Leslawa; Janicki, Kazimierz
CS III Klin. Chorob Wewn., Akad. Med., Cracow, Pol.
SO Przeglad Lekarski (1970), 26(10), 784-6
CODEN: PRLKAV; ISSN: 0033-2240
DT Journal
LA Polish
AB No changes in serum turbidity, lipidograms, and especially no drop in mean β-lipoprotein level were seen 3-6 hr after a single i.v. injection of 0.02 g of Trimanyl (3,4-bis[p-[β-(diethylamino)-ethoxy]phenyl]hexane-2HCl), assayed in a group of 20 patients.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipid metabolism in response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

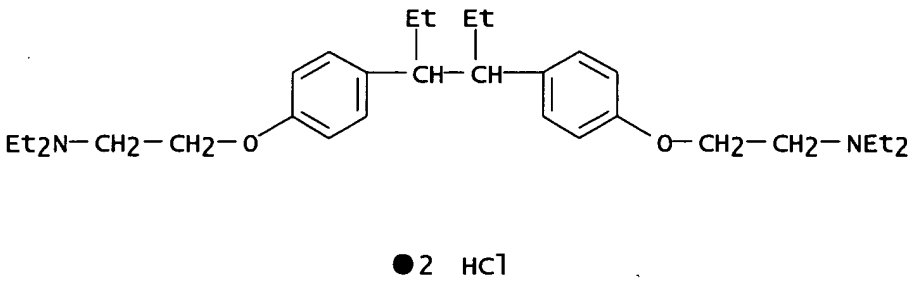
L17 ANSWER 128 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1971:403122 CAPLUS
DN 75:3122
TI Drug-induced lipidosis in human cases and in animal experiments. Accumulation of an acidic glycerophospholipid
AU Yamamoto, Akira; Adachi, Susumu; Kitani, Teruo; Shinji, Yoshitake; Seki, Koichi; Nasu, Terushi; Nishikawa, Mitsuo
CS Med. Sch., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan
SO Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan) (1971), 69(3), 613-15
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Investigation of 6 patients with a foam cell syndrome showed that a coronary vasodilator, 4,4-diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol-2HCl (I), had been invariably used in these cases for more than 6 months. Female rats were given I orally (10 mg/day). The rats were sacrificed at 3 days, 2, 3, and 4 weeks after administration of I. A detectable increase in lysobisphosphatidic acid in spleens was observed at 3 days. At the end of 2 weeks, the increase became detectable also in livers and kidney. The amount of the acidic phospholipid continued to increase until it reached 10% of the total phospholipid in the spleen and 7% of the total phospholipid in the liver at the end of 4 weeks. An unidentified lipid component also appeared in the tissues of the I-treated animals. The same spot was also found in human cases. This component was alkaline stable and could be seen on

thin-layer chromatog. even after mild alkaline treatment of the total lipids. Administration of I caused vacuolization in leukocytes very rapidly. The change was seen on careful examination of blood smears stained with May-Giemsa solution

IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipidosis from)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 129 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1971:97756 CAPLUS

DN 74:97756

TI Characteristics of the action exerted by some drugs on the vessels and anastomoses of isolated cat heart

AU Sapozhkov, A. V.

CS Kemerov. Med. Inst., Kemerovo, USSR

SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (1971), 34(1), 60-3
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318

DT Journal

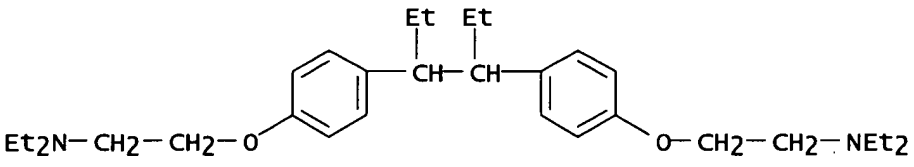
LA Russian

AB Papaverine (I), diethiphen, euphyllin, Na nucleinate, ATP, heparin, caffeine, catron, and nialamide, in decreasing order of activity, increased the total and retrograde perfusate flow from the base of the ligated anterior descending branch of the coronary artery in isolated cat heart. Except for ATP and heparin this effect varied inversely with the concentration, and at higher concns. the effects of catron and nialamide were actually reversed. Glutamic acid decreased the levels of both total and retrograde blood flow. Repeated perfusion with the above solution had less effect than the initial perfusion on isolated heart vessel anastomoses.

IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(heart circulation response to)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



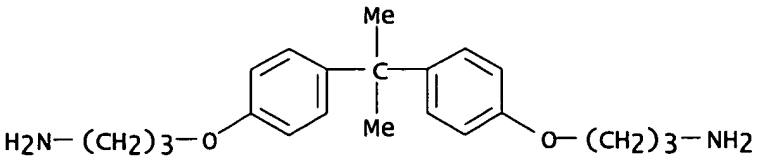
●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 130 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1970:531746 CAPLUS
DN 73:131746
TI Polyamides or polyesters, used as binders in photoconductive compositions
IN Laakso, Thomas M.; Fowler, William F., Jr.
PA Eastman Kodak Co.
SO Fr. Demande, 32 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

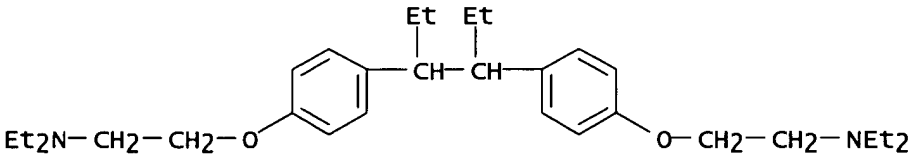
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2012798		19700327		
			US	19690128

AB [p-NH(CH2)3OC6H4CR1R2C6H4O(CH2)3NHCOOCO-p-]n (I), prepared from [p-H2N(CH2)3OC6H4]2CR1R2 (II) and MeO2C(CH2)4CO2Me or di-Me terephthalate, and (p-COCH2CH2OC6H4CR1R2C6H4OCH2CH2CO2AO-p)n (III), prepared from (p-EtO2CCH2CH2OC6H4)2CR1R2 (IV) and the appropriate diols, where R1 = H or Me; R2 = Me, iso-Pr, 3,4-Cl2C6H3, 4-ClC6H4, or 1-naphthyl; and A = p-xylylene, (CH2)4, p-phenylene, or 1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene are improved binding agents for known electrophotographic photoconducting compns. comprising a photoconductor prepared from ClCOCOCl and Ph3N, 4-(4-amyloxyphenyl)-2,6-bis(ethylphenyl)-pyrylium sensitizer, and CH2Cl2. Ethanolysis and reduction over Raney-Co of (p-NCCH2CH2OC6H4)2CR1R2 (V) gave IV and II, resp. E.g., heating 0.62 mole (p-HOC6H4)2CMeC6H4Cl-p and 13.6 moles acrylonitrile at 100° for 17 hr in the presence of CuCl and NaOMe gave V (R1 = Me, R2 = p-ClC6H4), which was treated with EtOH in benzene in the presence of HCl to give IV (R1 = Me, R2 = p-ClC6H4) (VI). Heating a mixture of 0.015 mole VI and 0.0057 mole of a 67:33 trans-cis mixture of cyclohexane-1,4-dimethanol in the presence of iso-Pr titanate for 2 hr at 235° and mixing at 0.1 mm for 1 hr gave an amber-colored, glassy solid III in >90% yield having inherent viscosity 0.14 in 1:1 phenol-PhCl. I were prepared similarly.

IT **4835-05-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 131 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1970:529442 CAPLUS
DN 73:129442
TI Comparative coronary vasodilating action of papaverine, corontin, and etafen derivatives
AU Nikolaevskii, V. A.
CS Voronezh. Gos. Med. Inst., Voronezh, USSR
SO Vop. Farmakol. Regul. Deyatel. Serdtsa, Mater. Simp. (1969), 124-6. Editor(s): Kudrin, A. N. Publisher: Mosk. Med. Inst., Moscow, USSR. CODEN: 22EZA5
DT Conference
LA Russian
AB In acute expts. on 42 cats the effects of papaverine, corontin, etafen [hexestrol bis(diethylaminoethyl) ether], and derivs. on circulation and coronary vasodilation were compared. Doses from 1.5 to 3.0 mg/kg were used. Etafen was as effective as corontin on coronary circulation and less hypotensive than papaverine and corontin. The toxicity estimated on 300 mice of the used substances was similar; etafen derivs. K-42 and K-72 were less toxic and their effects on coronary circulation were higher than of etafen.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood vessels of heart dilation by)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 132 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1970:56101 CAPLUS
DN 72:56101
TI Polyamides from bis(amino alcohols) and dicarboxylic acid chlorides
IN Iwakura, Yoshio; Izawa, Shinichi; Hayano, Nobukazu; Kurita, Keisuke
PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 44028319	B4	19691121	JP	19660427

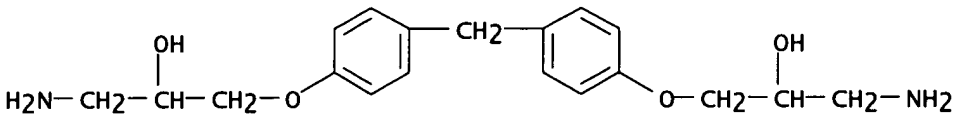
AB Preparation of polyamides from bis(amino alcs.) and dicarboxylic acid chlorides

is described. Bis(amino alcs.) used were 1,4-bis(2-hydroxy-3-aminopropoxy)benzene (I), 1,3-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-aminopropoxy)benzene (II), 1,4-bis(2-hydroxy-3-aminopropoxy)butane, 4,4'-bis(2-hydroxy-3-aminopropoxy)diphenylmethane, and 2,5-dihydroxyhexamethylenediamine. Dicarboxylic acid chlorides used were sebacoyl chloride (III), terephthaloyl chloride, and isophthaloyl chloride. E.g., 4.49 g parts Et3N was added to 6 parts I in 70 parts MeCONMe2. III (5.62 parts) in 10 parts dry tetrahydrofuran (IV) was poured into the above mixture with vigorous stirring at -10°. After rinsing with 10 parts IV and stirring at -10° for 10 min and at room temperature for 1.5 hr, the mass was poured into H2O to deposit a fibrous polyamide in 95% yield. The logarithmic viscosity number was 1.12 in m-cresol (0.5 g/100 ml) at 30°. The softening and glass-transition temps. were 185 and 90°, resp.

IT **13932-27-9**
RL: USES (Uses)
(polymers with dicarboxylic acid chlorides)

RN 13932-27-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 133 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1970:20482 CAPLUS

DN 72:20482

TI Evaluation of antianginal drugs on rabbits by electrocardiographic technique

AU Iwaki, Riichiro; Kudo, Yoshitaka; Ishiko, Junichi; Irikura, Tsutomu

CS Kyorin Chem. Lab., Tokyo, Japan

SO Yakugaku Zasshi (1969), 89(9), 1185-98
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903

DT Journal

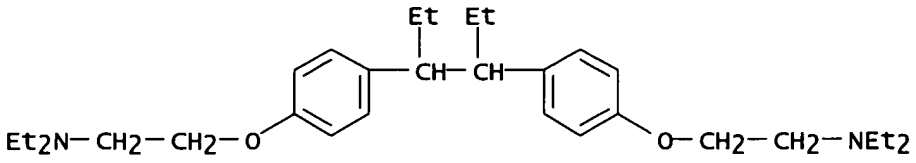
LA Japanese

AB Effect of medicinals on electrocardiographic tests was examined using pentobarbital-anesthetized normal and arteriosclerotic rabbits in order to develop a therapeutic agent for angina pectoris. Examns. were made on the acute effect of various medicinals as follows: (1) hypoxemia test: ST depression at the time of low-O loading in arteriosclerotic rabbit; (2) isoproterenol test: ST depression at the time of isoproterenol loading in normal and arteriosclerotic rabbits; (3) vasopressin test: ST and T elevation at the time of vasopressin loading in normal rabbits; (4) coronary arterial ligation method: ST elevation by chronic coronary arterial ligation in normal rabbits; (5) respiratory quotient (RPQ) index test: measurement of RPQ index, which is an indirect index of O consumption by myocardium, with each medicinal. The medicinals which showed some effect were adenosine, 4,4'-(diethylaminoethoxy)hexestrol, pronethalol, and iproveratril, in (1), 4,4'-(diethylaminoethoxy)-hexestrol, propranolol, pronethalol, and iproveratril in (2), dipyridamol in (3), ATP, adenosine, 4,4'-(diethylaminoethoxy)-hexestrol, and propranolol in (4), and ATP, dipyridamol, propranolol, 4,4'-(diethylaminoethoxy)hexestrol, and nitroglycerin in (5).

IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in treatment of angina pectoris)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

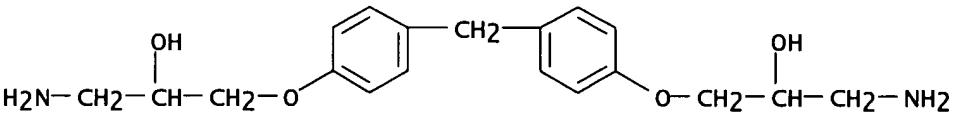
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 134 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1970:13111 CAPLUS
DN 72:13111
TI Polythiazolines
AU Iwakura, Yoshio; Kurita, Keisuke; Hayano, Fusakazu
CS Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
SO Journal of Polymer Science, Polymer Chemistry Edition (1969), 7(11), 3075-87
CODEN: JPLCAT; ISSN: 0449-296X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Polythioureas having pendant hydroxyl groups were prepared by the polyaddn. reaction of bisaminoalcohols and diisothiocyanates. The polythioureas had inherent viscosities in the range of 0.22-1.08 dl/g and gave transparent films by solution casting. These polythioureas were converted to polythiazolines by treatment with po ly(phosphoric acid) or to poly(thiazoline-oxazolines) by treatment with a mixture of poly(phosphoric acid) and a polar solvent.
IT **25655-14-5P 25669-30-1P 25669-32-3P 25852-55-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 25655-14-5 CAPLUS
CN Isothiocyanic acid, p-phenylene ester, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

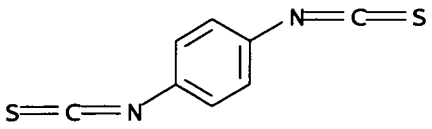
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4



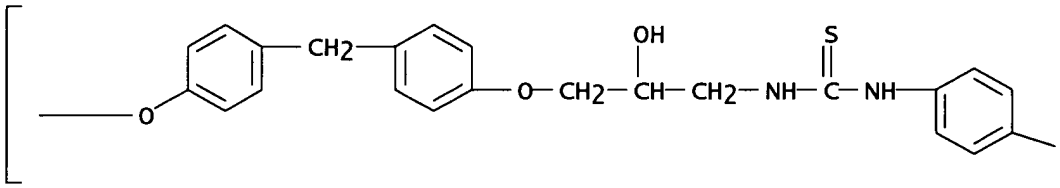
CM 2

CRN 4044-65-9
CMF C8 H4 N2 S2

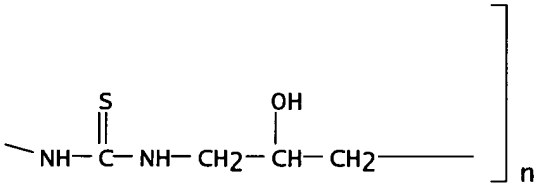


RN 25669-30-1 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)iminocarbonthioylimino-1,4-phenyleneiminocarbonthioylimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

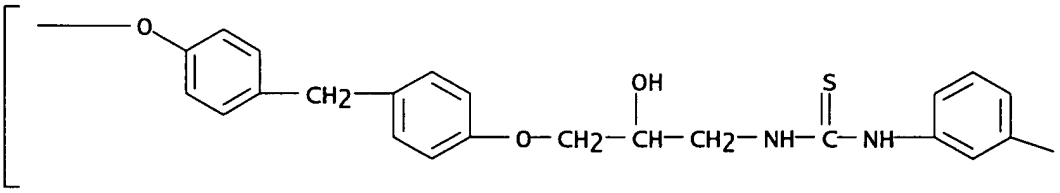


PAGE 1-B

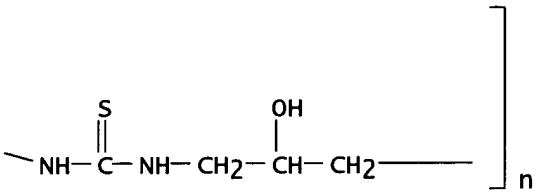


RN 25669-32-3 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)iminocarbonthioylimino-1,3-phenyleneiminocarbonthioylimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



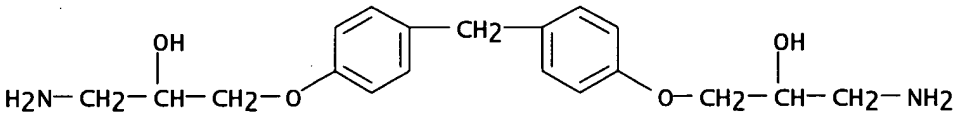
PAGE 1-B



RN 25852-55-5 CAPLUS
CN Isothiocyanic acid, m-phenylene ester, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

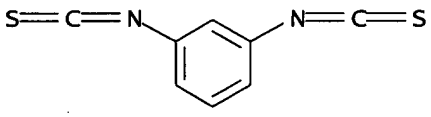
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4



CM 2

CRN 3125-77-7
CMF C8 H4 N2 S2



L17 ANSWER 135 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:523930 CAPLUS
DN 71:123930
TI Antiinflammatory etherified bisaryl compounds
IN Werner, Lincoln Harvey
PA CIBA Corp.
SO U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

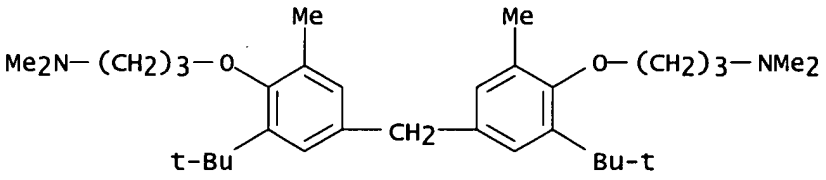
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3449418	A	19690610	US 1965-515752	19651222
			US 1965-515752 A	19651222

AB Antiinflammatory, antiprotozoal, antifungal, and particularly antiparasitic agents I (n = 0 or 1, R1 = H, OH, or alkyl; R2 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, carboxyalkyl, aralkyl, or aryl; R3 = alkyl, halogen, or nitro; and R4 and R5 = H, alkyl, or halogen), are prepared from the corresponding bisphenols by reaction of their Na salts with

N,N-dimethylaminoalkyl halides. Thus, 2.25 g. of a 53% suspension of NaH in mineral oil are added slowly with stirring, under N, to a solution of 9.6 g. II in 25 ml. HCONMe2, the mixture stirred 1 hr. at room temperature, 6.7 g. Cl(CH2)3NMe2 added, and the mixture kept 8 hrs. at 70-80° to give III, m. 249-51° (iso-PrOH-EtOAc). Similarly prepared are I (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, n, and m.p. given): -, -, 3-Me, 4-O-(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-tert-Bu, 0, 258-60°; -, -, 3-tert-Bu, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-tert-Bu, 0, 302° (decomposition); H, H, 3-Me, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-tert-Bu, 1, 212-14°; H, H, 3-tert-Bu, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-tert-Bu, 1, 305° (decomposition); H, 3-cyclohexen-1-yl, 2-Me, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-tert-Bu, 1, 173-5°; H, Ph, 2-Me, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-tert-Bu, 1, 234-8°; -, -, 3-Me, 4-OCH2CHMeNMe2.HCl, 5-tert-Bu, 0, 263-4°; -, -, 3-Me, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-Me, 0, 288° (decomposition); Me, CH2CH2CONMe2, 3-NO2, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, H, 1, .apprx.95°; Me, CH2CH2CONMe2, 3-Cl, 4-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 5-Cl, 1, 110-15°; H, H, 2-O(CH2)3NMe2.HCl, 3-Cl, 5,6-Cl2, 1, 140°.

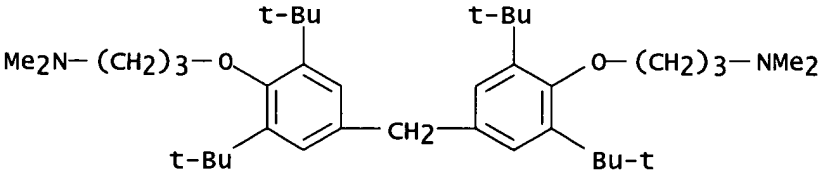
IT **24002-72-0P 24002-73-1P 24002-79-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 24002-72-0 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(2-tert-butyl-6-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



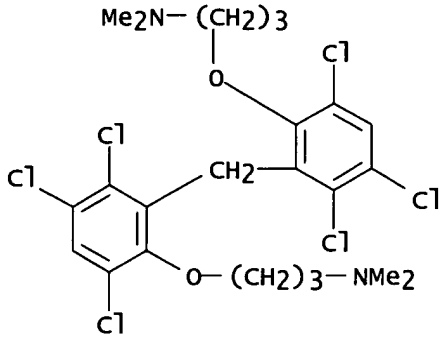
● 2 HCl

RN 24002-73-1 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



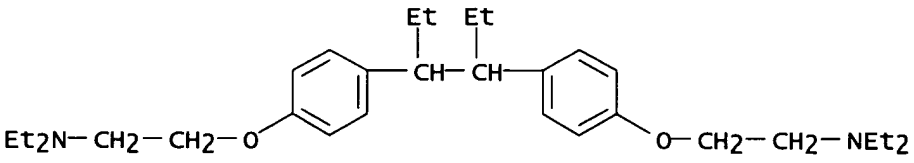
● 2 HCl

RN 24002-79-7 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-o-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



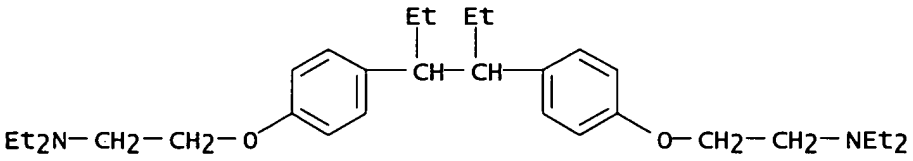
●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 136 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:489845 CAPLUS
DN 71:89845
TI Combined action of strophanthin and vasodilating substances upon collateral circulation and oxygen tension in an ischemic myocardium
AU Sapozhkov, A. V.
CS Kemerov. Med. Inst., Kemerovo, USSR
SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (1969), 32(4), 418-21
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB kStrophanthin administered i.v. to dogs at 0.2 rat units/kg. in combination with Euphyllin (4 mg./kg.) or papaverine-HCl (2 mg./kg.) increased the retrograde blood flow synergistically. Strophanthin did not potentiate the stimulatory action of diethylphen (2 mg./kg.) on this parameter. Euphyllin, diethylphen, and papaverine accelerated and the first 2 compds. weakened the pressor action of strophanthin on the systemic arterial pressure. Strophanthin combined with Euphyllin increased O tension in the center of the ischemia, in its border area, and in the intact myocardium.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(circulation response to strophanthin and, in heart ischemia)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 137 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:479633 CAPLUS
DN 71:79633
TI Pharmacological studies on drugs acting in the circulatory system on coronary, cerebral, renal, mesenteric, and femoral circulations
AU Iwaki, Riichiro; Ishiko, Junichi; Kudo, Yoshitaka; Irikura, Tsutomu
CS Kyorin Chem. Lab., Tokyo, Japan
SO Yakugaku Zasshi (1969), 89(5), 726-9
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Effects on the blood flow of various systems and on systemic blood pressure were examined by i.v. and intraarterial administration of drugs to pentobarbital-anesthetized dogs. The coronary blood flow was >100% increased by ATP, adenosine, 1-allyladenosine, papaverine, dipyridamol, and adrenaline. ATP (i.v.) increased the cerebral blood flow in the initial stage but decreased it later, while adenosine acted in the opposite manner. Theophylline alone somewhat increased the renal blood flow. The femoral blood flow was >50% increased by adenosine, 1-allyladenosine, papaverine, carbocromen, theophylline, and hexestrol bis(β-diethylaminoethyl ether).
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(circulation response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

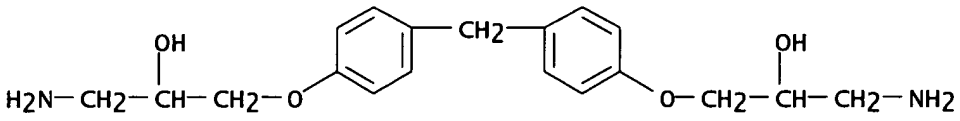


L17 ANSWER 138 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:413435 CAPLUS
DN 71:13435
TI Polyimides having pendant hydroxy and acetoxy groups. II. Polyimides derived from bis(amino alcohols)
AU Iwakura, Yoshio; Kurita, Keisuke; Hayano, Fusakazu
CS Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
SO Journal of Polymer Science, Polymer Chemistry Edition (1969), 7(2), 609-20
CODEN: JPLCAT; ISSN: 0449-296X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Polyamic acids were prepared from bis(amino alcs.) and pyromellitic dianhydride. They were converted to polyimides having pendant hydroxy groups by heating them in toluene or xylene (ηinh = 0.22-0.34 dl./g.). Treatment of these polyamic acids with a mixture of pyridine and Ac2O gave polyimides having pendant acetoxy groups (ηinh = 0.22-1.04 dl./g.). These acetoxypolyimides were converted to hydroxypolymides (ηinh = 0.20-0.81 dl./g.) by an ester-exchange reaction. The hydroxypolyimides were easily acetylated to give acetoxypolyimides.
IT **26712-65-2**, 1,2,4,5-Benzenetetracarboxylic 1,2:4,5-dianhydride, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol]
RL: USES (Uses)
(acetylated)
RN 26712-65-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,4,5-Benzenetetracarboxylic 1,2:4,5-dianhydride, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

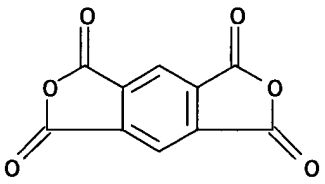
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4



CM 2

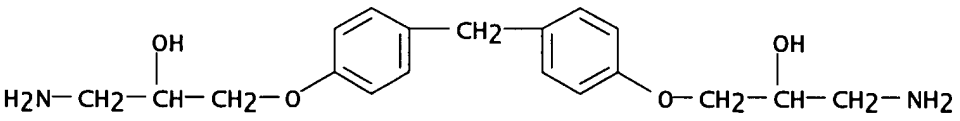
CRN 89-32-7
CMF C10 H2 O6



IT **26712-65-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 26712-65-2 CAPLUS
CN 1,2,4,5-Benzenetetracarboxylic 1,2:4,5-dianhydride, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

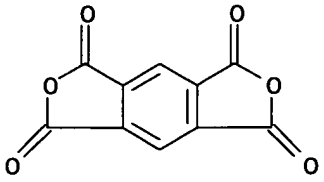
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4

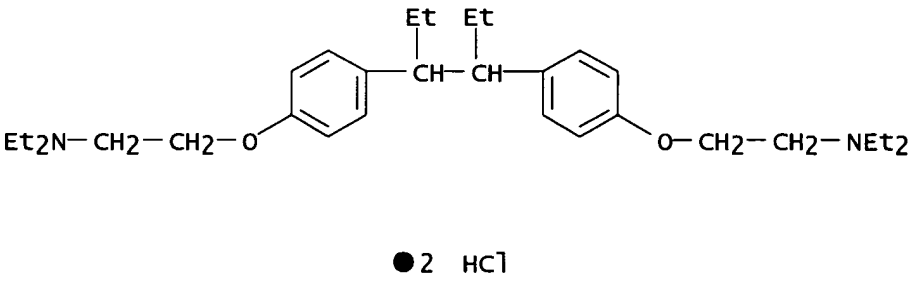


CM 2

CRN 89-32-7
CMF C10 H2 O6

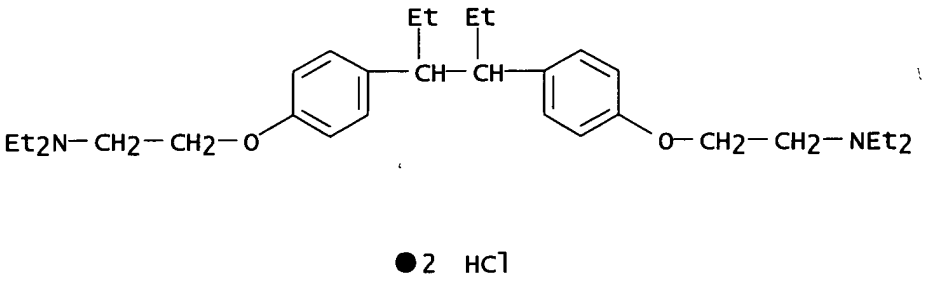


L17 ANSWER 139 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:406574 CAPLUS
DN 71:6574
TI Choice of optimum conditions for analysis of diethyphen[4,4'-bis(diethylamioethoxy)-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane dihydrochloride] using double-beam differential spectrophotometry
AU Belikov, V. G.; Kokovkin-Shcherbak, N. I.; Solovei, N. V.
CS Pyatigorsk. Farm. Inst., Pyatigorsk, USSR
SO Farmatsiya (Moscow, Russian Federation) (1969), 18(2), 32-9
CODEN: FRMTAL; ISSN: 0367-3014
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Absolute, direct differential, and inverse methods were used for spectrophotometric anal. at 274 mμ. Of the three methods investigated, the direct differential method was the best, giving the least relative error in the detns. The relative errors for the anal. of title compound in tablets and solution were ±0.37 and ±0.17 resp. Relative errors caused by the instrument, the cell, and the dilution of solution were also investigated. Calibration curves used for these detns. are given together with the results of these detns.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(anal. of, by double-beam differential spectrophotometry)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

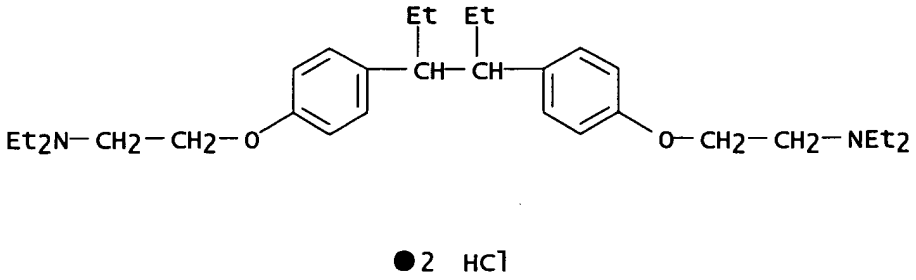


L17 ANSWER 140 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:56108 CAPLUS
DN 70:56108
TI Effect of vasodilator agents on collateral coronary circulation and myocardial oxygen tension
AU Sapozhkov, A. V.
CS Kemerov. Med. Inst., Kemerovo, USSR
SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (1968), 31(6), 687-90
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DT Journal

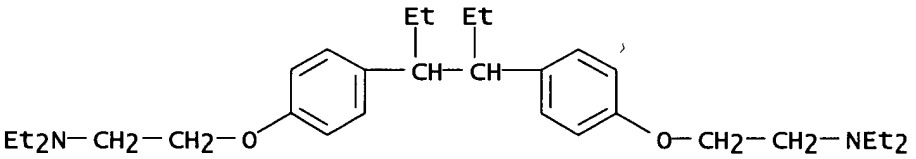
LA Russian
AB Papaverine, chloracyzin, and diethyphen at 2 and 10 mg./kg. and diaphylline at 4 and 20 mg./kg. increased the retrograde coronary blood flow in anesthetized dogs without significantly changing the systemic arterial pressure. The vasodilator agents in small doses increased the level of O tension in the central end boundary zones on the myocardial ischemia. Dilation of the lumen of the intraarterial anastomoses and changes in the vascular resistance to the retrograde flowing blood apparently are involved in the action of these compds.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(coronary circulation response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 141 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:46124 CAPLUS
DN 70:46124
TI Clinical and experimental studies on the effect of trimanyl on lipid metabolism. I
AU Janicki, Kazimerz; Gurda, Marian; Szczeciakowska, Leslawa
CS Akad. Med., Cracow, Pol.
SO Przeglad Lekarski (1968), 24(7), 608-9
CODEN: PRLKAV; ISSN: 0033-2240
DT Journal
LA Polish
AB Fasting patients with coronary diseases and arteriosclerosis were injected i.v. with 0.02 g. of Trimanyl [hexestrol bis(diethylaminoethyl) ether] immediately after lipid loading or without loading. Trimanyl lowered the plasma lipid level 3 hrs. after the lipid loading and injection. The decreases in the lipid levels in patients without lipid loading were statistically nonsignificant.
IT **69-14-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipid metabolism response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 142 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1969:36344 CAPLUS
DN 70:36344
TI Receptor sites for dipyridamole, prenylamine, and hexestrol bis (diethylaminoethyl) ether. Effect on the bioelectric activity of rabbit brain
AU Janicki, Kazimierz; Trabka, Jan; Gatarski, Julian
CS Akad. Med., Cracow, Pol.
SO Polski Tygodnik Lekarski (1968), 23(37), 1395-7
CODEN: POLEAQ; ISSN: 0032-3756
DT Journal
LA Polish
AB Electroencephalographic expts. showed that the title drugs had neurotropic properties. Prenylamine acted as an activating-desynchronizing drug; dipyridamole showed an opposite activity. Hexestrol bis-(diethylaminoethyl) ether revealed lowest effects on the bioelec. activity of rabbit brain and on behavior of the animals.
IT **2691-45-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(brain electrical activity of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



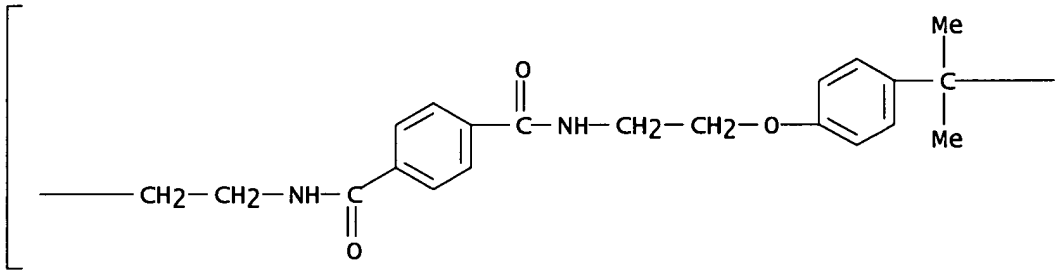
L17 ANSWER 143 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1968:115059 CAPLUS
DN 68:115059
TI Polymeric products from N,N'-disubstituted-bis-2-oxazolidinones and bisphenol
AU Nishizaki, Shunichiro; Fukami, Akira
CS Mitsubishi Elec. Corp., Amagasaki, Japan
SO Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi (1967), 70(10), 1835-6
CODEN: KGKZA7; ISSN: 0368-5462
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Polymers were prepared by ring opening and the CO2 elimination reaction of N-substituted-bis(2-oxazolidinones) such as N,N'-terephthaloyl-,

N,N'-isophthaloyl-, and N,N'-oxydibenzoylbis(2-oxazolidinone) with 4,4-isopropylidenediphenol. The reaction was carried out in the presence of 1 mole % NaOMe at 160° for 4 hrs. and then at 200-30° for 8 hrs. Ir spectra of the products showed the characteristic absorption of poly(ether amides), and the presence of weak bands due to ester linkages was also confirmed. The reduced viscosities of the polymers were in the range 0.20-0.28 dl./g. in HCONMe2 at 30°. The polymers are soluble in HCONMe2, AcNMe2, and m-cresol, and the m.ps. are in the range 82-146°.

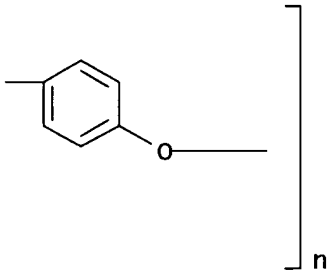
IT **32031-61-1P 32031-62-2P 32106-73-3P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 32031-61-1 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,2-ethanediyliminocarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,2-ethanediyl] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

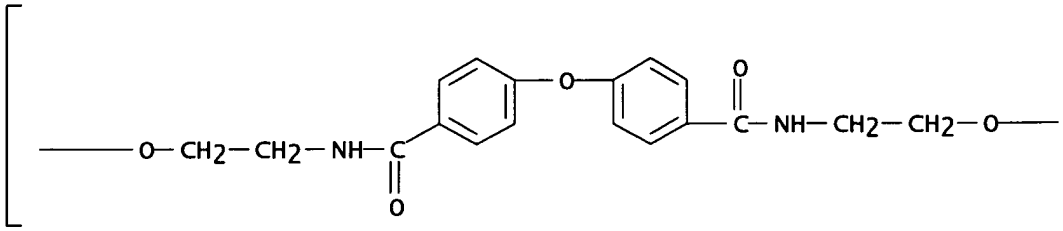


PAGE 1-B

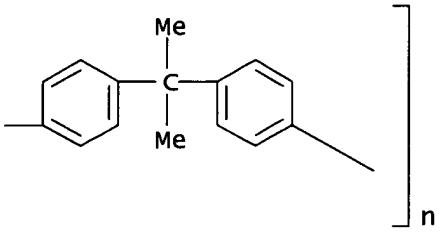


RN 32031-62-2 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,2-ethanediyliminocarbonyl-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,2-ethanediyloxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

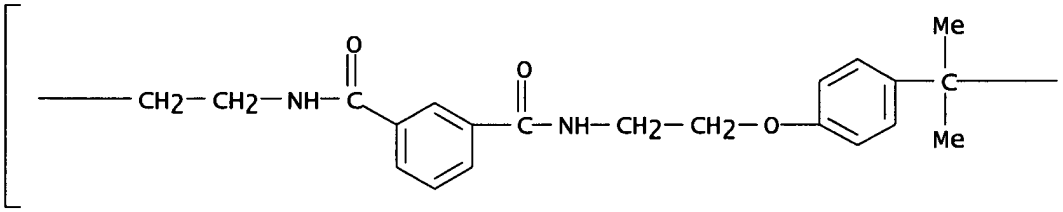


PAGE 1-B

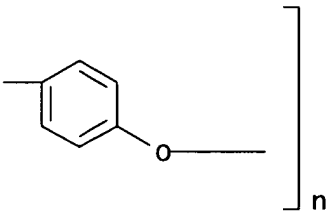


RN 32106-73-3 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,2-ethanediyliminocarbonyl-1,3-phenylenecarbonylimino-1,2-ethanediyl] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 144 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1967:517575 CAPLUS
DN 67:117575
TI Aromaic polyether polyureas

IN Ando, Tadanao; Kataoka, Seiichi; Imoto, Tatsuya
PA Japan, Bureau of Industrial Technology
SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 42016078	B4	19630902	JP	19631004

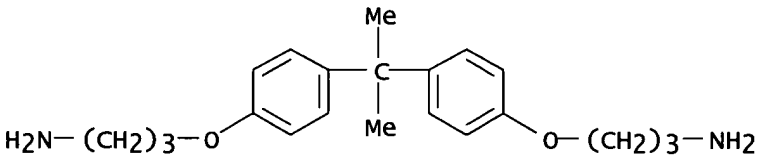
AB Diamines of the formula p-[H2N(CH2)3]C6H4O(CH2)nOC6H4[(CH2)3NH2]-p (I) or p-[H2N(CH2)3O]C6H4(CH2)nC6H4[O(CH2)3NH2]-p (II) are heated with (PhO)2CO or urea to give the title polymers. Heating equimolar reactants in the presence of a stabilizer yields linear polymers, soluble in cresol and having fiber-forming properties. Thus, a mixture of 10.23 g. I (n = 4) (III), 6.15 g. (PhO)2CO, 20 ml. m-cresol (IV), and 0.057 g. lauric acid (V) was heated at 219-20° for 1 hr. under N, evacuated slowly to 1 mm. while distilling off IV, and heated another hr. to give a pale yellow resin, softening at 215-21°, intrinsic viscosity [η] 1.74 dl./g. (in IV at 25°). Use of 10.32 g. III and 0.116 g. V gave a fiber-forming polymer of [η] 0.69, and polymerization of 10.88 g. III and 6.53 g. (PhO)2CO with 0.122 g. V yielded a colorless resin of [η] 1.13 dl./g., which gave a tough film. Similarly, other polymers were prepared [diamine (n), stabilizer, softening temperature, and in dl./g. [η] given]: I (2), V, 272-4°, 0.48; I (3), V, 204-8°, 1.04 (VI); I (5), V, 185-92°, 1.04; I (5), stearylamine, -, 1.18; I (6), V, 202-8°, 0.90; II (3), V, 95-101°, 0.19; II (2), V, 244-7°, -. A 70.3 μ film from VI had a tensile strength of 5.9 kg./mm.2

IT **30552-55-7P 30552-56-8P 31986-36-4P 32129-34-3P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, fibers and films from)

RN 30552-55-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, polyamide with 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[propylamine] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

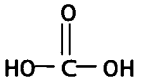
CM 1

CRN 4835-05-6
CMF C21 H30 N2 O2



CM 2

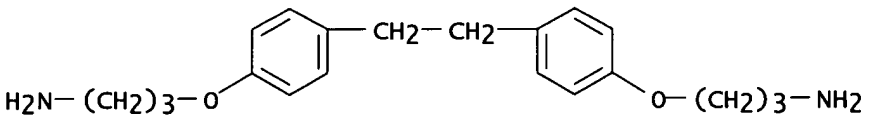
CRN 463-79-6
CMF C H2 O3



RN 30552-56-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, polyamide with 3,3'-[ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[propylamine] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

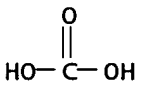
CM 1

CRN 15449-15-7
CMF C20 H28 N2 O2

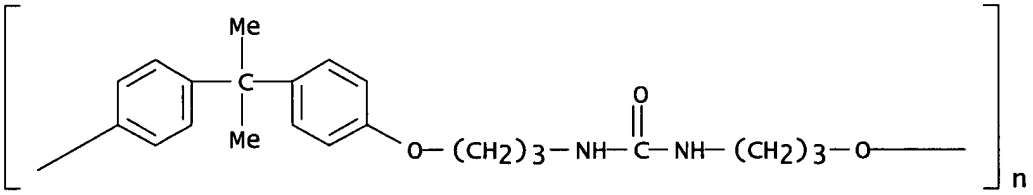


CM 2

CRN 463-79-6
CMF C H2 O3

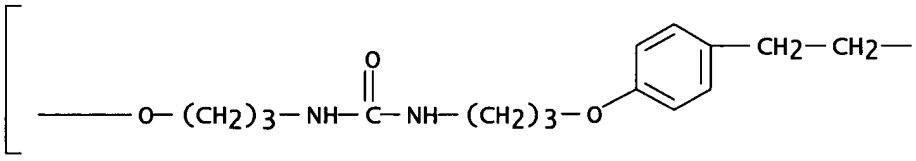


RN 31986-36-4 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,3-propanediyliminocarbonylimino-1,3-propanediyloxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

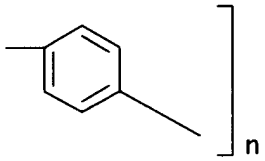


RN 32129-34-3 CAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,3-propanediyliminocarbonylimino-1,3-propanediyloxy-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethanediyl-1,4-phenylene) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 145 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1967:444153 CAPLUS
DN 67:44153
TI Polyamides containing pendant hydroxyl groups and their derived polyoxazolines
AU Iwakura, Yoshio; Izawa, Shinichi; Hayano, Fusakazu; Kurita, Keisuke
CS Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
SO Makromolekulare Chemie (1967), 104(1), 66-76
CODEN: MACEAK; ISSN: 0025-116X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Bisamino alcs. were prepared by allowing a bisepoxide and a large excess of aqueous NH3 in an organic solvent to stand at room temperature for 2-4 days. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting bisamino alc., of general formula R[OCH2CH(OH)CH2NH2]2, was purified by distillation or recrystn. from benzene or toluene (R, compound number, reaction solvent, % yield, and b.p. or m.p. given): (CH2)4, (I), acetone, 77, b0.05 167°; m-C6H4, (II), MeOH, 40, b0.02 210°; p-C6H4, III, acetone, 60, m. 128-32°; p-C6H4, (IV), acetone, 68, m. 169-73°; methylenebis(p-phenylene), (V), dioxane, 88, m. 120-6°. The meso and racemic isomers, III and IV, were separated by fractional recrystn. from acetone and MeOH. The compds. were condensed with diacid chlorides by low-temperature solution polycondensation, using Et3N or N-methylmorphine as an acid acceptor and Me2NAc as a solvent. The polymers were precipitated by pouring the reaction mixture into water, and gave tough, transparent films upon solution casting. Intrinsic viscosities were measured in m-cresol or Cl2CHCO2H at a concentration of 0.05 g./100 ml. and 30° (bis-amino alc., acid chloride, % yield, inherent viscosity, and m.p. given): I, sebacoyl chloride (VI), 80, 0.59, 75°; I, isophthaloyl chloride (VII), 81, 0.57, 80°; I, terephthaloyl chloride (VIII), 81, 0.53, 81°; II, VI, 100, 0.41, 90°; II, VII, 92, 0.36, 150°; II, VIII, 98, 0.64, 160°; III, VI, 85, 1.12, 185°; III, VIII, 91, 1.09, 190°; III, VIII, 80, 0.64, 260° (decompose); IV, VI, 98, 1.45, 250° (decompose); IV, VI, 99, 0.55, 200°; IV, VIII, 98, 1.00, 250° (decompose); V, VI, 96, 0.91, 160°; V, VII, 95, 0.77, 170°; V, VIII, 97, 0.68, 270° (decompose). 3,3'-(p-Phenylenedioxy)bis(1-benzamido-2-hydroxypropane) was prepared as a model compound from III and BzCl, and had essentially the same ir spectrum as the III-VII polyamide. The polymers were insol. in acetone, MeOH, n-hexane, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, toluene, and water; and soluble to varying degrees in Me2NCHO, Me2NAc, m-cresol, and Cl2CHCO2H. Solubility in HCO2H and AcOH varied. Oxazoline formation was investigated by preparing 1-amino-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropane, m. 90.0-1.5°, from Ph glycidyl ether and NH3. Treatment with BzCl gave 1-benzamido-2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropane, m. 126.5-7.5°. Treatment with SOCl2 gave 2-phenyl-5-phenoxymethyl-2-oxazoline, m. 81-3°, picrate m. 145.0-7.5° (EtOAc). The polyamides were treated with SOCl2, giving the polyoxazoline hydrochlorides. Inherent viscosities were measured at a

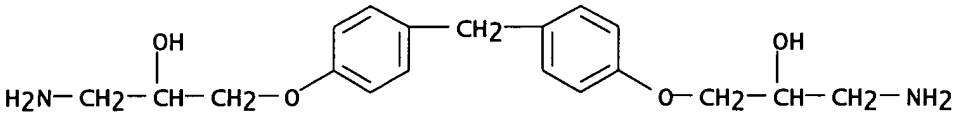
concentration of 0.5 g./100 ml. Me2NCHO at 30° (polyamide treated, inherent viscosity, and m.p. given): II-VII, 0.05, 92°; III-VII, 0.28, 143°; IV-VII, 0.16, 152°; IV-VIII, 0.22, 158°; V-VII, 0.06, 90°; V-VIII, 0.07, 142°. The ir spectra of the model compound and the polyoxazoline were nearly identical.

IT **30703-65-2P 30703-66-3P 32105-48-9P 32109-70-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and cyclization of)

RN 30703-65-2 CAPLUS
CN Isophthalic acid, polyamide with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

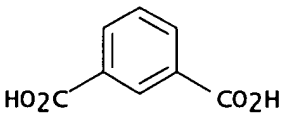
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4



CM 2

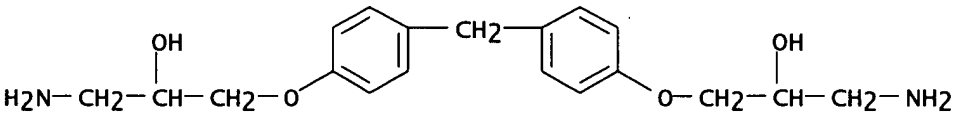
CRN 121-91-5
CMF C8 H6 O4



RN 30703-66-3 CAPLUS
CN Terephthalic acid, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

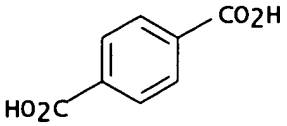
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4



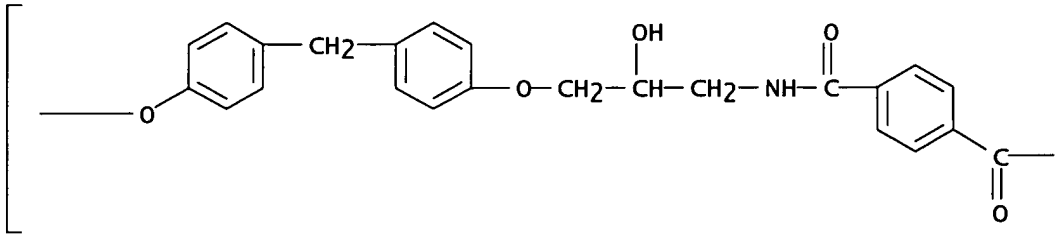
CM 2

CRN 100-21-0
CMF C8 H6 O4

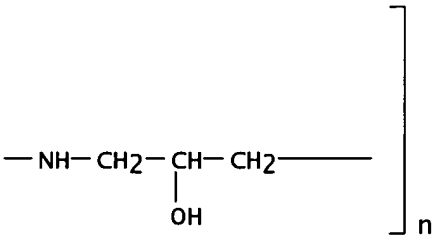


RN 32105-48-9 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)iminocarbonyl-1,4-phenylenecarbonylimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

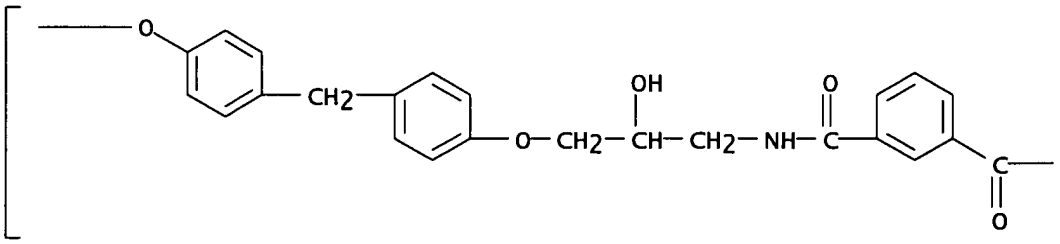


PAGE 1-B

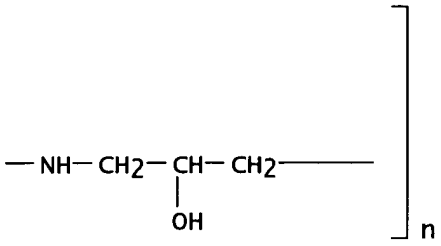


RN 32109-70-9 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)iminocarbonyl-1,3-phenylenecarbonylimino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

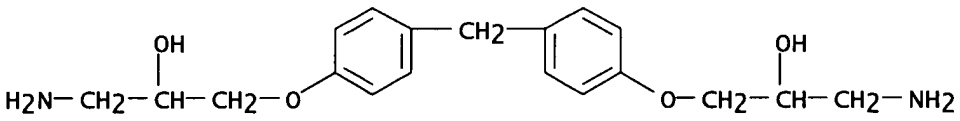
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



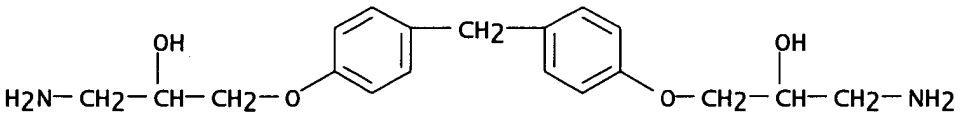
IT **13932-27-9P 30703-64-1P 32109-69-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 13932-27-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 30703-64-1 CAPLUS
CN Sebacic acid, polymer with 1,1'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-amino-2-propanol] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

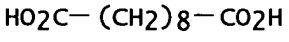
CM 1

CRN 13932-27-9
CMF C19 H26 N2 O4



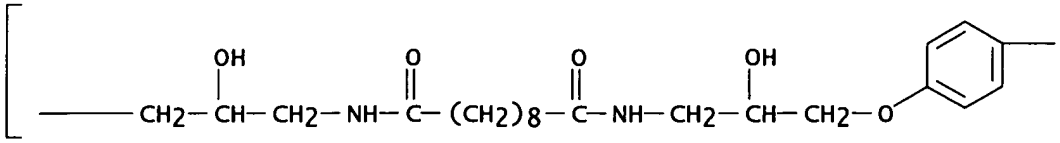
CM 2

CRN 111-20-6
CMF C10 H18 O4

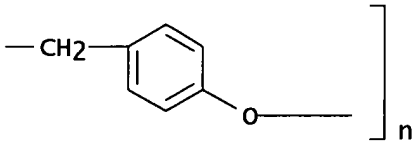


RN 32109-69-6 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)imino(1,10-dioxo-1,10-decanediyl)imino(2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



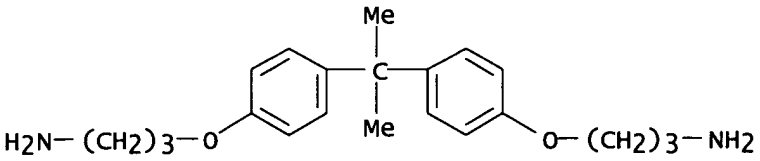
PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 146 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1967:422785 CAPLUS
DN 67:22785
TI Synthesis of polyamides by cyanoethylation of bisphenols. IX. Properties of some polyamides with p-phenyleneoxy groups in the chain
AU Ando, Tadanao; Kataoka, Seiichi
CS Govt. Ind. Res. Inst. Osaka, Osaka, Japan
SO Kobunshi Kagaku (1966), 23(259), 774-84
CODEN: KOKAAM; ISSN: 0023-2556
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB cf. CA 65: 4011g. Phys. properties of polyamide fibers with p-phenyleneoxy groups, such as hydroquinone residues, bisphenol residues, and diphenoxyalkane structures in the chain have been studied. The polymers have the structures -NH(CH2)3OC6H4O(CH2)3NHCO(CH2)3CO-NH(CH2)3OC6H4CH2C6H4O(CH2)3NHCO(CH2)3CO-, and, [-NH(CH2)3C6H4O(CH2)]n OC6H4(CH2)3NHCO (CH2)4CO-, where n = 2 and 4. The glass transition temps. of these polyamides determined by dilatometry are 57-82° and these are shifted to higher temps. by the introduction of p-phenylene groups in the chain. The initial Young's moduli for undrawn fibers of the polyamides are 150-200 kg./mm.2 Even by stretching at a high draw ratio, the initial modulus does not increase to more than 460 kg./mm.2 The effect of low stretching on the initial modulus is explained in terms of the change in conformation from planar zigzag to partially twisted.
IT **30623-65-5 30623-66-6 30623-67-7**
30898-32-9 31985-71-4 31985-72-5
31985-73-6 32127-69-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(fibers from, phys. properties of)
RN 30623-65-5 CAPLUS
CN Sebacic acid, polyamide with 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[propylamine] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

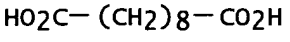
CM 1

CRN 4835-05-6
CMF C21 H30 N2 O2



CM 2

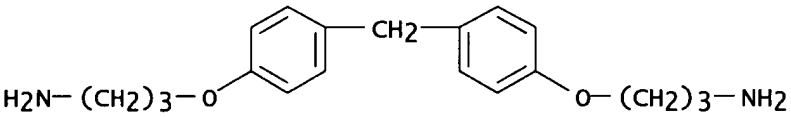
CRN 111-20-6
CMF C10 H18 O4



RN 30623-66-6 CAPLUS
CN Adipic acid, polyamide with 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[propylamine] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 4934-34-3
CMF C19 H26 N2 O2



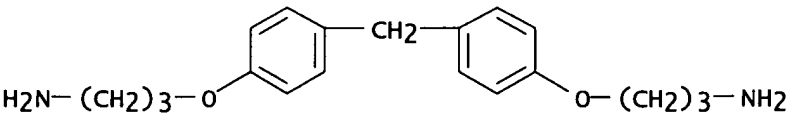
CM 2

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

RN 30623-67-7 CAPLUS
CN Sebacic acid, polyamide with 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[propylamine] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

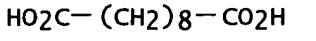
CM 1

CRN 4934-34-3
CMF C19 H26 N2 O2



CM 2

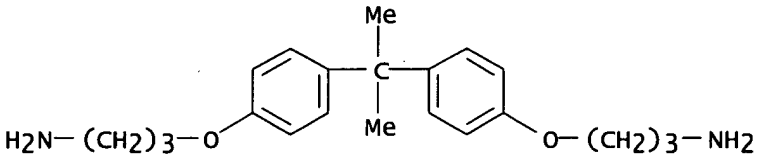
CRN 111-20-6
CMF C10 H18 O4



RN 30898-32-9 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, [isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]di-, polyamide with 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[propylamine] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

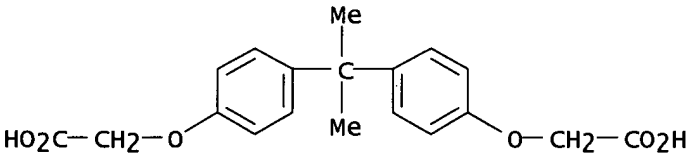
CM 1

CRN 4835-05-6
CMF C21 H30 N2 O2



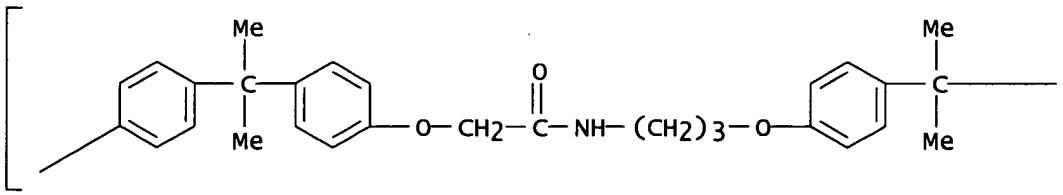
CM 2

CRN 3539-42-2
CMF C19 H20 O6



RN 31985-71-4 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)imino-1,3-propanediyloxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,3-propanediylimino(1-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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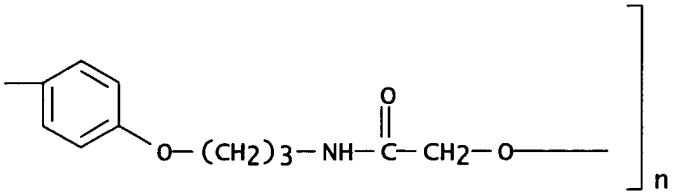
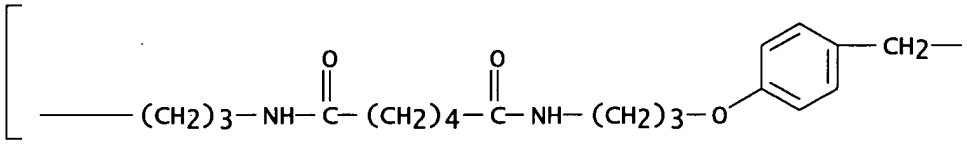
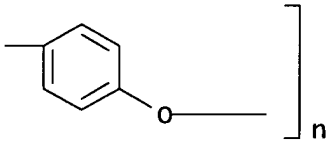


RN 31985-72-5 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,3-propanediylimino(1,6-dioxo-1,6-hexanediyl)imino-1,3-propanediyl] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

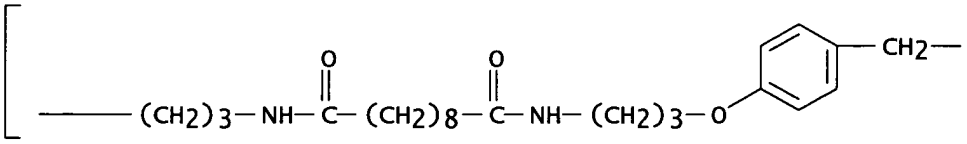


PAGE 1-B



RN 31985-73-6 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylenemethylene-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,3-propanediylimino(1,10-dioxo-1,10-decanediyl)imino-1,3-propanediyl] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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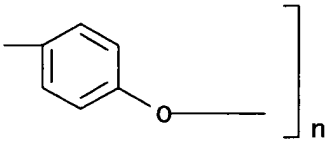
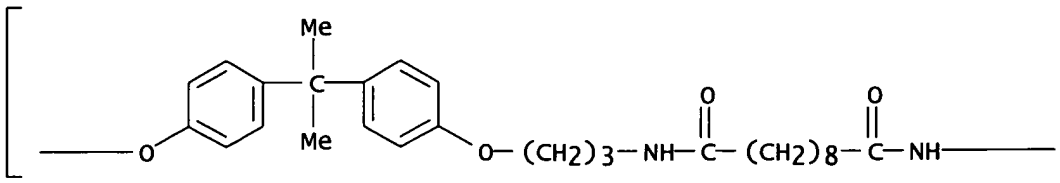


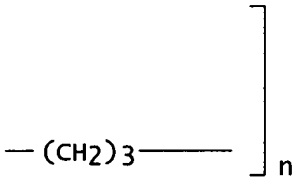
RN 32127-69-8 CAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,3-propanediylimino(1,10-dioxo-1,10-decanediyl)imino-1,3-propanediyl] (9CI)

(CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



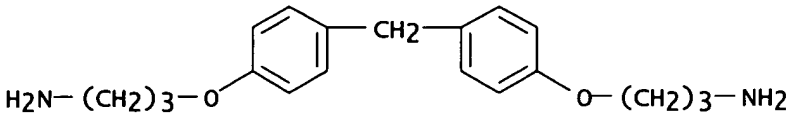
L17 ANSWER 147 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1966:456603 CAPLUS
DN 65:56603
OREF 65:10530a-b
TI Primary diamines
IN Wegler, Richard; Regel, Erik; Andres, Karl H.
PA Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SO 2 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 1219039		19660616	DE	19590926

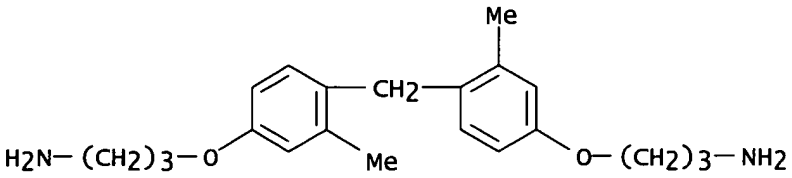
AB Title compds. of formula CH2[R'C6H3O(CHRCHRO)n(CH2)3NH2]2 (I), useful as curing agents for epoxy resins, were prepared by condensation of 2 moles aryl aminoalkyl ether (II) with 0.8-1.5 moles CH2O in a strong acid medium at 80-120°. In I, R is H or Me; R' is H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or alkoxy; and n is 0-3. The II were prepared by reduction of the resp. phenoxyalkylnitriles (prepared by method of Ger. 670,357, CA 33, 29071) with H over Raney-Ni. Thus, 2-phenoxypropionitrile was hydrogenated to 3-phenoxypropylamine (III) over Raney Ni in tetrahydrofuran at 60°. To a solution of 150 g. III in 200 g. 50% H2SO4 was added 54 ml. 32% CH2O solution dropwise and the mixture heated 14 hrs. at 80°. After cooling and neutralization with NaOH solution, an 86% yield of a mixture of 87% para and 13% ortho isomers of bis(3-aminopropoxyphenyl)methane was obtained. Similarly, the I(R= H, R1= Me, and n = 0) were prepared

IT **4934-34-3**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- **6903-21-5**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis- **6903-22-6**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3-methyl-o-phenylene)oxy]]bis- **7065-57-8**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(o-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(preparation of)

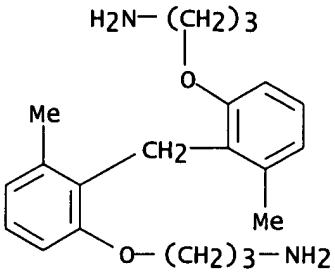
RN 4934-34-3 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



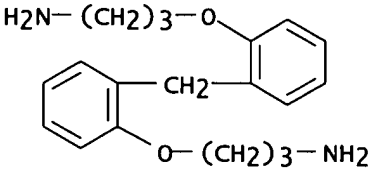
RN 6903-21-5 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 6903-22-6 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3-methyl-o-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7065-57-8 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(o-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 148 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1966:420517 CAPLUS
DN 65:20517
OREF 65:3775h,3776a-d
TI Synthetic estrogen series. II. Ethers of m,m'-dimethyldienestrol and -hexestrol
AU Marson, L. M.
CS Reed & Carnrick Res. Lab., Kenilworth, NJ
SO Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1964), 19(6), 543-5
CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920
DT Journal

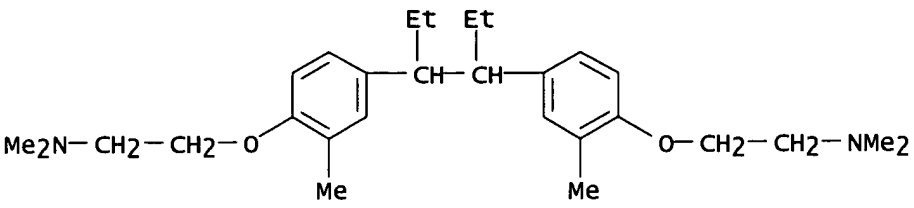
LA English

AB I and II are prepared and no difference between estrone, I, and II is noticed after evaluation in rats. Thus, a mixture of 5 g. purified promethestryl dipropionate (III) (m. 115°) and 10 ml. 70% MeOH is refluxed 0.5 hr. to give 84% γ-promethestrol (IV), m. 145-5.5° (55% EtOH). Recrystd. III (m. 114-16°, Meprane Dipropionate) (5 g.) is similarly treated to give 82% β-promethestrol (V), m. 153-4° (45% EtOH). A mixture of 3,4-bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2,4-hexadiene (VI), 20 ml. EtOH, 15 ml. solution containing 1 g. NaOH, and .apprx.0.4 mole MeI is refluxed to give 69% p,p'-dimethyl ether, m. 101° (EtOH), of VI. Similarly prepared is I (R = PhCH2), m. 154-6° (decomposition) (iso-PrOH). Similarly prepared are the following II (R, m.p., % yield, and alc. reactant given): Me, 105-6° (EtOH), 52, IV; Me, 113-14° (EtOH), 68, V; Et, 100-1° (EtOH), 59, V; Pr, 88° (EtOH), 47, V; Bu, 69-70° (EtOH), 39, V; amyl, 48-50°, 35, V; CH2CO2H, 201-4° (decomposition) (MeOH), 20, V; morpholinocarbonylmethyl, 237-8° (EtOH), 46, V; Me, 122-32° (EtOH), 65, m-promethestrol (VII). A mixture of 3 g. VI, 40 ml. Me2CO, 1 g. NaOH, and 0.03 mole Et2NCH2CH2Cl is refluxed 1 hr. to give 48% I(R = CH2CH2NEt2)2HCl, m. 227° (decomposition) (EtOH). Similarly prepared (from V) are the following II (R, salt, m.p., and % yield given): CH2CH2NMe2, 2HCl, 247° (EtOH-Me2CO), 45; CH2CH2NMe2, 2MeI, 290-2° (decomposition) (MeOH), 91; CH2CH2NEt2, 2HCl, 229° (EtOH), 50; CH2CH2NEt2, 2PhCH2Br, 210-12° (C6H6EtOH), 60. VI is hydrogenated to give VII, λ 230 mμ (log ε 4.3). A mixture of 3.3 g. 3,4-bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,4-hexanediol and MeI is refluxed in the presence of NaOH to give 89% 3,4-bis(m-methyl-p-anisyl)-3,4-hexanediol, m. 201-3° (EtOAc). A mixture of 58 g. EtCHO, 1 g. ZnCl2, and 122 g. o-MeC6H4OMe is saturated with HCl 2.5 hrs. at 15-20° to give o-methyl-p-propenylanisole (VIII). A mixture of 12 g. hexestryl di-Me ether, 50 ml. CHCl3, and 25 ml. HOAc is saturated with HCl 15 min. in the presence of 0.1 g. ZnCl2, 2.41 g. trioxymethylene added, and the mixture kept 48 hrs. at 37° to give 14% m,m'-bis(chloromethyl)-hexestryl dimethyl ether (IX), m. 157-63° (CHCl3). IX (1.92 g.) is treated with 0.68 g. AlCl3 and 0.38 g. NaBH4 to give 40% II (R = Me), m. 121-3° (EtOH). VIII (9.7 g.) is treated with 0.7 g. NaBH4 and 3.4 g. BF3 etherate to give II (R = Me), 122-4° (EtOH).

IT **7288-00-8**, Ethylamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride **7288-01-9**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dihydrochloride **7384-74-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxyethylene]]bis[trimethyl- iodide] **10439-47-1**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxyethylene]]bis[benzyldiethyl- bromide] (preparation of)

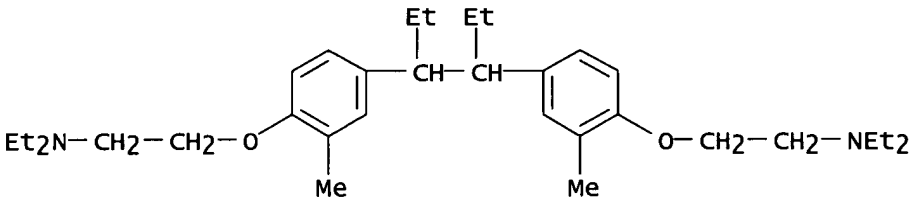
RN 7288-00-8 CAPLUS

CN Ethylamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



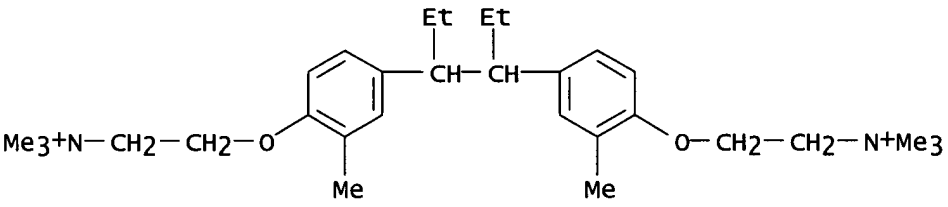
● 2 HCl

RN 7288-01-9 CAPLUS
CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dihydrochloride (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



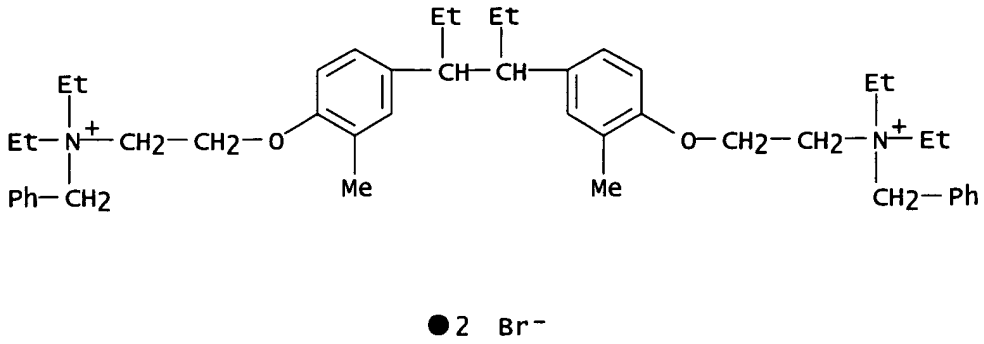
● 2 HCl

RN 7384-74-9 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxyethylene]]bis[trimethyl-, diiodide (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 I^-

RN 10439-47-1 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis[(2-methyl-p-phenylene)oxyethylene]]bis[benzyldiethyl-, dibromide (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



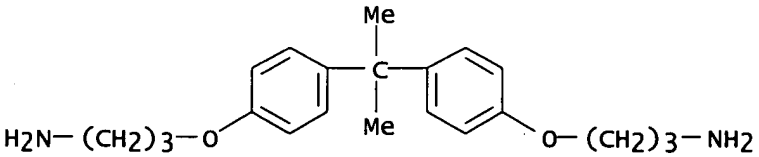
●2 Br⁻

L17 ANSWER 149 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1966:52498 CAPLUS
DN 64:52498
OREF 64:9843f-g,9844a
TI Polymeric phosphonamides
IN Nielsen, Morris L.; Deebel, George F.
PA Monsanto Research Corp.
SO 2 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3227685		19660104	US	19611121

AB The title polymers are prepared by the reaction of an aromatic phosphonic dihalide, e.g. PhP(O)Cl2 (I), with an amino ether, e.g. 2,2-bis[4-(3-aminopropoxy)phenyl]propane (II). Such ethers are made from alkylidene diphenols, which are prepared by the reaction of a saturated aliphatic ketone with a phenol. Thus, a solution of 17.9 g. I in 115 ml. CHCl3 was added dropwise to a mixture of 75 ml. H2O, 7.3 g. NaOH, and 35.93 g. II. After stirring 2 hrs., the CHCl3 layer was allowed to sep. and the polymer (III) was precipitated from it by addition of C6H14. III was filtered and dried in vacuo at 75°; yield 83%, decompose 300°. Analysis showed repeating units of the structure IV. These polymers are useful as impregnants and adhesives for laminates and as the resinous base for oil-vehicle coatings. They can be spun into filaments from solns., cast, and melt-extruded into fibers and other com. shapes.

IT **4835-05-6**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(phosphonamide polymers from phosphonic dihalides and)
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



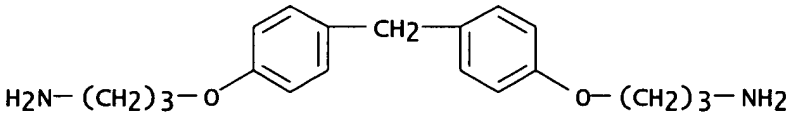
L17 ANSWER 150 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1965:463792 CAPLUS
DN 63:63792
OREF 63:11764g-h,11765a-d
TI Polycarboxamides from organic dicarboxylic acids and bis(aminopropoxyaryl) alkanes
IN Preston, Jack; Huffman, William A. H.; Smith, Ralph W.
PA Monsanto Co.
SO 7 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3197434		19650727	US	19600317

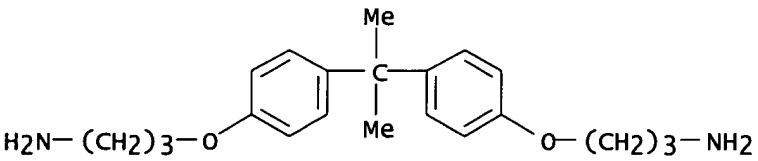
AB Linear polycarbonamides formed by condensing organic dicarboxylic acids and bis(aminopropoxyaryl)alkanes and their use as textile products, such as filaments, fibers, and yarns, are described. To prepare 2,2-bis[4-(3-aminopropoxy)phenyl]propane, 91.2 g. high-purity bisphenol A, m. 160.5-162°, was added to a high-pressure vessel. Then, 0.8 g. dry Na tert-butoxide was added to catalyze the dicyanoethylation reaction. CuCl (4 g.) for stabilizing the acrylonitrile subsequently added was also placed in the reactor and the ingredients mixed well. Then, relatively cold, unstabilized acrylonitrile was poured cautiously onto the resulting mixture A vigorous reaction occurred when the acrylonitrite came into contact with the catalyst, but it subsided rapidly. Addition of acrylonitrile was continued until 400 ml. had been added. The reaction mixture was stirred and heated to 100° in the absence of air for 1 hr. and then stirred and heated at 104 ± 4° for an addnl. 17.5 hrs. under a pressure of 13.5-20.0 psig. to form the intermediate dinitrile. Unreacted acrylonitrile was removed from the reaction mixture by reduced pressure evaporation The acrylonitrile thus removed was collected for re-use in a flask partly immersed in a solid CO2-acetone bath. The residue was dissolved in 500 ml. CHCl3 and the resulting solution was filtered. The filtrate containing the dinitrile reaction product was washed successively with 5 100-ml. portions of 5% aqueous NaOH, 2 125-ml. portions of 5% HCl, and 1 250-ml. portion of H2O. The washed organic solution was dried over anhydrous Na2SO4, filtered, and CHCl3 distilled The residue (98.6 g.) was dissolved in hot EtOH and the hot solution treated with activated C. After filtering, the solution was cooled to precipitate the dinitrile. Purification by recrystn. with EtOH was repeated 3 more times. The precipitated material was the dinitrile, 2,2-bis[4-(2-cyanoethoxy)phenyl]propane (I), m. 78-9° and a slightly buff color. The yield was 60% of theoretical yield. It was combined with similar material produced in addnl. runs. The combined samples (.apprx.185 g.) were recrystd. twice from 700 ml. portions of the CCl4-EtOH azeotrope. The purified dinitrile m. 80-80.5°. Bis[4-(3-aminopropoxy)phenyl]methane, m. 115.5-16°, was similarly prepared To a Waring Blendor, 275 ml. H2O, 10 ml. CHCl3, a slight excess over 0.02 mole I, 45 ml. N KOH, and 0.3 g. Na lauryl sulfate were added and the mixture emulsified by agitation. Then, 0.02 mole terephthaloyl chloride dissolved in 40 ml. CHCl3 was added during 1-2 min. to the rapidly stirred emulsion. Two 5-ml. portions of CHCl3 were used to transfer quantitatively the diacid chloride. Stirring was continued for 2 min. and 5-10 ml. N HCl was added to break the emulsion. The precipitated polymer was filtered, washed twice with EtOH, a dilute base, and H2O and dried in vacuo at 50°, giving 8.5 g. (92% yield), m.p. 220-5°. The polymer yielded cold-drawable filaments. Its sp. viscosity was 0.38 as determined by dissolving 0.5 g. in 100 ml. m-cresol.

IT **4934-34-3**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(and amide polymers with terephthaloyl chloride)

RN 4934-34-3 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **4835-05-6**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(and amide polymers with tetrachloroterephthaloyl chloride)
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



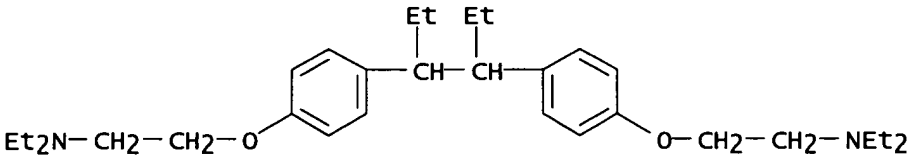
L17 ANSWER 151 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1965:402686 CAPLUS
DN 63:2686
OREF 63:434g-h,435a
TI Determination of cyanocobalamin in injections
AU Gstirner, F.; Baveja, S. K.
CS Univ. Bonn, Germany
SO Mitteilungen der Deutschen Pharmazeutischen Gesellschaft (1965), 35(2), 29-33
From: Pub. in Arch. Pharm. 298(2)
CODEN: MDPGAA; ISSN: 0012-0561
DT Journal
LA German
AB A modified Van Melle's method (CA 50, 4461b) is described. The sample (200 γ) is purified with an ion-exchange column, cyanocobalamin (I) converted to the dicyano complex and determined by absorbance at 587 mμ. The result is calculated by comparing with a standard curve. Carboxyl cation-exchange resin Amberlite XE 97 (II) (15 g.) is purified by washings with H2O, 1N NaOH, citrate buffer (III) (pH 4.0), 0.1N HCl, 85% Me2CO, and dioxane, followed again by III to pH 4. The pH of a sample solution was adjusted to 4.0 with III and the solution transferred to the ion-exchange column. The flow rate was adjusted to 2 ml./min. The yellow impurities were eluted with 0.1 N HCl until the eluant became colorless. Excess HCl was removed from side-walls with cotton. The column was further eluted with 85% Me2CO (at a rate of 1 ml./min.) and with 25 ml. of 0.1N HCl and finally, I was eluted with dioxane, and the eluates were collected in a vessel 3.5 ml. 0.1N HCl. For the spectrophotometric determination the solns. prepared were: (a) 4 ml. dioxane + 0.1N HCl (in a 6:4 ratio) + 1 ml. borate buffer (IV) (pH 9.5) (b) 4 ml. of the dioxane eluate + 1 ml. IV (c) same as a but replacing IV with 1 ml. 10% aqueous KCN (d) same as b but replacing IV with the KCN solution The absorbance was determined 30 min. after preparation of
the last solution The detns. were performed under the hood, and the glass windows were covered with black paper, because of the KCN reagent, and for

the protection from direct light.

IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(determination of)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 152 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1965:402685 CAPLUS

DN 63:2685

OREF 63:434f-g

TI Bromatometric determination of organic bases

AU Montequi, R.; de Valderrama, E. F.; Collado, M. C.

SO Anales Real Acad. Farm. (1964), 30(5), 281-91

DT Journal

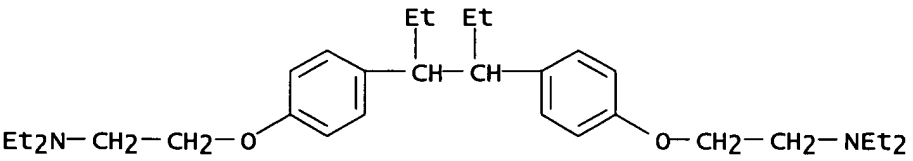
LA Spanish

AB The Reinecke salts of a series of physiol. active bases contained in com. pharmaceutical preps. were quant. determined with 0.1N KBrO3 as previously described (CA 53, 20697d; 57, 8661e; CA 58, 7787b). The bases were D-tubocurarine chloride, Coralgil, Elvetil, lignocaine-HCl (lidocaine-HCl), Spasmo-Paparid, (2-diethylaminoethyl ester of α-phenyl-1-piperidineacetic acid), and N,N-bis(γ-phenylpropyl)-ethylamine citrate. Amts. of 4.56-30.15 mg. were used. The accuracy was ±0.95%.

IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(determination of)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 153 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1965:69235 CAPLUS

DN 62:69235

OREF 62:12333d-e

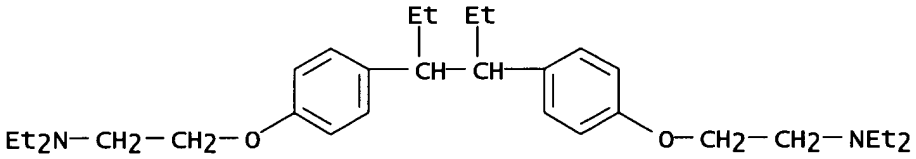
TI Circulatory reaction of myocardium, liver, kidney, skeletal musculature, and brain in cats to intravenous administration of 3,4-bis[p-(β-diethylaminoethoxy)phenyl]hexane dihydrochloride

AU Schmahl, F. W.; Betz, E.

CS Univ. Marburg, Germany

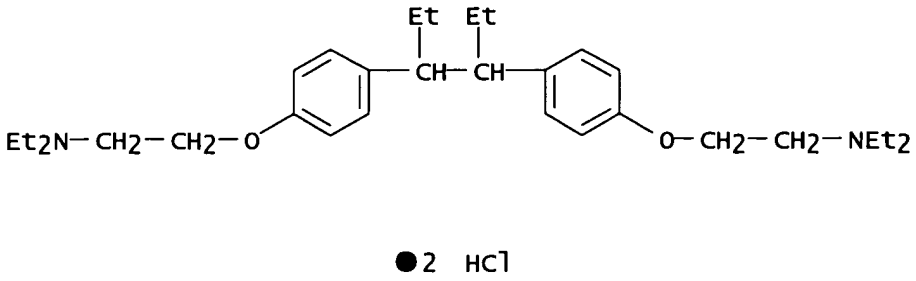
SO Arzneimittel-Forschung (1964), 14(12), 1359-60

CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DT Journal
LA German
AB In cats, the circulatory action of intravenous injections of the title substance (Trimanyl) was investigated by means of heat conductivity probes. Myocardial circulation and circulation in the cerebral cortex increased with increased doses. With 0.2 and 0.4 mg./kg., circulation increased very slightly in the skeletal musculature, while no changes were observed in liver and renal cortex circulation. More than 0.4 mg./kg. caused a slight drop in blood pressure and doses ≥0.8 mg./kg. caused slight redns. in the circulation of liver, renal cortex, and skeletal muscle.
IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(circulatory response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 154 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1964:487248 CAPLUS
DN 61:87248
OREF 61:15226f-h
TI The effects of 4,4'-bis(ethylaminoethoxy)hexestrol dihydrochloride (Coralgil) on the coronary circulation
AU Takenaka, Fumio; Takeya, Norihide; Miyake, Nobuaki; Oka, Kazumoto; Nasu, Toshiaki; Murakoshi, Hirokazu
SO Kumamoto Medical Journal (1964), 17(1), 36-43
CODEN: KUMJAX; ISSN: 0023-5326
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The cardiovascular effects of the title compound (I) were studied on the isolated dog heart, pig coronary artery, and whole anesthetized dogs and rabbits. In the isolated dog heart, I, above 0.1 mg., increased the coronary blood flow. The cardiac contractile force was unaffected but was decreased when I was above 0.8 mg. I at 0.8 mg. reduced the O, lactate, and glucose consumptions. The effects of I were not influenced by pretreatment with nethalide. Polarographic myocardial O (PMCO) was increased without changes in blood pressure in the rabbit. Doses over 4 mg./kg. resulted in a decreased PMCO and blood pressure. I did not influence the electrocardiogram in the dog but reduced the heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration. Pretreatment with atropine had no effect. The effects of noradrenaline and acetylcholine on blood pressure were not influenced by pretreatment with I. I, above 3 + 10-4 g./ml., caused a relaxation of the pig coronary arterial strip. The same effect was seen on rabbit aortic strips in concns. of I of 1.5 + 10-6 and 3 + 10-5 g./ml. It was indicated that I acts directly upon the heart and vascular smooth muscles.
IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-

phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(circulatory response to)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

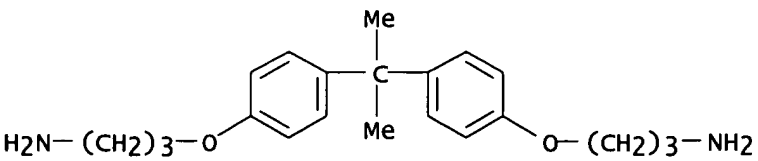


●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 155 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1964:476335 CAPLUS
DN 61:76335
OREF 61:13241e-f
TI Bis(3-aminopropoxyphenyl)alkanes
IN Holsten, John R.; Huffman, William A. H.; Preston, Jack
PA Monsanto Co.
SO 3 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

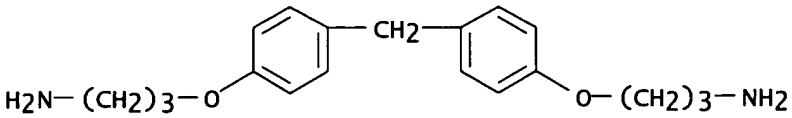
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3148215		19640908	US	19600317
			US	19600317

AB Cold CH2:CHCN (400 ml.) added gradually to a 2 l. stirred autoclave charged with 91.2 g. (p-HOC6H4)2CMe2, 0.8 g. NaO-Bu-tert, and 4 g. Cu2Cl2, the mixture heated 17.5 hrs. at 104 ± 4° and 13.5-20.0 lb./in.2, unreacted CH2:CHCN removed, and the residue crystallized from CHCl3 and EtOH gave 60% (p-NCCH2CH2OC6H4)2CMe2, m. 80-80.5°. Hydrogenation of the dinitrile in ammoniacal (MeOCH2)2 with Raney Co at 84118°/2900-3200 lb./in.2 gave (p-H2NCH2CH2CH2OC6H4)2CMe2, b0.4 216-17°. In a similar manner (p-NCCH2CH2OC6H4)2CH2, m. 115-16°, and (p-H2NCH2CH2CH2OC6H4)2CH2 were obtained from (p-HOC6H4)2CH2.
IT **4835-05-6**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- **4934-34-3**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(preparation of)
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

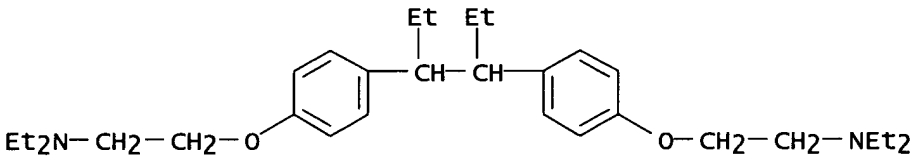


RN 4934-34-3 CAPLUS

CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 156 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1964:471883 CAPLUS
DN 61:71883
OREF 61:12523c-d
TI Effect of hexestrol bis(diethylaminoethyl)ether (DAH) on the general circulation and coronary blood flow
AU Kovac, A. G. B.; Mitsanyi, A.
CS Med. Univ., Budapest, Hung.
SO Wien. Med.. Wochschr. (1964), 114(23), 401-5
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB DAH is free of side-effects, On the isolated rabbit heart it works as a coronary vasodilator, but on the heart of the anesthetized dog it produces only mild coronary dilation. In 21 anesthetized dogs (2.5-5 mg. DAH/kg.) arterial blood pressure decreased and coronary and peripheral blood flow increased. This was also found in animals pretreated with dibenamine. The effect of DAH is similar to that of papaverine.
IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(circulatory response to)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



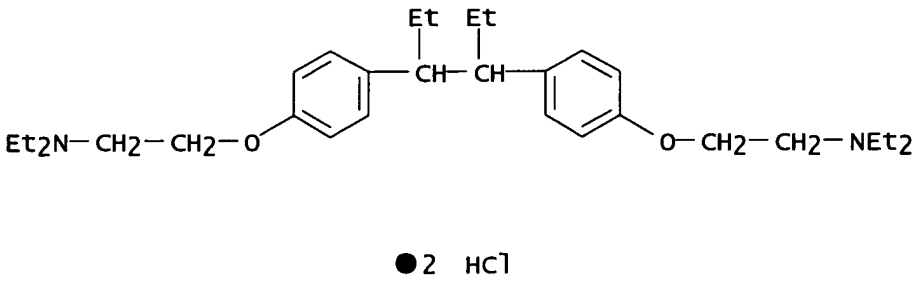
L17 ANSWER 157 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1964:454662 CAPLUS
DN 61:54662
OREF 61:9431d-e
TI Hypocholesteremic 2,3-diphenylacrylonitriles
AU Hughes, G. M. K.; Moore, P. F.; Stebbins, R. B.
CS Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Groton, CT
SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1964), 7(4), 511-18
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The diethylaminoethyl ethers of 4-stilbenol, stilbesterol, hexestrol, and estradiol have been shown to be hypocholesteremic by inhibiting the reduction of desmosterol to cholesterol. Extensive series of dialkylaminoalkoxy derivs. of stilbene, 2,3-diphenyl-acrylonitrile, and 2,3-diphenyl-2-pentenenitrile have been made and their hypocholesteremic activity has been determined; members of the last class with trans stereochemistry are

particularly potent agents.

IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(preparation of)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 158 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1964:454661 CAPLUS

DN 61:54661

OREF 61:9431b-d

TI Synthesis of isoimides

AU Bhatia, P. L.; Gupta, S. N.

CS Meerut Coll.

SO Indian Journal of Chemistry (1964), 2(7), 295-6
CODEN: IJOCAP; ISSN: 0019-5103

DT Journal

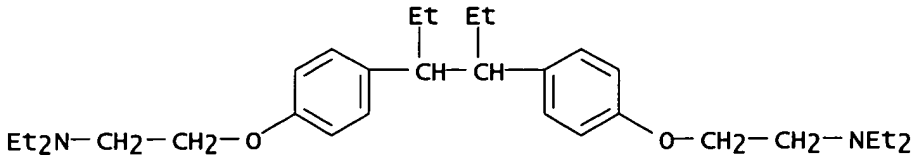
LA Unavailable

AB Dehydration of the corresponding N-arylphthalamic acids (I) with trichloroacetic anhydride in dioxane employing the exptl. conditions of Roderick and B. (CA 59, 6304h) gave the following phthalisoimides (II)(R, m .p., and % yield given): m-chlorophenyl, 93-5°, 66; m-tolyl, 147-50°, 68; p-ethoxyphenyl, 123°, 65; and p-bromophenyl, 166-7°, 71. Also the following known II were prepared (R given): p-methoxyphenyl, o-methoxyphenyl, p-chlorophenyl, o-chlorophenyl, p-tolyl, and o-tolyl. The infrared spectra of all the isoimides showed bands at 5.56 and 5.90 μ corresponding to C:O and C.tplbond.N, resp. I were prepared by the method described earlier (R. and B., loc. cit.). N-(p-Bromophenyl)-phthalamie acid, m. 189-91° was prepared by the reaction of equimolar amts. phthalic anhydride and p-bromoaniline at room temperature

IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(preparation of)

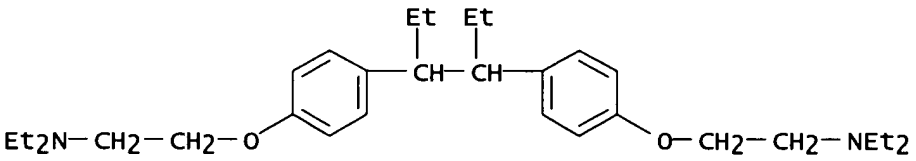
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

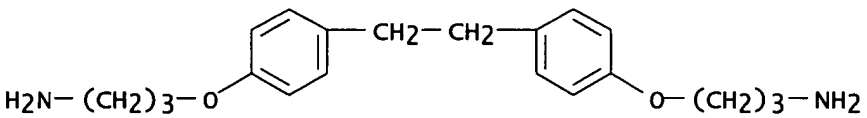
L17 ANSWER 159 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1963:424490 CAPLUS
DN 59:24490
OREF 59:4455g-h
TI Inhibition of cholesterol biosynthesis in the rat by 3β-[2-(diethylamino)ethoxy] androst-4-en-17-one hydrochloride U18666A)
AU Phillips, Wm. A.; Avigan, Joel
CS Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, MI
SO Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (1963), 112, 233-6
CODEN: PSEBAA; ISSN: 0037-9727
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Given orally, the title compound (I), a new inhibitor of cholesterol biosynthesis, caused marked reduction in liver and serum sterols and appearance of desmosterol in livers of rats. Reduction of serum sterols by I was obtained in rats in which hypercholesterolemia was induced by Triton WR-1339. I increased incorporation of acetate-1-C14 into liver digitonin-precipitable sterols 4-fold and into liver fatty acids 2-fold. Hexestrol bis(β-diethylaminoethyl)ether di-HCl also caused appearance of desmosterol in rats; hexestrol, α-(diethylamino)ethanol, and p-(diethylo aminoethoxy)toluene-HCl did not.
IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(desmosterol in liver after administration of)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

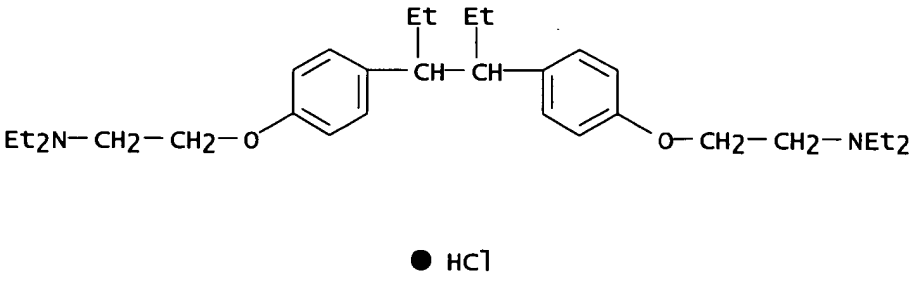
L17 ANSWER 160 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1963:82286 CAPLUS
DN 58:82286
OREF 58:14174b-f
TI Synthesis of polyamides by cyanoethylation of bisphenol. III. Preparation

of polyamides from dihydroxybiphenyl and dihydroxydiphenylethane
AU Ando, Tadanao; Kataoka, Seiichi
CS Osaka Ind. Tech. Examination Inst., Japan
SO Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi (1962), 65, 2057-61
CODEN: KGKZA7; ISSN: 0368-5462
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. Osaka Kogyo Gijutsu Shikensho Kiho 13, 73(1962); CA; 57, 8733e. 4,4'-Bis(γ-aminopropoxy)-biphenyl (I) (4 g.), b3 259-60°, m. 153-4°, was prepared by treating 5 g. bis(β-cyanoethoxy)biphenyl (II) with 120 ml. EtOH, 0.8 g. Raney Co, and 80 kg./cm.2 H at 70° for 6 hrs. II, m. 187-8°, was prepared in a 27 g. yield by refluxing 22.8 g. 4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl in 212 g. acrylonitrile with 2 ml. Triton B (40% aqueous solution of trimethylbenzyl ammonium hydroxide) for 4 days. 1,2-Bis[4-(γ-aminopropoxy)phenyl]ethane (III), b2 248-54°, m. 97-8% was prepared in a 4 g. yield by the reduction of 5 g. 1,2-bis[4-(βcyanoethoxy)phenyl]ethane (IV) in a similar procedure as for the preparation of I. IV. m. 157-8°, was prepared in an 8 g. yield by treating 7.5 g. 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylethane in a similar procedure as in the preparation of II. Nylon salts of I adipic acid, m. 213-15°, I azelaic acid, m. 208-10°, I sebacic acid, m. 194-6°, III adipic acid, m. 188-9°, III azelaic acid, m. 186-9°, and III sebacic acid, m. 207-9°, were prepared by crystallization from EtOH solution The above nylon salts, as well as nylon salts of bis[4-(γ-aminopropoxy)phenyl] methane (V) and of 2,2-bis[4-(γ-aminopropoxy)phenyl] propane (VI), were condensed at 244-5° (diethylene glycol vapor bath) for 6-7 hrs. in N and for 30 min. under 200 mm. Hg. The resulting polyamides melted as follows: I adipic acid, 320-9°; I azelaic acid, 247-9°; I sebacic acid, 252-9°; V adipic acid, 219-21°; V azelaic acid, 166-8°; V sebacic acid, 197-201°; III adipic acid, 264-6°; III azelaic acid, 212-14°; III sebacic acid, 219-20°; and VI sebacic acid, 118-23°. The polysebacamides of I, V, and III showed a crystalline diffraction diagram, but that of VI was amorphous. The Me side chain in the diphenylalkane structure of the polyamide from VI was thought to prevent crystallization The polyamides of V, III, and VI were capable of forming fibers but not the polyamide of I. The polyamides with an even number of methylene groups in the alkane part melted higher than those with an odd number thus verifying the so-called zigzag relation.
IT **15449-15-7**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]di- (preparation of)
RN 15449-15-7 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



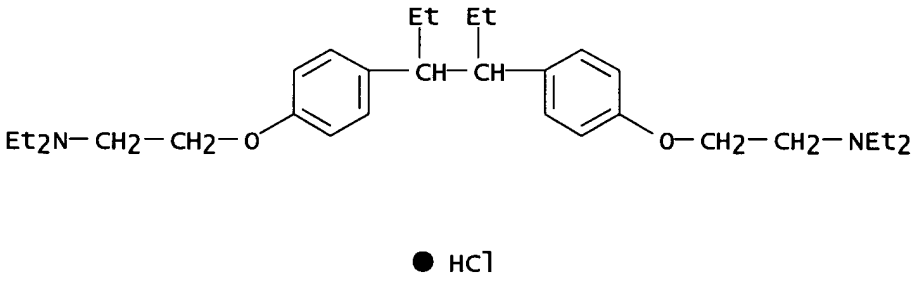
L17 ANSWER 161 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1963:68617 CAPLUS
DN 58:68617
OREF 58:11781f-h,11782a-b
TI Cholesterol biosynthesis. V. The time course and pathway of the later stages of cholesterol biosynthesis in the livers of intact rats
AU Goodman, DeWitt S.; Avigan, Joel; Steinberg, Daniel
CS U.S. Public Health Serv., Bethesda, MD
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1963), 238, 1287-93

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Studies have been conducted of the time course of the distribution of radioactivity in rat liver nonsaponifiables at several short intervals after the intravenous injection of 2-C14-DL-mevalonic acid. Recently developed thin-layer chromatographic techniques were employed that permit separation of many of the sterol intermediates in cholesterol biosynthesis. Both normal and triparanol-fed rats were studied, and biochem. techniques were used to aid in the identification of some of the intermediate compds. The appearance of radio-activity in liver sterol was extremely rapid. After 2 min. 7% of the injected radioactivity was present in liver nonsaponifiables, and 43% of this was contained in sterols; 57% of the nonsaponifiable radioactivity was present as squalene. After 30 min., 11% of the injected radioactivity was present in the nonsaponifiables, and 89% of this was contained in sterols. Within the sterol fraction, radioactivity was found primarily in lanosterol, an intermediate zone, Δ7 (+Δ8)-cholestenol, and cholesterol. The relative amount of radioactivity in the first three of these decreased progressively from the maximum found at 2 min., which is consistent with the conclusion that these components lie on the major biosynthetic pathway to cholesterol. After 2 min., 53% of the sterol radioactivity was in lanosterol and only 19% in cholesterol; by 30 min., 76% of the sterol radioactivity was in cholesterol. The evidence presented suggests that the radioactivity in the intermediate zone from normal rats was contained in a C28 sterol mixture containing compds. with both saturated and unsatd. side chains. The results also indicate that in normal rats no significant radioactivity was contained in Δ7,24-cholestadienol or in zymosterol, whereas major amts. of radioactivity were present in one or both of these compds. in triparanol-treated rats. Only traces of radioactivity were found in 24,25-dihydrolanosterol and in desmosterol throughout the time period studied. It is probable that neither of these compds. lies on the major normal pathway of cholesterol biosynthesis. Reduction of the side chain probably occurs mainly at some intermediate stage in the sequence of reactions that modify the configuration of the sterol nucleus. Side chain reduction does not occur exclusively at any one point, however, but does occur to different degrees at several or perhaps at all points in the normal pathway from lanosterol to cholesterol.
IT **107744-23-0**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, hydrochloride
(effect on reduction of desmosterol and lanosterol)
RN 107744-23-0 CAPLUS
CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 162 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1963:68616 CAPLUS

DN 58:68616
OREF 58:11781e-f
TI Cholesterol biosynthesis. IV. Reduction of lanosterol to 24,25-dihydrolanosterol by rat liver homogenates
AU Avigan, Joel; Goodman, DeWitt S.; Steinberg, Daniel
CS U.S. Public Health Serv., Bethesda, MD
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1963), 238, 1283-6
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. CA 56, 10753i. The anaerobic reduction of labeled lanosterol, biosynthetically prepared from 2-C14-mevalonic acid, to 24,25-dihydrolanosterol has been demonstrated with rat liver homogenates. Enzymic activity was associated with cell particles, mostly with microsomes, and required reduced triphosphopyridine nucleotide. The enzyme was completely inhibited on addition of N-ethylmaleimide or p-chloromercuribenzoate, and did not require a bivalent cation for activity. Attempts to demonstrate the reversibility of side chain reduction of lanosterol during both anaerobic and aerobic incubations were not successful. Triparanol and two other inhibitors of cholesterol biosynthesis blocked the reduction of both lanosterol and desmosterol in vitro. Unlabeled lanosterol or desmosterol added to the incubation medium caused a comparable inhibition of reduction of C14-lanosterol. It is possible that a single enzyme is responsible for the reduction of both sterol substrates.
IT **107744-23-0**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, hydrochloride
(effect on reduction of desmosterol and lanosterol)
RN 107744-23-0 CAPLUS
CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 163 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1963:66281 CAPLUS
DN 58:66281
OREF 58:11275b-c
TI Bis[4-(3-aminopropoxy)phenyl]alkanes
IN Imoto, Minoru; Imoto, Tatsuya; Ando, Tadanav
PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.
SO 1 p.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 37004319		19620613	JP	19600302

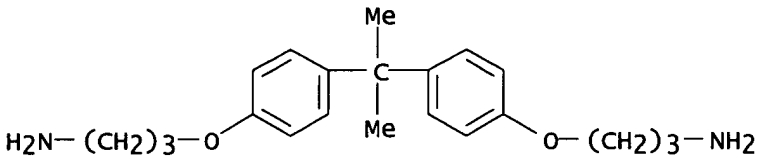
AB A solution of 50 g. 2,2-bis[4-(2-cyanoethoxy)phenyl] propane in 500 cc. MeOH is shaken in a H stream (100 atmospheric) of 80° in the presence of 5 g. Raney Ni, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, the residue dissolved in 1 l.

C6H6, washed with 5% NaOH, and distilled in vacuo to give 20 g. 2,2-bis[4-(3-aminopropoxy)phenyl]propane, b3 250-3°; benzoyl derivative m. 153.54°. These are changed to polyamides, useful as synthetic resins or synthetic fibers.

IT **4835-05-6**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(manufacture of)

RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS

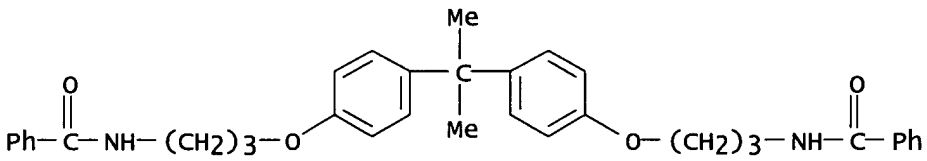
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **105862-58-6**, Benzamide, N,N'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxytrimethylene)]bis-
(preparation of)

RN 105862-58-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N,N'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxytrimethylene)]bis- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 164 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1963:52982 CAPLUS

DN 58:52982

OREF 58:8973g-h,8974a-b

TI Bisphenol ethers

PA CIBA Ltd.

SO 34 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI BE 613143		19620726	BE	
			CH	19611206
FR 1331933			FR	
US 3247199		1966	US	

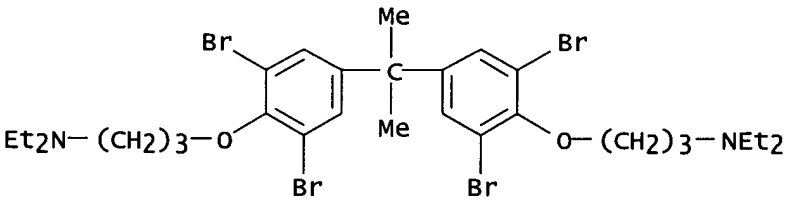
AB Compds. I, in which X and Y can be H, Cl, or Br, n 2 or 3, R Me or R2 pentamethylene, R' can be alkyl group, and NR'2 a morpholino group, have antipyretic, analgesic, and antiinflammatory properties. Na (2.3 g.) is dissolved in 100 ml. EtOH, 19 g. [3,4-Br(HO)C6H3]2CMe2 in 200 ml. EtOH added, then 15 g. Et2NCH2CH2Cl dissolved in 70 ml. C6H6, and the mixture refluxed 2 hrs., then cooled, filtered, and evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in 300 ml. ether-100 ml. EtOAc, and the solution extracted with 2N HCl. The extract is made alkaline with 10N, NaOH, the mixture extracted with ether-EtOAc, the organic extract dried, and the solvent evaporated The residue

is dissolved in 50 ml. alc. and a concentrated solution of 19 g. citric acid in EtOH added to give [3,4-Br(Et2NCH2CH2O)C6H3]2CMe2 dicitrate, m. 129-31° (alc.). Similarly prepared are the following I (R, X, Y, n, R', and m.p. of di-HCl salt, unless otherwise stated, given): Me, Br, H, 2, Me, 201° (iso-PrOH); Me, Br, H, 3, Me, 206° (iso-PrOH); Me, Cl, H, 2, Et, dicitrate 149-50° (90% EtOH); Me, Cl, H, 3, Me, 197-8° (iso-PrOH); Me, Cl, Cl, 2, Me, 220° (EtOAc-iso-PrOH); Me, Cl, Cl, 2, Et, 207-8° (ether-iso-PrOH); Me, Cl, Cl, 3, Me, 232° (iso-PrOH-EtOAc); Me, Br, Br, 2, Et, 208-9° (decomposition) (EtOAc-iso-PrOH); Me, Br, Br, 3, Et, 205-6°; Me, Br, Br, 2, (NR'2 =)morpholino, 206-7° (freebase m. 120-2°); Me, H, Br, 2, (NR'2 =)morpholino, 234-7°; R2 = pentamethylene, Cl, Cl, 2, Et, dicitrate 125-6°; and R2 = pentamethylene, H, Cl, 2, Et, dicitrate 121-3°. Also prepared is 2,4-Br[3,4-Br(HO)C6H3CMe2]C6H3OCH2CH2NEt2; citrate m. 125-7° (alc.).

IT **90980-42-0**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dibromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride **101034-39-3**, Ethylamine, 2,2'-[isopropylidenebis[(2-bromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride **101057-51-6**, Ethylamine, 2,2'-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride **101677-10-5**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride **102288-45-9**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2-bromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride **102288-49-3**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2-chloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride **107386-70-9**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[isopropylidenebis[(2-bromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dicitrate **107527-39-9**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dibromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dihydrochloride
(preparation of)

RN 90980-42-0 CAPLUS

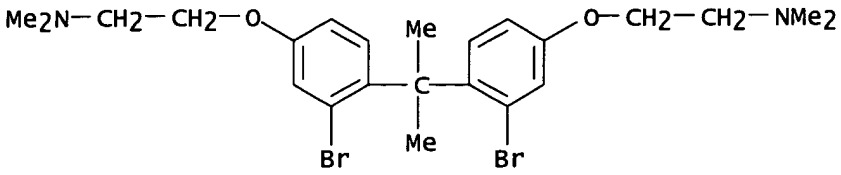
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dibromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

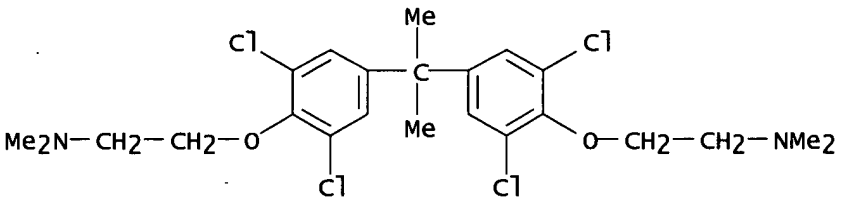
RN 101034-39-3 CAPLUS

CN Ethylamine, 2,2'-[isopropylidenebis[(2-bromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



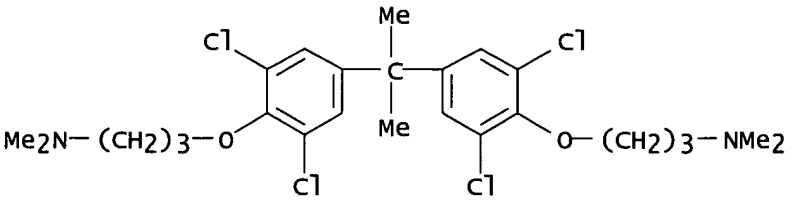
●2 HCl

RN 101057-51-6 CAPLUS
CN Ethylamine, 2,2'-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



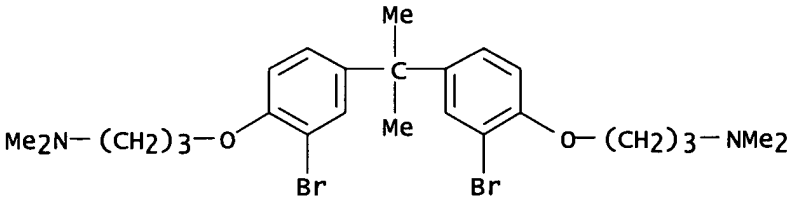
●2 HCl

RN 101677-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



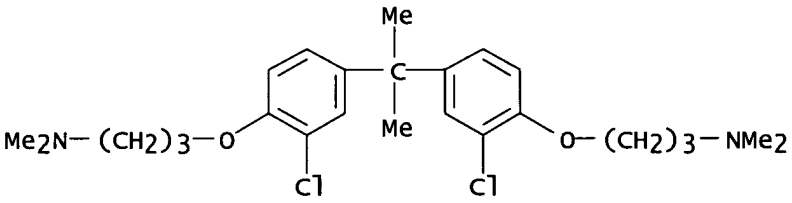
●2 HCl

RN 102288-45-9 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2-bromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

RN 102288-49-3 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis[(2-chloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis-[N,N-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

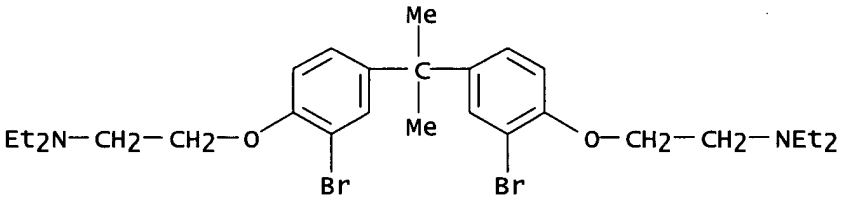


●2 HCl

RN 107386-70-9 CAPLUS
CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[isopropylidenebis[(2-bromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dicitrate (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

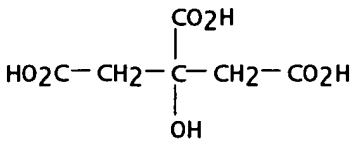
CM 1

CRN 107386-69-6
CMF C27 H40 Br2 N2 O2

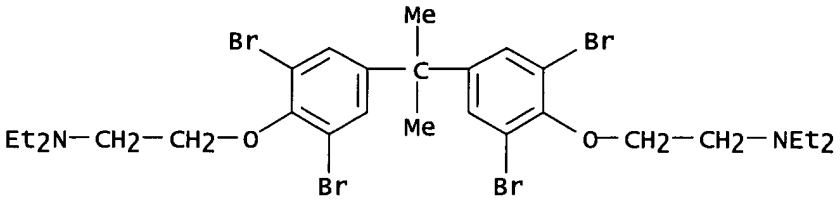


CM 2

CRN 77-92-9
CMF C6 H8 O7

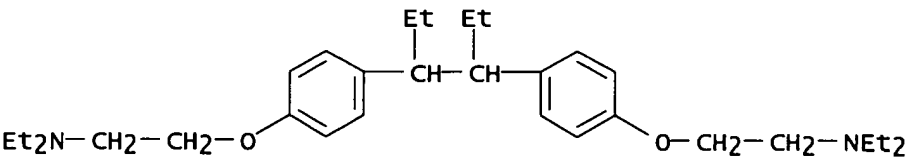


RN 107527-39-9 CAPLUS
CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dibromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dihydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

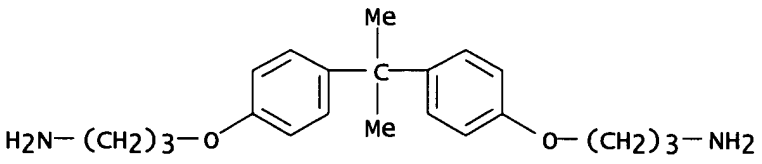


●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 165 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1963:21714 CAPLUS
DN 58:21714
OREF 58:3633e-f
TI Relations between structure and albumin-binding of amines tested with crossing-paper electrophoresis
AU Bickel, M. H.; Bovet, D.
CS Ist. Super. Sanita, Rome
SO Journal of Chromatography (1962), 8, 466-74
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. CA 56, 4041h. A total of 75 N-containing substances was screened with regard to their interaction with blood albumin by means of crossing-paper electrophoresis (loc. cit.). Only tertiary amines with at least 1 substantial radical interact, whereas primary and secondary amines and quaternary NH4+ salts do not. With mixed amines, interaction only occurs if the tertiary N dominates the other amino groups.
IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(albumin binding by)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

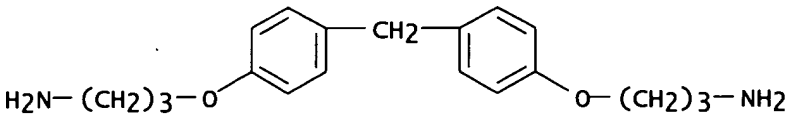


L17 ANSWER 166 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1962:443504 CAPLUS
DN 57:43504
OREF 57:8733e-h
TI Preparation of polyamides from cyanoethylated compounds of bisphenols
AU Ando, Tadanao; Imoto, Tatsuya; Imoto, Minoru
CS Osaka Ind. Res. Inst., Osaka
SO Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi (1962), 65, 132-6
CODEN: KGKZA7; ISSN: 0368-5462
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB 2,2-Bis[4-(β-cyanoethoxy)phenyl]propane (I) was prepared in 66% yield by dissolving 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane in excess acrylonitrile and refluxing for 20-30 hrs. in the presence of PhCH2N(Me)3OH. Similarly, bis[4-(β-cyanoethoxy)phenyl]methane was prepared in 57% yield from 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane. 2,2-Bis[4-(γ-aminopropoxy)phenyl]propane (III) and bis[4-(γ-aminopropoxy)phenyl]methane (IV) were prepared in 68% yield by reduction of I and II in EtOH in the presence of Raney Co under 80 kg./sq. cm. initial pressure of H at 80° for 2 hrs. Condensation polymers were obtained by heating the nylon salts of III and IV with dicarboxylic acids, such as adipic (V), azelaic (VI), terephthalic (VII), sebacic (VIII), thapsic (IX), decamethylenedicarboxylic (X), or 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethylene-o,o'-diacetic acids (XII). Polymers from III gave transparent and strong resins (except from V) and polymers from IV were opaque, had higher m.p. than polymers from IV, and had good fiber forming properties. For polymers from III, dibasic acid, polymerization temperature, reaction time (hrs.), m.p., [n]25 in m-cresol, color, and properties were: V, 240.57°, 6, 85-100°, 0.19, pale-yellow, transparent; VI, 240.68°, 8, 73-84°, -, pale-yellow, transparent; VIII, 222-5°, 8, 98-100°, -, colorless, transparent; IX, 207-55°, 5, 121-8°, -, orange, transparent; XI, 240-68°, -, 121-6°, 0.25, pale-yellow; XII, 262-6°, 7, 128-35°, 0.28, brown, transparent. For polymers from IV, dibasic acid, polymerization temperature, reaction time (hrs.), m.p., intrinsic viscosity at 25° in m-cresol, color, and properties were: V, 222-4°, 8, 0.48, milky-white, opaque; VI, 257-69°, 6, 166-8°, 0.27, white, opaque; VIII, 253-61°, 4, 185-7°, 0.34, white, opaque; X, 252-6°, 5, 181-3°, 0.31, brown, opaque; IX, 260-4°, 5, 175-8°, 0.37, pale-yellow, opaque; XII, 255-63°, 6, 124-50°, 0.39, pale-yellow, transparent.
IT **4835-05-6**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- **4934-34-3**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(preparation of)
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

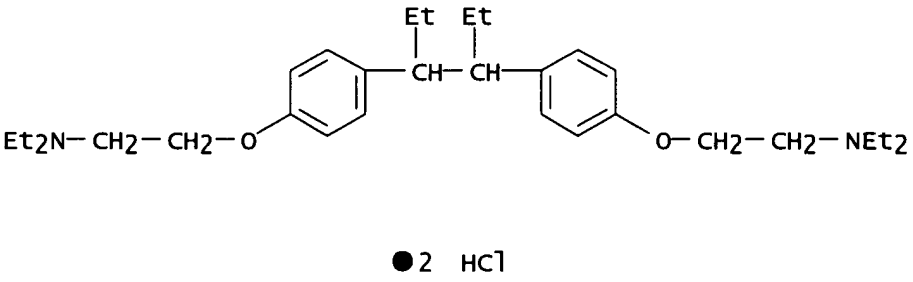


RN 4934-34-3 CAPLUS
CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)



L17 ANSWER 167 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1962:439242 CAPLUS
DN 57:39242
OREF 57:7868c-d
TI Effect of 3,4-bis[4-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)phenyl]hexane dihydrochloride (M.G. 345) in angina pectoris
AU Balatre, P.; Merlen, J. F.
CS Fac. Med., Lille, Fr.
SO Therapie (1960), 15, 83-9
CODEN: THERAP; ISSN: 0040-5957
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB M.G. 345 (I) had in mice an intravenous L.D.50 of 13.5, subcutaneously 150, and orally 345 mg./kg. Parenteral applications provoked strong irritation and even sclerosis. I increased the coronary flow 2.5 times more than did theophylline, and had no estrogenic action. I reduced the frequency, the duration, and the intensity of angina crises in over 50% of the cases.
IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(in angina pectoris treatment)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



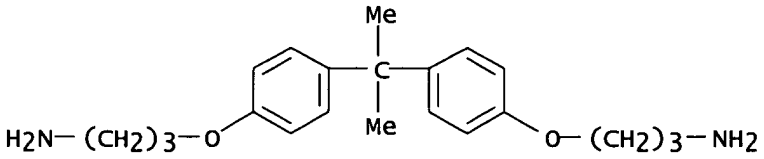
L17 ANSWER 168 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1962:60413 CAPLUS
DN 56:60413
OREF 56:11491c-h
TI Cyanoethylation of bisphenols
AU Holsten, J. R.
CS Chemstrand Research Center, Inc., Durham, NC
SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1961), 26, 3607-9
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB -Bis[p-(2-cyanoethoxy)phenyl]-methane (I) and 2,2-bis[p-(2-cyanoethoxy)phenyl]propane (II) were prepared by dicyanoethylation of

bis(4-hydroxy-phenyl)methane (III) and 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (IV), resp. The cyanoethylations were carried out in an autoclave which was fully described. A mixture of 91.2 IV, m. 160.5-62°, 0.8 g. NaOBu-tert and 4.0 g. Cu2Cl2 was placed in the autoclave and treated cautiously with 400 ml. cold distilled, unstabilized acrylonitrile (V), resulting in a vigorous reaction. The autoclave was closed, the mixture stirred and heated to 100° during 1 hr., heated under autogenous pressure (13.5-20 lb./sq. in. gage) at 104 4° 17.5 hrs., cooled to room temperature, unreacted V removed, the residue extracted with CHCl3, the mixture filtered, the filtrate washed with 5% aqueous NaOH solution, 5% HCl, and water till the organic layer was neutral, dried, and the solvent removed to give 98.6 g. buff-colored solid. This was recrystd. from absolute EtOH after treatment with decolorizing C to afford 80.3 g. II, m. 78-9°. Two recrystns. from 5:2 CCh-absolute EtOH gave 74.6 g. II, m. 80.0-80.5°. A mixture of 164 g. II, 250 ml. 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 25 g. Raney Co, and 97 g. NH3 was charged into a hydrogenation bomb, hydrogenated at 2900-3200 lb./sq. in. gage and 48-118°, the catalyst filtered off under a N blanket, and the solvent removed in vacuo to give 163 g. viscous caramel liquid. Distillation through a Claisen head gave 138 g. 2,2-bis[p-(3-aminopropoxy)-phenyl]propane, clear viscous liquid, b0.04 216-17.5°. Di-cyanoethylation of III was carried out similarly, and I isolated by removal of excess V followed by extraction with CHCl3. The residue from CHCl3 was recrystd. from 4:1 dioxane-water, dioxane, and 50 ml. dioxane to give I, m. 115.5-16.0°. An anal. sample was recrystd. from AcOEt then 5:5:2 dioxane-EtOH-H2O to give I, m. 117.0-17.2°. A mixture of 30.3 g. I, 500 ml. 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 10 g. Raney Co, and 115 g. NH3 was hydrogenated as in the case of II, the crude diamine flash distilled at 0.5 mm., then re-distilled through a Vigreux column to give 19.5 g. bis[p-(3-aminopropoxy)phenyl]methane, b0.5 219-22°. The purity of this sample was rather dubious since low N analysis values were obtained. The compound, however, underwent condensation polymerizations typical of diamines.

IT **4835-05-6**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- **4934-34-3**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(preparation of)

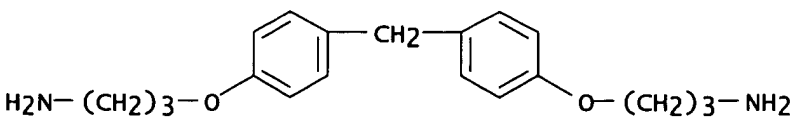
RN 4835-05-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanamine, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

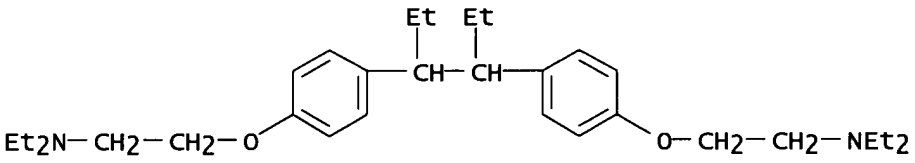


RN 4934-34-3 CAPLUS

CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

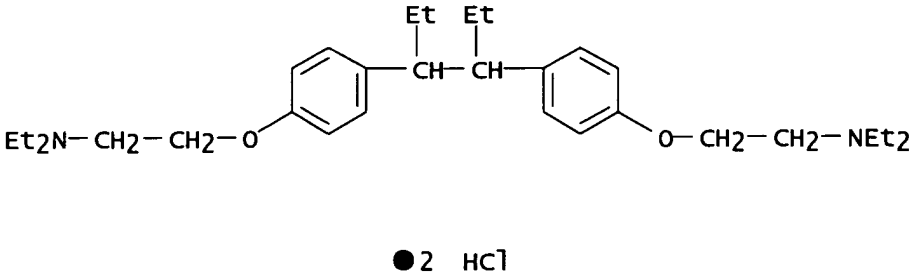


L17 ANSWER 169 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1962:57603 CAPLUS
DN 56:57603
OREF 56:10967d-e
TI Study of the mechanism of the catalytic synthesis of methyl alcohol by the change in the [electronic] work function
AU Rusov, M. T.; Kozub, G. M.; Vlasenko, V. M.
SO Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR (1961) 935-7
CODEN: DUKRA4; ISSN: 0375-8435
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. CA 55, 18251b, 19066i. Previously postulated scheme of the formation of MeOH from CO and H gas was confirmed by the change in the work function during the adsorption of the reaction components and during the catalysis on the ZnO-CrO3 catalysts.
IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(pharmacology of)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

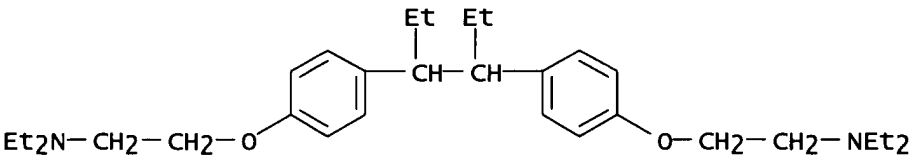


●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 170 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1962:57602 CAPLUS
DN 56:57602
OREF 56:10967c-d
TI Investigations on Raney Ni catalysts XI. Interaction of Raney Ni and substrate in hydrogenation reactions
AU Csuros, Z.; Petro, J.; Holly, S.
CS Tech. Univ., Budapest
SO Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (1961), 29, 351-71
CODEN: ACASA2; ISSN: 0001-5407
DT Journal
LA English
AB Changes in the H content of the catalyst during hydrogenation reactions were established. Some points of view are given for the determination of the optimum ratio of catalyst to substrate. According to the results, this ratio may markedly affect the purity of the end product. At higher temperature, the affinity of the substrate to the H of the catalyst increased.
IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(pharmacology of)
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 171 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1962:10341 CAPLUS
DN 56:10341
OREF 56:1941c-e
TI Anticholesterolemic and antilipemic action of coronary dilating hexestrone derivatives which are not estrogenic
AU Annoni, Guiseppe; Longaretti, Aldo
CS Ospedale Civile, Magenta, Italy
SO Medizinische Welt (1961) 1945-7
CODEN: MEWEAC; ISSN: 0025-8512
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB 4,4'-Bis(diethylaminoethoxy)hexestrone was administered intravenously (10 mg.), intramuscularly (10 mg.), orally (25 mg. 3-4 times), or rectally (10 mg.) daily for 20-30 days. The serum cholesterol (I) was lowered in 80% of the cases, and the decrease was dependent on the initial serum concentration of I. The decrease of I was greatest after intravenous administration. Sex was not a factor. The I decrease was observed after 10 days, was greater at 20-30 days, and did not decrease after this time. I increased again 8-10 days after the end of the therapy and was back to the initial value after 2-3 months. Changes in the total serum lipid followed the same pattern as I. The α-lipoprotein increased slightly and the β-lipoprotein decreased an average of 28%. The lipid P showed an indefinite increase. The decrease in the various components was never to values below normal.
IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(effect on cholesterol and lipids in serum)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 172 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1961:32986 CAPLUS
DN 55:32986
OREF 55:6446d-g
TI (Disubstituted amino)alkyl aryl ethers
IN Eimers, Erich
PA Farbenfabriken Bayer Akt.-Ges.

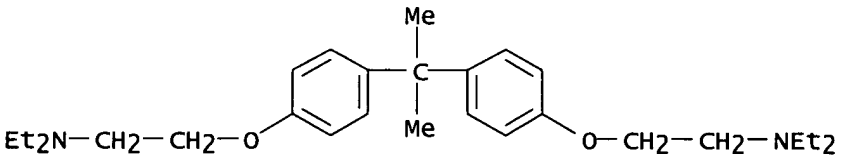
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 1056144		19590430	DE	

AB The title compds., useful as stabilizers for chlorine-containing polymers, accelerators for polymerization reactions, and pharmaceutical intermediates, were prepared by heating (a) a mixture of a tertiary amino alkanol (I) and a diaryl carbonate or an alkyl aryl carbonate, resp., or (b) a mixture of I and a dialkyl carbonate and a phenol. Thus, a mixture of PhOH 94, OC(OEt)2 (II) 125, HO(CH2)2NEt2 (III) 117, and K2CO3 0.1 parts was stirred and the temperature allowed to rise in 6 hrs. to 180°, during which time 102 parts by volume was distilled The temperature was then maintained 5 hrs. at 180-200°. Distillation in vacuo yielded 166 parts PhO(CH2)2NEt2 (IV), b18 135-9°. Similarly obtained were β-(Et2NCH2CH2O)C10H7, b16 208-13°, from β-naphthol, II, and III; m-ClC6H4O(CH2)2NEt2, b16 100-10°, from m-ClC6H4OH, II, and III; m-Et2N(CH2)2OC6H4O(CH2)2NEt2, b1 170°, from resorcinol, II, and III; p-Et2N(CH2)2OC6H4CMe2C6H4O(CH2)2NEt2-p, b0.5 220-40°, from p-HOC6H4CMe2C6H4OH-p, II, and III; p-MeC6H4N(CH2CH2OPh)2, b14 74°, from p-MeC6H4N(CH2CH2OH)2, II, and PhOH; PhO(CH2)4NEt2, b25 159-60°, from PhOH, II, and HO(CH2)4NEt2; p-Et2N(CH2)2OC6H4CO2(CH2)3Me, b0.6 172-9°, from p-HOC6H4CO2(CH2)3Me, II, and III; IV from OC(OPh)2 and III.

IT **117372-31-3**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(preparation of)

RN 117372-31-3 CAPLUS
CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



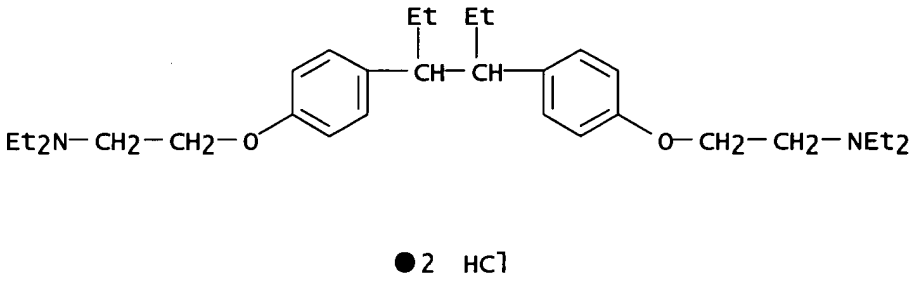
L17 ANSWER 173 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1961:3962 CAPLUS
DN 55:3962
OREF 55:806g-i
TI Comparative studies on the effect of common coronary vasodilators in anesthetized and waking dog
AU Dorner, J.; Wick, E.
CS Univ. Giessen, Germany
SO Arzneimittel-Forschung (1960), 10, 631-6
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Blood pressure, coronary circulation, and cardiac frequency in the normal and anesthetized dog were determined after administration of a number of drugs. Persantin had a better effect with regard to intensity and duration of increase of circulation than papaverine (I) and nitroglycerin (II). Administration of I and II was often followed by a primary or secondary decrease of coronary circulation, probably as a result of hemodynamic changes of circulation. Hydroxyethyltheophylline, aminophylline, and

"4,4'-diethylamino-ethoxyhexestrol" (Trimanyl) had only slight effect on coronary circulation; morphine showed an occasional effect. Com. organ exts. Recosenin and Lacarnol as well as ATP had no effect.

IT **69-14-7**, Trimanyl **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- (effect on coronary circulation)

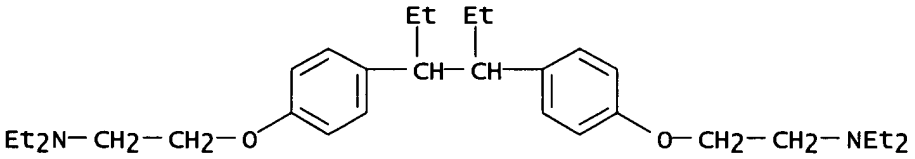
RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 174 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1959:106821 CAPLUS

DN 53:106821

OREF 53:19166a-d

TI Pharmacology of some new coronary dilators and especially of ethyl flavone-7-hydroxyacetate

AU Setnikar, I.; Zanolini, T.

CS Lab. Dr. Recordati, Milan

SO Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1956), 11, 855-82
CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

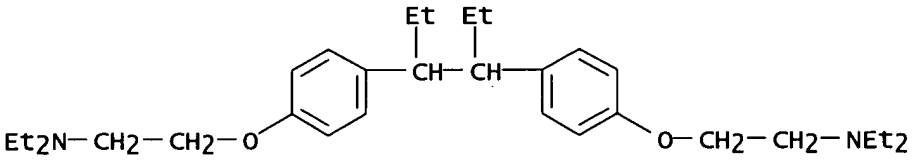
AB The L.D.50 of Et flavone-7-hydroxyacetate given to mice intraperitoneally was 3200 mg./kg. The toxicity was 1/21 of that of khellin, 1/8.5 that of flavone, 1/6.7 that of AmONO, and 1/16 that of glycerol trinitrate. The subacute toxicity tested by intraperitoneal injections in mice was lower than that of khellin. Chronic toxicity in oral administration with the food was low; 2.5 g./kg. daily did not influence weight and did not produce symptoms of poisoning. The coronary dilator effect, determined in the isolated rabbit heart by the Langendorff method was 14 times that of khellin, 6 times that of flavone, equal to AmONO, and about 7 times that of glycerol trinitrate. The therapeutic index, therefore, is quite favorable. The coronary dilator effect was marked even at low perfusion pressure. The drug did not influence arterial pressure of respiration in anesthetized animals. It had an antispasmodic action similar to khellin and of equal

strength, which was caused by direct action on the smooth muscles. The efficacy in bronchospasms was lightly inferior to that of khellin but, in view of the low toxicity, the efficacy in that respect still was better than that of khellin.

IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(heart dilating action of)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 175 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1959:64003 CAPLUS

DN 53:64003

OREF 53:11644g-h

TI Oxygen consumption by white mice

AU Fanslow, Donald J.

CS Yankton Coll., Yankton

SO Proc. S. Dakota Acad. Sci (1958), 37, 177-83

DT Journal

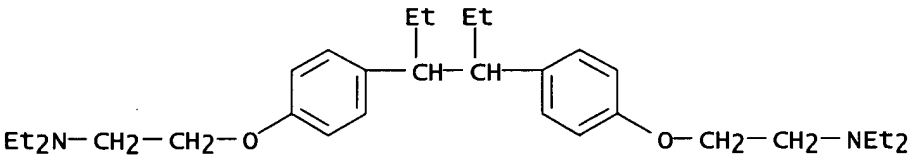
LA Unavailable

AB The metabolic rate expressed as l. O consumed/hr./kg. of body weight is less for obese mice than normal mice. Oral doses of l-triiodothyronine markedly increased the metabolic rate.

IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(biol. effects of)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 176 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1959:64002 CAPLUS

DN 53:64002

OREF 53:11644g

TI New objectives of hormone treatment

AU Bausi, H. W.

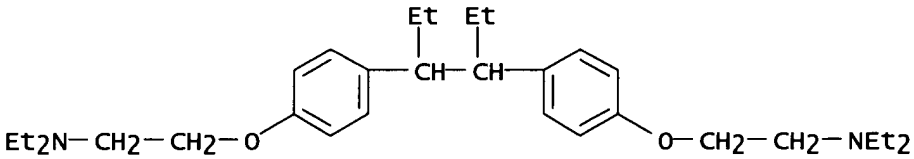
CS Hosp. St. Georg, Hamburg, Germany

SO Medizinische Klinik (Muenchen, Germany) (1959), 54, 673-6
CODEN: MEKLA7; ISSN: 0723-5003

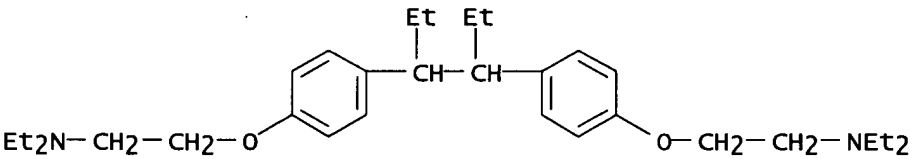
DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB The effects of triiodothyroacetic acid and 4,4'-diethylaminohexestrol are discussed.
IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(biol. effects of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 177 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1959:64001 CAPLUS
DN 53:64001
OREF 53:11644f-g
TI Anxiety, skin conductance, and alcohol. A study of the relation between anxiety and skin conductance and the effect of alcohol on the conductance of subjects in a group
AU McDonnell, G. J.; Carpenter, J. A.
CS Yale Univ.
SO Quart. J. Studies Alc. (1959), 20, 38-52
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Unavailable
IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(biol. effects of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 178 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1958:108836 CAPLUS
DN 52:108836
OREF 52:19239i,19240a-b
TI Coated or lined plastic articles
IN Pinsky, Jules; Adakonis, Albert E.; Nielsen, Alvin R.
PA Plax Corp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2836318		19580527	US	

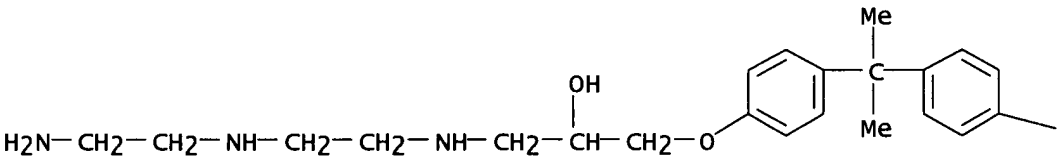
AB Polyethylene squeeze bottles or similar articles are lined with a cured mixture of an epoxy resin composition consisting of 2 components. The 1st (I), consists of 10-90% by weight of a reaction product (II) of epichlorohydrin (III), (4-HOC6H4)2CMe2, and an epoxy alc.; and 10-90% of a reaction product of III and 2,4-(4-HOC6H4CH2)(HO)C6H3C(Me)2C6H4OH-4 (IV). The 2nd (V) is 3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl 3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexanecarboxylate. I and V are mixed in a weight ratio of 1:1 to 75:1. Thus, 34 parts I was mixed with I part V. Four parts of this mixture was mixed with 1 part [4-H2N(CH2CH2NH)2CH2CH(OH)CH2OC6H4]2CMe2 (VI). The final mixture was diluted with MeCOEt to a solids content of 65%. Polyethylene bottles were lined with the composition and the linings cured at 190°F. for 2 hrs. The bottles were filled with C6H14, toluene, EtOAc, and CCl4 and stored at 73°F. for 286 days. The linings were highly resistant to attack by these chemicals.

IT **108248-15-3**, 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]-
(as curing agent for epoxy resin mixts. for lining polyethylene bottles)

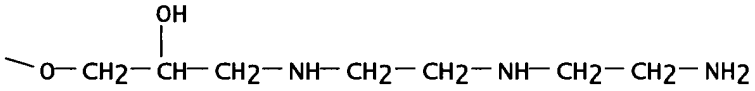
RN 108248-15-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol, 1,1'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[3-[[2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L17 ANSWER 179 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1958:92765 CAPLUS

DN 52:92765

OREF 52:16307g-i

TI Muscle relaxing compounds containing quaternary ammonium and ether functions

IN Morren, H.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI BE 511221		19520901	BE	

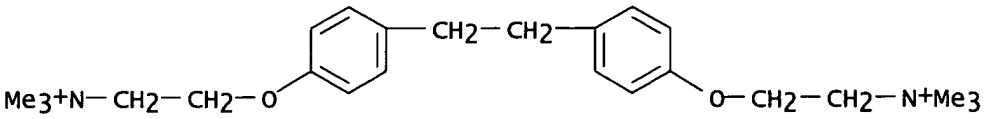
AB Compds. of the formula Z(C6H4OC2H4NMe3I-p)2, wherein Z represents an aliphatic residue, are prepared by the reaction of an alkali 4,4'-diphenolate of Z with two moles 2-dialkylaminochloroethane followed by the quaternation with an alkyl halide. Thus are prepared the compds. of the above formula wherein Z represents: -CH:CPr-, m. 214°; -(CH)2-, m. above 300°; -CH:CMe-, m. 245°; -CH:CEt-, m. 154°;

-CH:C(Pr-iso)-, m. 205°; -CH:CBu-, m. 219°; -(:CEt)2-, cis, m. 183°, trans, m. 255°; -(:CBu)2-, m. 226°; -(:CC6H13-n)2-, m. 182°; (CH2)2-, m. 254°; -CH2CHMe-, m. 175°; -CH2CHEt-, m. 171°; -(CHEt)2-, m. 250°; -CH2CH(Pr-iso)-, m. 175°; -CH2CHBu-, m. 180°.

IT **120526-71-8**, Ammonium, [ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl- iodide] **122239-56-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide]
(preparation of)

RN 120526-71-8 CAPLUS

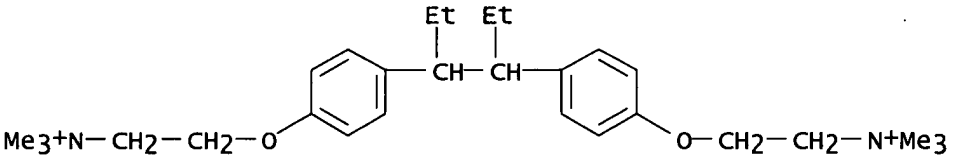
CN [Ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

RN 122239-56-9 CAPLUS

CN [(1,2-Diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

L17 ANSWER 180 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1956:64433 CAPLUS

DN 50:64433

OREF 50:11995i,11996a-c

TI Chemical constitution and pharmacology of stilbene and diphenylethane derivatives. Synthetics of curare action. II

AU Cavallini, G.; Costa, E.; Ferrari, W.; Massarani, E.; Paulesu, F.

CS Univ. Cagliari, Sardinia

SO Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1955), 10, 861-72
CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

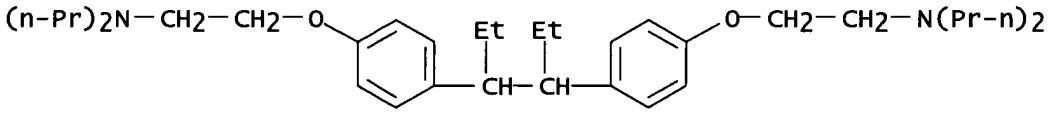
AB cf. C.A. 49, 6453e. Heating 5.7 g. hexestrol, 1.8 g. powdered NaOH, and 50 cc. Me2CO 1 hr., adding during 30 min. 10.6 g. Pr2NCH2CH2Cl, refluxing 2 hrs., filtering, evaporating the Me2CO, treating the solid with HCl in EtOH, and washing with Et2O gives 10 g. (p-Pr2NCH2CH2OC6H4CHEt)2.2HCl (I), m. 262-3°. Analogously is obtained 40% (p-Pr2NCH2CH2C6H4CEt:)2.2HCl

(II), m. 256° (from MeOH). Refluxing 6 hrs. 5.04 g. of the free base of I, 8.1 g. PrI, and 5 cc. PrOH, precipitating with Et2O, and keeping several days at 0° gives 3.5 g. dipropiodide (III), m. 125-7°. The analog (IV) of III prepared in 24% yield from II by the same method, m. 149-52°. Refluxing 6 hrs. 4.7 g. (p-Et2NCH2CH2OC6H4CHEt)2, 7.6 g. C5H11I, and 20 cc. PrOH and precipitating with Et2O gives 3.5 g. of the di-C5H11I quaternary compound (V), m. 187-8° (from EtOH), soluble in MeOH, EtOH, Me2CO, CHCl3 and hot H2O, insol. in Et2O, C6H6, and CCl4. Similarly is obtained 25% of the stilbene analog (VI) of V, m. 196-8°, of the same solubility Tests for curare action in rabbits and pigeons showed the following min. active doses (mg./kg.): III, 0.75; IV 1; V, 0.35; and VI, 0.25. The compds. have a strong anticholinesterase action, especially against serum cholinesterase. The anticholinesterase activity is not related to the paralyzing action.

IT **854873-77-1**, Dipropylamine, N,N'-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis-
(preparation of)

RN 854873-77-1 CAPLUS

CN Dipropylamine, N,N'-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis- (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 181 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1956:49829 CAPLUS

DN 50:49829

OREF 50:9597d-f

TI Central antinicotinic activity of 4-hydroxystilbene and 4-hydroxydiphenylethane derivatives

AU Mantegazza, P.; Tommasini, R.

CS Univ. Milan

SO Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie (1955), 103, 371-403
CODEN: AIPTAK; ISSN: 0003-9780

DT Journal

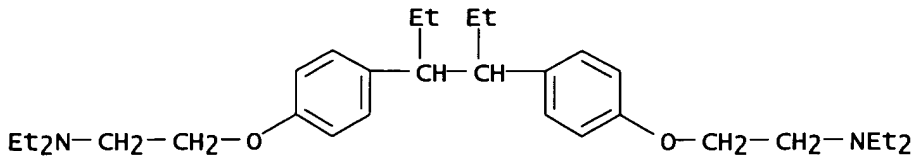
LA English

AB The 1-methyl-2-diethylaminoethyl and the 3-diethylaminopropyl ethers of 4-hydroxydiphenylethane (I) and 4-hydroxystilbene (II) were 15-30 times more active than Parpanit or Diparcol in antagonizing nicotine tremors in rabbits, and the activity is long-lasting. In all, 23 derivs. were tried. The derivs. of I were effective for longer, but were less active than the II series. Both have local anesthetic but no curare-like activity. Many derivs. of II increased the effects of adrenaline and noradrenaline on the blood pressure and nictitating membrane, and caused intense and prolonged bradycardia. The derivs. of I, especially 3-diethylaminopropyl, antagonize the nicotine-like drugs specifically at the orthosympathetic ganglia level.

IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(nicotine inhibition by)

RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 182 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1956:20321 CAPLUS
DN 50:20321
OREF 50:4225c-e
TI Nordihydroguaiac resin acid
IN Sugimoto, Norio; Okumura, Kentaro
PA Tanabe Drug Manufg. Co.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

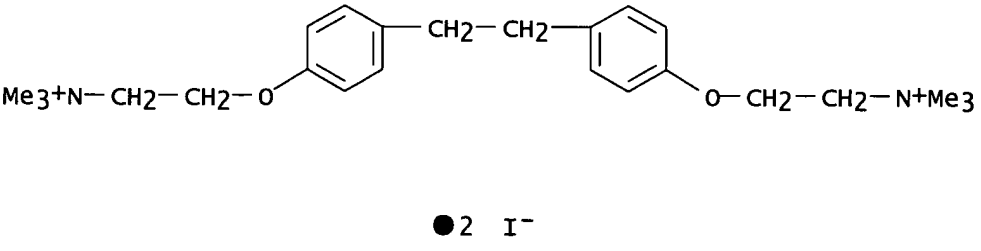
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 29004626	B4	19540726	JP	

PI JP 29004626 B4 19540726 JP

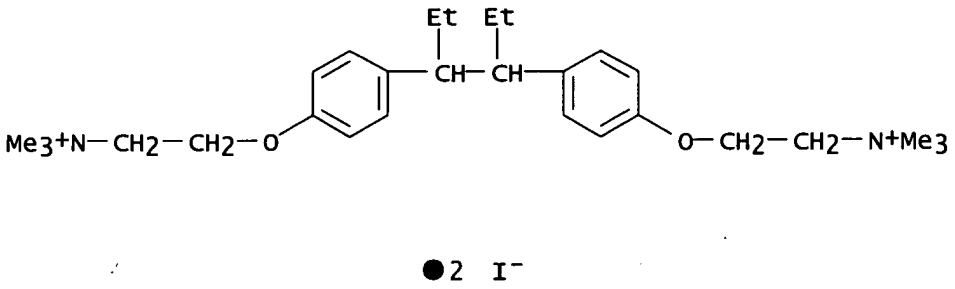
AB (RCH2CHMe)2 (I, R = 3,4-CH2O2C6H3) (4 g.) in 10 ml. Et2O poured into MeMgI (2 g. Mg, 10 g. MeI, and 20 ml. Et2O), heated, the Et2O removed, the residue in 50 ml. PhMe heated 3 hrs. at 110°, the product decomposed at 0° with 50 ml. 10% HCl, the PhMe layer extracted with Et2O, the Et2O layer extracted with 30 ml. 5% NaOH, the NaOH layer neutralized with HCl at 0°, the oily layer heated 1 hr. at 205-10° with 10.5 g. C5H5N.HCl, the product poured into ice water, extracted with Et2O, washed with 20 ml. 2% Na2CO3, extracted with 30 ml. 5% NaOH, the NaOH layer acidified with HCl, extracted with Et2O, and the Et2O removed gives 2.5 g. oil, yielding on recrystn. from AcOEt-petr. ether 1.3 g. I [R = 3,4-(HO)2C6H3], m. 184-5°.

IT **120526-71-8**, Ammonium, [ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide] **122239-56-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide]
(preparation of)

RN 120526-71-8 CAPLUS
CN [Ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 122239-56-9 CAPLUS
CN [(1,2-Diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



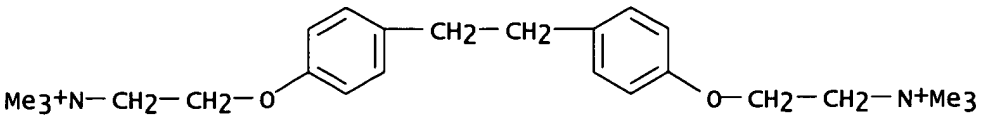
L17 ANSWER 183 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1956:20320 CAPLUS
DN 50:20320
OREF 50:4225a-c
TI Quaternary amino compounds
IN Morren, Henri G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 726260		19550316	GB	

AB 4-HOC6H4ZC6H4OH-4 (I) was converted to its alkali-metal diphenate, and then treated with 2 mol R2NCH2CH2Cl to give after quaternization with MeI, (4-Me3NCH2CH2OC6H4ZC6H4OCH2CH2NMe3-4)I2 (II). Thus, to I (Z = CH:CPr) (cf. Dodds, et al., C.A. 38, 3637.5) 1 mol dissolved in absolute EtOH and treated with a stoichiometric quantity of Na was added Me2NCH2CH2Cl 2 mol 15%, and the mixture heated under reflux 2 h., cooled, NaCl filtered off, the filtrate treated with MeI 2 mol 15%, refluxed 1-2 h., and allowed to crystalline to give II (Z = CH:CPr), m. 214°. Similarly prepared were the following II (Z and m.p. given): CH:CH, above 300°; CH:CMe, 245°; CH:CEt, 154°; CH:CPr-iso, 205°; CH:CBu, 219°; trans-EtC:CEt, 255°; cis-EtC:CEt, 183°; BuC:CBu, 226°; (C6H13)C:C(C6H13), 182°; CH2CHPr, 167°; CH2CH2, 254°; CH2CHMe, 175°; CH2CHEt, 171°; EtCHCHEt, 250°; CH2CHPr-iso, 175°; CH2CHBu, 180°. The following are new I (Z and m.p. given): CH2CHMe, 171-2.5°; CH2CHEt, 99.5-100.5°; CH2CHPr-iso, 101-2°; and CH2CHBu, 74-6°. These compds. promote muscle relaxation.

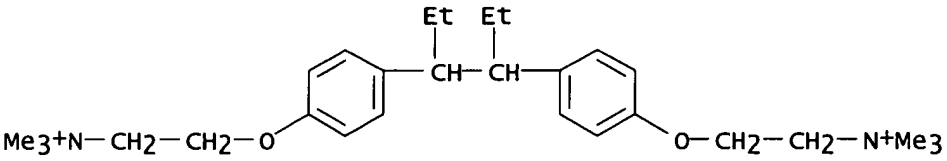
IT **120526-71-8**, Ammonium, [ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide] **122239-56-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide]
(preparation of)

RN 120526-71-8 CAPLUS
CN [Ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

RN 122239-56-9 CAPLUS
CN [(1,2-Diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



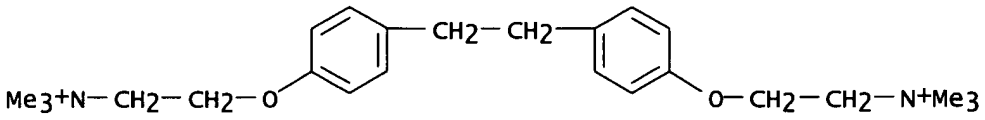
●2 I⁻

L17 ANSWER 184 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1955:70877 CAPLUS
DN 49:70877
OREF 49:13518b-d
TI Quaternary nitrogen derivatives of 4,4'-ethoxy-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane of considerable curare action
AU Mantegazza, P.; Fiorio, G.
CS Univ. Milan
SO Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1955), 10, 322-36
CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Compds. of the general formula R(CH2)2O-p-C6H4(CH2)2-p-C6H4O(CH2)2R' were investigated on the elec. stimulated phrenic-nerve-diaphragm preparation of the rat. The R and R' in this report were identical and comprised the following groups: N-Me3I (I), NMe2EtI (II), NMeEt2I (III), NEt3I (IV), NMe2-CH2PhBr (V), NEt2CH2PhBr (VI). All compds. showed an inhibitory effect in the strength of which was a logarithmic function of the concentration The sequence in decreasing efficacy was as follows: III, II, IV, I, V, and VI. III and II were 1.6 and 1.3 times as effective as d-tubocurarine, resp. With compds. with R = R' = NPr3 and NEt2C5H11 (anion not named) no relation between dosage and inhibitory effect was found. The effect was either nil or total. The time required to obtain a certain effect of inhibition increased with the weight of the substituting groups.
IT **120526-71-8**, Ammonium, [ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide] **122239-56-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide] **643724-35-0**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] **719278-53-2**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide]

(as muscle relaxant)

RN 120526-71-8 CAPLUS

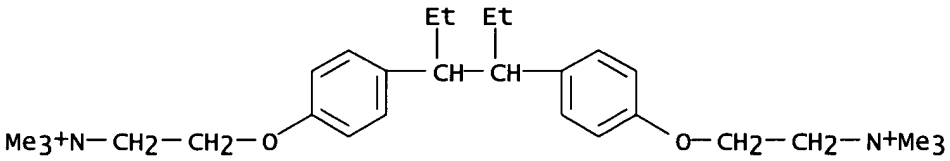
CN [Ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I^-

RN 122239-56-9 CAPLUS

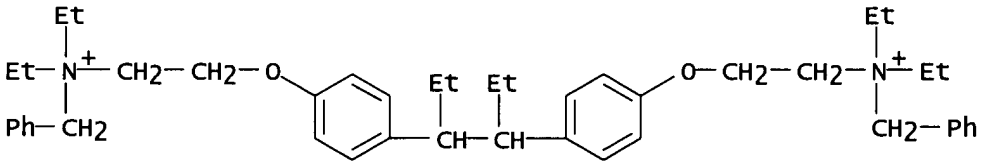
CN [(1,2-Diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I^-

RN 643724-35-0 CAPLUS

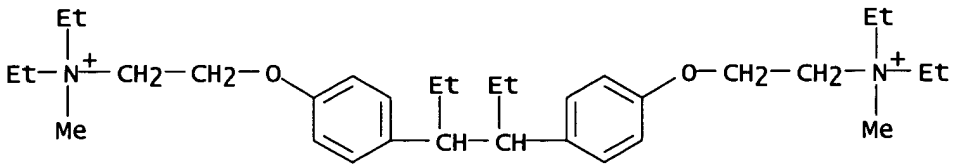
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Br^-

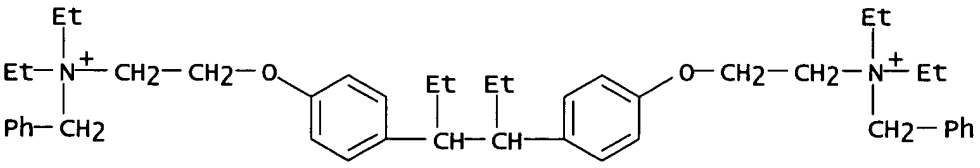
RN 719278-53-2 CAPLUS

CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I^-

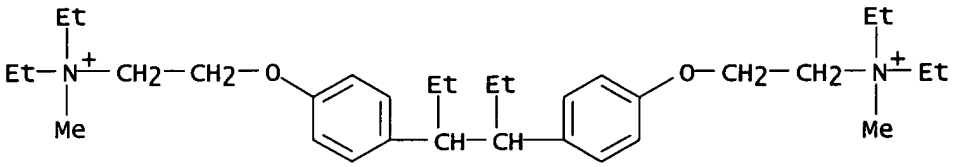
L17 ANSWER 185 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1955:33379 CAPLUS
DN 49:33379
OREF 49:6453e-g
TI Chemical constitution and pharmacological properties of stilbene and diphenylethane derivatives. Synthetic curariform drugs
AU Cavallini, G.; Costa, E.; Ferrari, W.; Massarani, E.
CS Univ. Cagliari, Milan
SO Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie (1954), 99, 283-97
CODEN: AIPTAK; ISSN: 0003-9780
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 48, 10690e. In all, 72 Me, Et, benzyl, and ar-nitrobenzyl derivs. of the bis-(alkylamino)stilbestrol and the -hexestrol series containing 2 quaternary N were studied for their curare-like action in the rabbit and pigeon. Similar derivs. of either series had about equal activity. They all showed high and prolonged curariform activity, which was increased in duration and decreased in potency by increasing the size of the alkyl radical. All showed an antiacetylcholine effect on the frog rectus abdominis and anticholinesterase action on both serum and nerve enzyme.
IT **643724-35-0**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] **719278-53-2**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide] **736105-09-2**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl- salts]
(pharmacol. of)
RN 643724-35-0 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Br^-

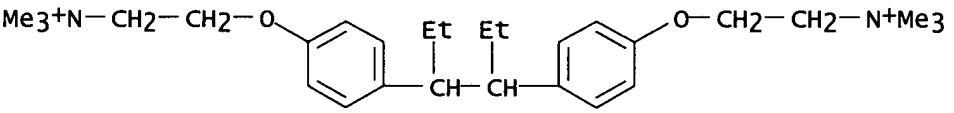
RN 719278-53-2 CAPLUS

CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I^-

RN 736105-09-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanaminium, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N,N-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



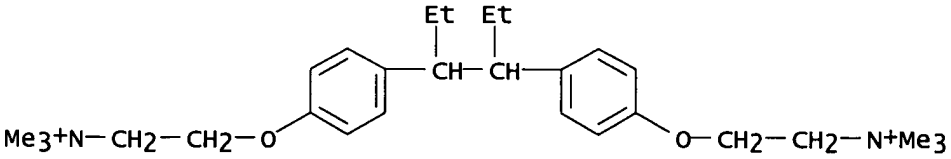
L17 ANSWER 186 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1954:60369 CAPLUS
DN 48:60369
OREF 48:10690d-i,10691a-d
TI Biphenyl, stilbene, and diphenylethane derivatives. II
AU Cavallini, G.; Massarani, E.
CS Lab. Maggioni, Milan, Italy
SO Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1953), 8, 503-19
CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 48, 6407i. Compds. of the types (4-ROC6H4)2 (I), (4-ROC6H4CHEt)2 (II), and (4-ROC6H4CEt:)2 (III) are described. Stirring 15 g. ClCH2CN dropwise into refluxing I (R = H) (IV) in 200 cc. Me2CO containing 8 g. NaOH (powdered under Me2CO), filtering, and evaporating gives 13.5 g. I (R = NCCH2) (V), m. 120-2° (from EtOH), soluble in cold MeOH, Me2CO, C6H6, and CHCl3, and in hot EtOH, insol. in H2O, Et2O, and CCl4. The same method gives II (R = NCCH2) (VI), m. 145-7°, soluble in Me2CO, C6H6, CHCl3, and in hot MeOH and EtOH, insol. in H2O, Et2O, and CCl4. Refluxing 2.64 g. V 2 hrs. with 4% aqueous NaOH, treating the solution with CO2 until it is neutral to phenolphthalein, filtering the separated IV, and adding HCl ppts. 1.3 g. I (R = HO2CCH2) (VII), m. 272-4°. VI gives 76% II (R = HO2CCH2), m. 222-4°, soluble in MeOH, EtOH, and Me2CO, insol. in H2O, Et2O, C6H6, and CCl4. Adding 3.22 g. Me2N(CH2)2Cl slowly to 2.7 g. II (R = H) and 0.8 g. NaOH in 30 cc. refluxing Me2CO, filtering after 30 min., evaporating at 100°, dissolving the residue in EtOH, and acidifying with HCl gives 3.25 g. II (R = ClH.Me2NCH2CH2) (VIII), m. 246-8°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and hot EtOH, insol. in Et2O, Me2CO, C6H6, CHCl3, and CCl4. Similarly is obtained 49% III (R = ClH.Me2NCH2CH2), m. 245-7°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and hot EtOH, insol. in the other solvents. Refluxing 3.84 g. VII and 2.43 g. Et2N(CH2)2Cl 4 hrs. in 50 cc. iso-PrOH gives on cooling impure crystals which, extracted from dilute Na2CO3 solution with Et2O, the extract

dried with Na2SO4, evaporated, and the residue treated in EtOH with HCl ppts. 1.5 g. I (R = ClH.Et2NCH2CH2O2CCH2), m. 188-9°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and hot EtOH, insol. in other organic solvents. II (R = Et2NCH2CH2O2CCH2.H2O), m. 186-7°, soluble in H2O, EtOH, MeOH, CHCl3, and hot Me2CO, insol. in Et2O, C6H6, and CCl4, is analogously prepared in 28% yield, and II (R = Et2NCH2CH2O2CCH2.HCl), m. 174-6°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, hot EtOH, and hot CHCl3, insol. in Et2O, Me2CO, C6H6, and CCl4, in 33% yield. Refluxing 4.12 g. of the base of VIII 15 hrs. in 20 cc. EtOH with 2.88 g. MeI gives 5.8 g. of the dimethiodide (II, R = IMe3NCH2CH2), m. 272-3° (from EtOH), soluble in warm H2O, EtOH, and MeOH, insol. in Et2O, Me2CO, C6H6, CHCl3, and CCl4. III (R = IMeEt2NCH2CH2O2CCH2), m. 139-41°, soluble in MeOH and in hot H2O and EtOH, insol. in Et2O, Me2CO, C6H6, CHCl3, and CCl4, is obtained in 86% yield; the II analog, m. 209-11°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and EtOH, insol. in Et2O, Me2CO, C6H6, CHCl3, and CCl4, in 90% yield; and the I analog, m. 75°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, Me2CO, and hot EtOH, insol. in Et2O, C6H6, CHCl3, and CCl4, in 85% yield. EtI with the base of VIII gives the diethiodide (II, IMe2EtNCH2CH2), m. 261°, soluble in MeOH and in hot H2O, EtOH, and Me2CO, insol. in Et2O, C6H6, CHCl3, and CCl4, in 92% yield, and the III analog, m. 256-7°, soluble in MeOH and Me2CO and in hot H2O, EtOH, and CHCl3, insol. in C6H6, Et2O, and CCl4, in 77% yield. Refluxing 4.12 g. VIII and 3.08 g. PhCH2Br 30 min. in 24 cc. Me2CO gives 37% II [R = BrMe2(PhCH2)NCH2CH2], m. 208-10°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and CHCl3 and in hot EtOH and Me2CO, insol. in Et2O, C6H6, and CCl4; III analog (70%), m. 205-7°, soluble in MeOH, CHCl3, and in hot H2O and EtOH, insol. in Et2O, C6H6, and CCl4. II, R = [BrEt2(PhCH2)NCH2CH2] (58%), m. 206-8°, soluble in MeOH, EtOH, and CHCl3, and in hot H2O, insol. in the other solvents. 4-O2NC6H4CH2Br gives 84% II [R = BrEt2(p-O2NC6H4CH2)NCH2CH2], m. 205-7°, soluble in MeOH, Me2CO, CHCl3, hot H2O, and hot EtOH, insol. in Et2O, C6H6, and CCl4; the III analog, m. 208-10°, was not recrystd. because of decomposition; it is soluble in MeOH, EtOH, and hot H2O, insol. in the other solvents. Refluxing VIII 30 min. with Me2SO4 in C6H6 gives 87% dimethosulfate (II, R = Me2SO4.Me2NCH2CH2), m. 259-61°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, hot EtOH, and Me2CO, insol. in the other solvents; III analog (56%), m. 284-6°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and hot EtOH, insol. in the other solvents. II (R = BrNMeEt2CH2CH2) (67%), m. 235-6°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and hot EtOH; III analog (72%), m. 194-5°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, and hot EtOH.

IT **122239-56-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide] **643724-35-0**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide]
(preparation of)

RN 122239-56-9 CAPLUS

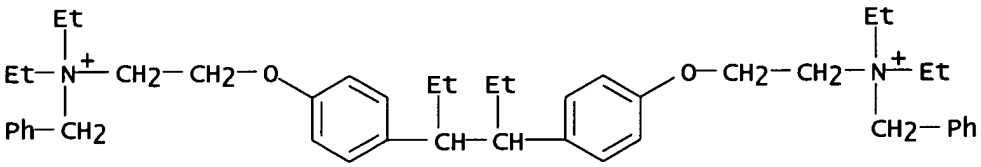
CN [(1,2-Diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

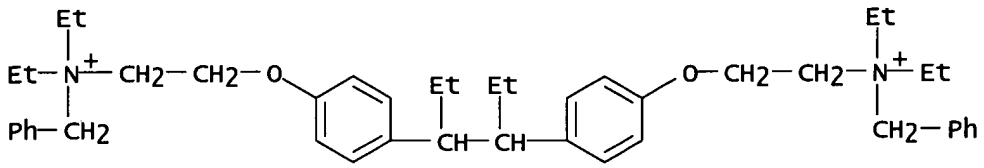
RN 643724-35-0 CAPLUS

CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



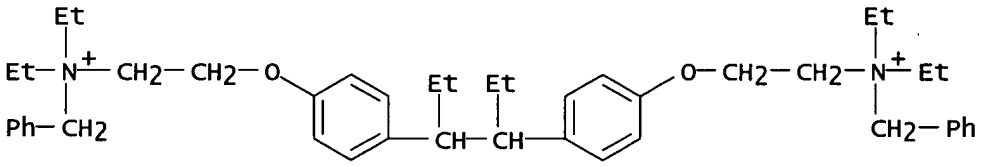
●2 Br⁻

L17 ANSWER 187 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1954:4660 CAPLUS
DN 48:4660
OREF 48:879e-g
TI New curare compounds with prolonged action
AU Costa, E.; Ferrari, W.; Murtas, L.
CS Univ. Cagliari, Italy
SO Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1953), 8, 520-37
CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The compds. investigated had the following structures: (:CEtC6H4OR-4)2 (A), (CHEtC6H4OR-4)2 (B), and (4-(RO)C6H4)2 (C), in which R was -C2H4NEt2(CH2C6H4NO2)Br (I), C2H4NEt2(CH2Ph)Br (II), or CH2CO2C2H4NEt2(Me)I (III). The paralyzing effect by various methods of administration and the cardiovascular action were determined in rabbits. Compds. of types A and B with I or II showed a high degree of curare action of long duration. C and III were not potent. The curare effect was antagonized by tensilon. Tested on the rectus muscle of the frog, they were antagonistic to acetylcholine, caused flaccid paralysis in the pigeon, and had a moderate anticholinesterase activity. The effect was strongly increased by work. At curarizing doses they did not affect the blood pressure or the electrocardiogram and did not alter the drop in blood pressure caused by vagal stimulation. Intramuscular or intraperitoneal application is less desirable than the intravenous route, because the dose necessary is far higher and it is more difficult to avoid respiratory paralysis. The doses varied between 0.075 and 0.5 mg. per kg.
IT **643724-35-0**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide]
(pharmacology of)
RN 643724-35-0 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Br^-

L17 ANSWER 188 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1954:4659 CAPLUS
DN 48:4659
OREF 48:879c-e
TI Narcosis in aquatic animals in presence of surface-active agents
AU Dastugue, G.; Boulonnais, M.
SO Annales Pharmaceutiques Francaises (1953), 11, 497-509
CODEN: APFRAD; ISSN: 0003-4509
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The hypnotic effect of chloral hydrate, xylocaine, and maxiton but not of evadon on tadpoles is enhanced considerably by the presence of Tween 80. The effect is proportional to the concentration of Tween and the change in surface tension. The activity of surface-active agents was found at dilns. 1:1,000,000 to 1:100 in decreasing sequence as follows: Biocidan, MSA (desogen), eucalyptole, Na laurylsulfonate, C6H6, Tween, Na taurocholate, and EtOH. The various factors which may have an influence are discussed.
IT **643724-35-0**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] (pharmacol. of)
RN 643724-35-0 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[benzyldiethyl-bromide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



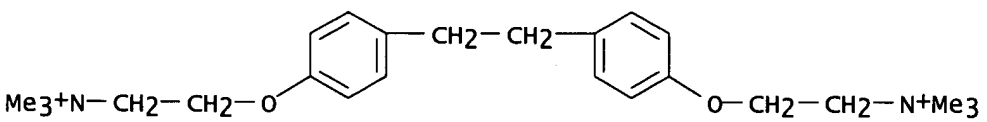
●2 Br^-

L17 ANSWER 189 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1954:3398 CAPLUS
DN 48:3398
OREF 48:591c-h
TI Ether groups in quaternary ammonium compounds
AU Morren, H. G.; Trolin, S.; Strubbe, H.; Grivsky, E.
SO Journal de Pharmacie de Belgique (1952), 7, 295-307

CODEN: JPBEAJ; ISSN: 0047-2166
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Quaternary compds. of the general formulas ROR and ROR'OR, where R is an aliphatic quaternary amino halide group and R' is an aryl or arylaliphatic group, are prepared by known methods. The following compds. are reported: [X Me3N(CH2)n]2O (X, n, m.p., and crystallization solvent given): Br, 2, 300°, EtOH-Et2O; Br, 3, 254-5°, EtOH-Et2O; I, 4, 170°, EtOH-Me2CO; Cl, 5, 197-8°, EtOH-Me2CO-Et2O; Br, 5, 155-6°, EtOH-Me2CO; I, 5, 162-3°, EtOH. Also (m.p. and crystallization solvent): [IEt3N(CH2)5]2O, 204°, EtOH-Et2O; [IMeEt2N(CH2)5]2O, 168°, EtOH-Et2O; [IMe3N(CH2)6]2O, hygroscopic; IMe3N(CH2)2O(CH2)3NMe3I, 207-8°, EtOH-Et2O; IMe3NCH2CH2O(CH2)3OCH2CH2N(CH3)3I, 72°, EtOH; IMe3NCH2CH2O(CH2)5OCH2CH2NMe3I, 145°, EtOHMe2CO; [IMe3NCH2CH2OCH2CH2]2O, 107°, EtOH; [p-IMe3NCH2CH2OC6H4]2, 240°, EtOH; [p-IMe3NCH2CH2OC6H4]2CH2, 241°, EtOH. A group of compds. with the general formula p-IMe3NCH2CH2OC6H4CY:CY'C6H4OCH2CH2NMe 3I-p-(Y, Y', m.p., and crystallization solvent given): H, H, 300°, water; H, Me, 245°, EtOH; H, Et, 154°, EtOH-Et2O: H, iso-Pr, 205°, EtOH-Et2O; H, Pr, 214°, EtOH; Et, Et (trans), 255°, EtOH; Et, Et (cis), 183°, EtOH; Bu, Bu, 226°, EtOH; C6H13, C6H13, 182°, EtOH. Reduced forms, RCHYCHYR': H, H, 254°, EtOH; H, Me, 175°, EtOH; H, Et, 171°, EtOH; H, iso-Pr, 137°, EtOH; H, Pr, 167°, EtOH; H, Bu, 180°, EtOH; Et, Et, 250°, EtOH. Saturated diphenols were prepared as follows: α-propyl-4,4'-dimethoxystilbene (cf. Dodds, et al., C.A. 38, 3637.5) in EtOH or AcOEt, is hydrogenated 3 hrs. with Raney Ni and H at 120 kg. pressure and 130°, the catalyst removed, and the solvent evaporated; distillation gives 92% 1,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)pentane, b0.25 164-6°. The demethylated diphenol (yield 55%), m. 83.5-4°. Compds. corresponding to the general formula p-ROC6H4CH2CHYC6H4OR-p where R is Me are [Y, b.p./mm., and yield (%) given]: Me, (not distilled); Et, b0.5 155-6°/0.5, 94, iso-Pr, 148-50°/0.3, 80; Bu, 145-150°/0.2, Homologs where R is H: [Y, m.p., and yield (%) given]: Me, 171-2.5°, 20; Et, 99.5-100.5°, 80; iso-Pr, 101-2°, 35; Bu, 74-6°, 62. Where crystallization of the diphenol after demethylation is difficult, the dibenzoate is prepared, purified, and saponified, and the diphenol liberated with CO2. Some of the quaternary compds. reported showed curarelike biol. activity.

IT **120526-71-8**, Ammonium, [ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide] **122239-56-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide]
(preparation of)

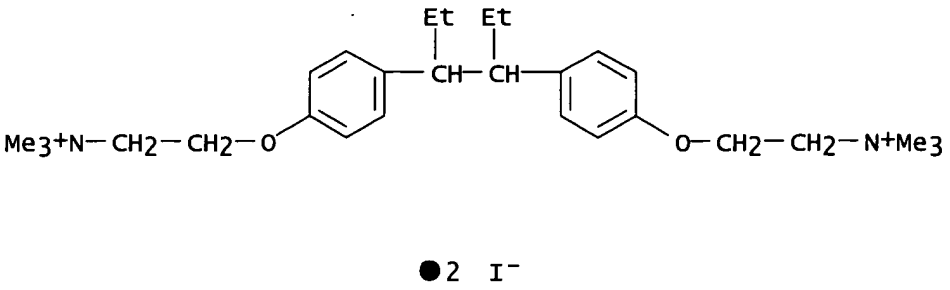
RN 120526-71-8 CAPLUS
CN [Ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



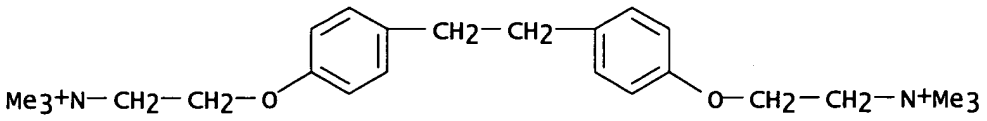
●2 I⁻

RN 122239-56-9 CAPLUS

CN [(1,2-Diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

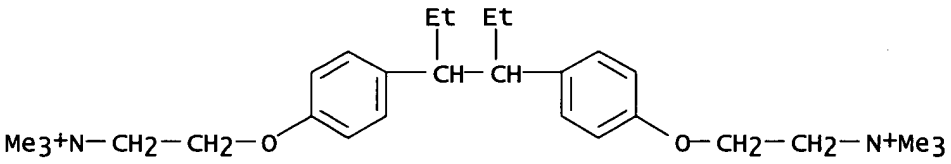


L17 ANSWER 190 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1953:62929 CAPLUS
DN 47:62929
OREF 47:10696b-e
TI Pharmacology of two series of synthetic curarizing agents
AU Levis, Suzanne; Preat, Serge; Dauby, Jacques
SO Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie (1953), 93, 46-54
CODEN: AIPTAK; ISSN: 0003-9780
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Series A (R = p-(IMe3NCH2CH2O)) and series B were studied for their actions in curarizing laboratory animals. RC6H4C6H4R (249), RC6H4CH2C6H4R (253), RC6H4H4CH:CHC6H4R (266), RC6H4CH:C(Me)C6H4R (260), RC6H4CH:C(Et)C6H4R (256), RC6H4CH:C(iso-Pr)C6H4R (270), RC6H4CH:C(Bu)C6H4R (265), RC6H4CH:C(Pr)C6H4R (258), RC6H4C(Et):C(Et)C6H4R (228), RC6H4C(Et):C(Et)C6H4R (263), RC6H4C(Bu):C(Bu)C6H4R (264), RC6H4CH2CH2C6H4R (251), RC6H4CH2CH(Me)C6H4R (261), RC6H4CH2CH(Et)C6H4R' (255), RC6H4CH2C H(iso-Pr)C6H4R (268), RC6H4CH2CH(Pr)C6H4R (259), RC6H4CH2CH(Bu)C6H4R (267), RC6H4CH(Et)CH(Et)R (230), and BrMe3N(CH2)2O(CH2)2NMe3Br (248), BrMe3N(CH2)3O(CH2)3NMe3Br (250), IMe3N(CH2)4O(C H2)4NMe3I (252), ClMe3N(CH2)5O(CH2)5NMe3Cl (222C), BrMe3N(CH2)5O(CH2)5NMe3Br (222B), IMe3N(CH2)5O(CH2)5NMe3I (222A), IEt3N(CH2)5O(CH2)5NEt3I (273), IMeEt2N(CH2)5O(CH2)5NEt2MeI (272), IMe3N(CH2)6O(CH2)6NMe3I (257), IMe3N(CH2)2O(CH2)3NMe3I (254), IMe3N(CH2)2O(CH2)3O(CH2)2NMe3I (217), IMe3N(CH2)2O(CH2)5O(CH2)2NMe3I (208), and IMe3N(CH2)2O(CH2)2O(CH2)2O(CH2)2 NMe3I (210) were tested, and compared to d-tubocurarine. Nos. 249, 253, 270, 251, 248, 250, 252, 257, 254, 217, 210, and also 261 and 208 were discarded as showing little activity. Nos. 256, 258, 265, 228, 263, 264, 267, 230, 272 and 273 showed 2-6 times the activity of tubocurarine, but the effects were of very long duration. 222B was slow to act. The actions of 222A and 222C were effective and of brief duration, and that of 268 was longer. These 3 drugs are considered suitable for clinical trial.
IT **120526-71-8**, Ammonium, [ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide] **122239-56-9**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethyl-iodide]
(pharmacology of)
RN 120526-71-8 CAPLUS
CN [Ethylenebis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

RN 122239-56-9 CAPLUS
CN [(1,2-Diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[trimethylammonium iodide] (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

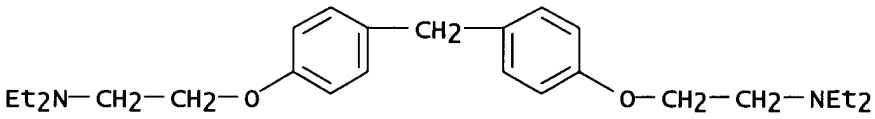
L17 ANSWER 191 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1953:12092 CAPLUS
DN 47:12092
OREF 47:2148f-i,2149a-c
TI Synthesis of some amino derivatives of diphenylmethane
AU Benoit, Germaine; Eliopoulo, Fanny
SO Bulletin de la Societe Chimique de France (1951) 890-5
CODEN: BSCFAS; ISSN: 0037-8968
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB A series of 1, 1-bis(p-aminophenyl)-alkanes (I), the corresponding [p-(2-diethylaminoethyl)amino-phenyl]alkanes (II), as well as the 1, 1-bis(p-diethylamino-ethoxyphenyl)alkanes (III) were prepared and their bacteriostatic and pharmacol. properties studied. Series I was synthesized from Ph alkyl ketones (prepared by the Friedel-Crafts reaction) by treatment with PhMgBr, dehydration of the carbinol, hydrogenation of the ethylenic derivative, nitration, and reduction. Series II was prepared by heating I with Et2NC2H4Cl in a sealed tube 15 hrs. at 130°. Series III was prepared from 1, 1-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)alkanes. The following compds. were prepared: Ph2C(OH)CH2R (R given): H, m. 90°; Me, m. 94°; Et, m. 65°; Bu, b. 215-20°; Am, b15 210°. Ph2C:CHR: H, b15 150°; Me, m. 52°; Et, b. 160-3°; Pr, b17 170°; Bu, b12 178-80°; Am, b12 185-8°; C10H21, m. 8-9°, b0.3 189-92°, d2323 0.938, nD23 1.536. Ph2CHCH2R: H, b30 157-60°, nD23.7 1.5743; Me, b12 150°; Et, b15 153-5°; Pr, b11 160°; Bu, b15 185°; Am, b3 180°; C10H21, b12 216-17°, d2323 0.928, nD23 1.5225. (p-O2NC6H4)2-CHCH2R: H, m. 107°; Me, m. 144°; Et, m. 112°; Pr, m. 92°; Bu, oil; Am, oil; C10H21, oil. (p-H2NC6H4)2CHCH2R: H, m. 118° (2HCl, m. 209°); Me, m. 44° [2HCl, m. 230° (decomposition) (from iso-PrOH and Et2O)]; Et,

b0.4 198-200° [2HCl, m. 165-8° (decomposition)]; Pr, b0.3 204° [2HCl, m. 181-3° (decomposition)]; Bu, b1.5 225-30° [2HCl, m. 175-8° (decomposition)]; Am, b4 255-60° [2HCl, m. 182-5° (decomposition)]; C10H21, b0.1 242-5° [2HCl, m. 145-8° (decomposition)]. (p-Et2NC2H4NHC6H4)2CHR: H, b4 275-80°; CCl3 (IV) [picrate, m. 40° (decomposition)]; Me, b0.1 215°; Et, b5 280-3°; Pr, b0.8 220-2°; Bu, b0.9 256-8°; Am, b0.3 242-5°; C6H13, b1 267-70°. (p-HOC6H4)2CHR: H, m. 163°; Me, b0.7 215°; Et, b20 275°, m. 130°; Pr, b0.4 230°, m. 136° (from C6H6); Bu, b0.08 200-4°, m. 124°; C6H13, b0.01 225°, m. 111° (from C6H6). (p-Et2NC2H4OC6H4)2-CHR: H, b0.2 240-3° [2HCl, m. 166° (from iso-PrOH)]; Me, b0.8 257° (2HCl, m. 176°); Et, b0.2 243° (2HCl, m. 181°); Pr, b0.5 250° [2HCl, m. 135° (from iso-PrOH and Et2O)]; Bu, b0.9 245-50°; C6H13, b0.2 245° (2HCl, m. 161°). Only IV has bacteriostatic activity [about 0.2 that of (p-H2NC6H4)2SO2] but it is too toxic. The I, in large dose, increase the bradycardic action of acetylcholine on the chloralosed dog. Blocking of the NH2 functions by means of a Et2NCH2CH2 group reverses this action. In small doses, these latter compds. increase the coronary output of the isolated rabbit heart; this is followed by a decrease of the contractile power of the heart muscle, the more rapid the shorter the aliphatic chain attached to the methylene group. The III have similar, but less pronounced properties.

IT **159860-02-3**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis- **857168-23-1**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(preparation of)

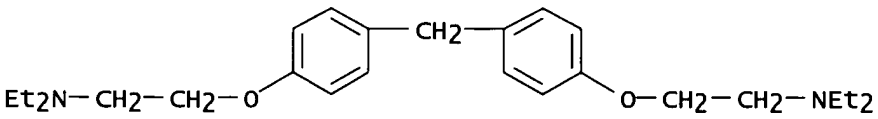
RN 159860-02-3 CAPLUS

CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 857168-23-1 CAPLUS

CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[methylenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 192 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1952:49594 CAPLUS

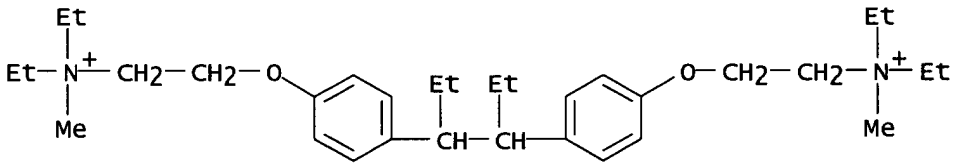
DN 46:49594

OREF 46:8266f-h

TI Some synthetic curare substances

AU Cavallini, G.; Ferrari, W.; Mantegazza, P.; Massarani, E.

CS Univ. Milan
SO Farm. sci. e tec. (Pavia) (1951), 6, 815-26
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A 45, 5819g. The minimal paralyzing doses in rabbits of (p-Et2Me+NC2H4OC6H4CEt:)2 2I- (I), m. 260-1°, its Et3N+analog (II), m. 255°, (p-Et2MeNC2H4OC6H4CHEt)2 2I-(III), m. 245°, and its Et3N analog (IV), m. 250-1, estradiol bis(2-diethylaminoethyl)ether-2-MeI (V), m. 225-6°, and trans, trans-Δ5,6-androstene-3,17-diol bis(2-diethylaminoethyl) ether-2MeI (VI), m. 246-8°, were 0.045, 0.075, 0.045, 0.075, 0.1, and 0.1 mg./kg. The rabbit tolerates 10 times the min. ED of I and of V if artificial respiration is given. The poisoning with V at this dose wears off after 1 h., 3 times that dose after 2 h. Ten times the min. dose of V does not affect the blood pressure in the dog. The curarelike effect in the rabbit is enhanced by eserine, whereas Congo red has a protective action. Tests on the rectus muscle of the frog reveal an antiacetylcholine effect. Repeated doses of V and VI show undiminished activity. V has many advantages in clin. use; its drawback is a lack of antagonism to prostigmine which, however, is of minor importance since it is rapidly detoxified during artificial respiration.
IT **719278-53-2**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide]
(curare action of)
RN 719278-53-2 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

L17 ANSWER 193 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1952:48437 CAPLUS
DN 46:48437
OREF 46:8040a-i,8041a-b
TI Antituberculous compounds. VIII. Phenolic 2-diethylaminoethyl ethers and analogs
AU Lowe, J. L.; Peak, D. A.; Watkins, T. I.
CS Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., Nottingham, UK
SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Abstracts (1951) 3286-92
CODEN: JCSAAZ; ISSN: 0590-9791
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 46, 2005a. The observations of Chapman et al. (C.A. 41, 7436b), of the high activity, in vitro, of the bis(diethylaminoethyl) ethers of stilbestrol and hexylresorcinol has been extended by the preparation of a number of analogous bis- and mono(diethylaminoethyl) ethers. Considerable simplification of the mol. is possible without loss of activity in vitro. As with the compds. examined by Chapman, no activity in vivo could be

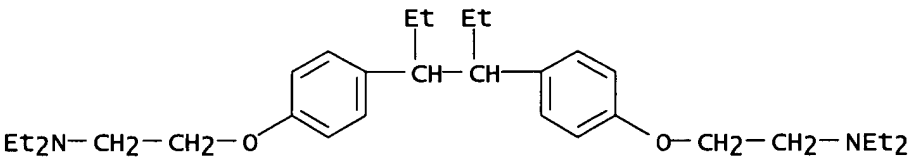
observed. (p-HOC6H4CHEt)2 (5.4 g.) in 320 cc. 0.5 N KOH, treated (1 hr.) with 20.3 g. iodine in aqueous KI, stirred an addnl. hr., the K salt precipitated with 50 cc. 10 N KOH, and the product precipitated with SO2, gives 10.5 g. 3,4-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)hexane, m. 239.5-40° (decomposition). AmCOCl (49 g.), added to 53 g. AlCl3 in 100 cc. CS2, warmed on the steam bath until solution resulted, cooled to 0°, treated (1 hr.) with 50 g. p-C6H4(OH)2 in 200 cc. CS2, kept 21 hrs. at room temperature, and decomposed with dilute HCl and ice, gives 25 g. unchanged phenol and 38 g. 2-hexanoyl-1,4-dimethoxy-benzene (2-hexanoylhydroquinone di-Me ether) (I), b0.5 132-4°, m. about 15°, gives a green FeCl3 reaction in EtOH. I (28 g.) and 14 g. 80% N2H4.H2O in 28 cc. absolute EtOH, refluxed 2.5 hrs., heated to 150°, 56 g. KOH added, and the mixture heated to 170°, give 16.5 g. 2-hexyl-1,4-dimethoxy-benzene (2-hexylhydroquinone di-Me ether) (II), b0.1 90-4°; 5.25 g. II and 50 cc. 48% HBr, refluxed 2 hrs., give 3.18 g. 2-hexylhydroquinone, b1 152°, m. 88°. p-C6H4(OH)2 (44 g.) and 40 g. NaOH in 280 cc. ice-cold H2O, treated (N atmospheric) with 54.2 g. Et2NCH2CH2Cl, shaken 16 hrs., and heated 2 hrs. at 100°, give 43.7 g. p-HOC6H4OCH2CH2NEt2 (III), b2 161°, m. 81° (picrate, yellow, m. 129°); 5.23 g. III and 7.1 g. MeI in 50 cc. EtOH containing 0.575 g. Na, refluxed 48 hrs., give 1.3 g. p-C6H4(OMe)2, m. 56° (76% disproportionation of III); EtI gives 2 g. p-C6H4(OEt)2, m. 66° (96% disproportionation). Attempted alkylation with C6H13Br gives 3.5 g. p-C6H4(OCH2CH2NEt2)2 (IV), b2 174° (picrate, m. 183-4°) (90% disproportionation); 10.45 g. III and 1.15 g. Na in 50 cc. EtOH, refluxed 16 hrs., give 3.5 g. IV (45% disproportionation). The following methods were used for preparing Et2NCH2CH2 derivs.: (A) 1 mol. Na and 1-1.2 mols. Et2NCH2CH2Cl for each phenolic group were refluxed 1-10 hrs.; (B) the phenol in 2.5 equivs. 3.5 N NaOH was shaken 16-64 hrs. with 3-4 mols. Et2NCH2CH2Cl; (C) the phenol was dissolved in MeOH containing 1 equivalent MeONa and C6H6, the MeOH removed, and the Na salt refluxed 24 hrs. with 1 mol. Et2NCH2CH2Cl. 3,4-Bis[p-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)phenyl]hexane-2HCl, m. 222° (A, 46%). 3,4-Bis[4-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-3,5-diiodophenyl]hexane-2HCl, m. 241° (A, 35%). 4,4'-Bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy)biphenyl-2HCl, m. 235° (A, 38.5%). Bis[p-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)phenyl]sulfone direineckate, m. 165° (dihydrate, m. 130°)(A,29%). Na(1.7 g.)in 100 cc. Et2NCH2CH2OH, treated with 10 g. (CH2)8Br2 and heated overnight at 100°, gives 1,8-bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy)octane, b3 140°; Et2NCH2CH2Cl gives 21% bis(2-diethylaminoethyl) ether, b0.5 85° (dipicrate, m. 132.5°); this results in 16% yield in the alkylation of p-EtOC6H4OH with Et2NCH2CH2Cl (B). 1,4-Bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-2-hexylbenzene dipicrate, m. 125.5° (B, 71.5%). p-C6H4(NHCHO)2 (4.1 g.) in 100 cc. Me2CO and 100 cc. MeOH, treated with 13.55 g. Et2NCH2CH2Cl and 10 g. K2CO3 and refluxed 5 hrs., and the residual oil hydrolyzed by refluxing 2 hrs. with 30 cc. 5 N HCl, give p-bis(2-diethylaminoethylamino)benzene, b1 180°. 1-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)-4-ethoxybenzene, b5 183-6° (B, 71%); picrate, m. 77-8°. 4-Butoxy-1-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)benzene, b0.5 128° (B, 45%). 1-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)-4-octyloxybenzene, b1.3 190° (B, 54.5%). p-C6H4(OH)2 (5.5 g.) and 20.6 g. C6H13Br, added to 5.6 g. KOH in 50 cc. EtOH and refluxed 3 hrs., give 8.36 g. p-dihexyloxybenzene (hydroquinone dihexyl ether), m. 45°. p-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)toluene-HCl, m. 107° (A, 72%). 3,5-Dichloro-4-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)toluene, b1 114-17° (C, 56%); picrate, m. 155-6°. 3,5-Dichloro-2-(2-diethylamlnoethoxy)toluene, b2 132 4° (C, 79%); HCl salt, m. 153-4°. 1-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)-4-propylbenzene-HCl, m. 141-2°. 1-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)-4-hexylbenzene b0.5 140° (A, 75%). 2,6-Di-Cl derivative, b1 167-71° (A, 61%). 4-(2-

Diethylaminoethoxy)propiophenone (IV), b1 152° (A, 64%); HCl salt, m. 149-50°. IV and PrMgBr in ether, refluxed 45 min., decomposed with HCl and ice, and the aqueous layer nearly neutralized with NaOH and treated with excess solid NaHCO3, give crude 1-[2-(diethylaminoethoxy)-4-(1-ethyl-1-hydroxybutyl-)]benzene (V), b0.3 146-51° (HCl salt, m. 130-1°); 15 g. V and 50 g. 98% HCO2H, refluxed 45 min., give 10.8 g. 1-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-4-(1-ethyl-1-butenyl)benzene, b0.7 140-2° (HCl salt, m. 144°); catalytic reduction of 8.2 g. yields 7.3 g. 1-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-4-(1-ethylbutyl)benzene, b0.5 135° (HCl salt, m. 157-8°). Data are given for the activity of the above compds. against Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the absence and presence of 10% serum.

IT **69-14-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride **859790-53-7**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(2,6-diiodo-p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride
(preparation of)

RN 69-14-7 CAPLUS

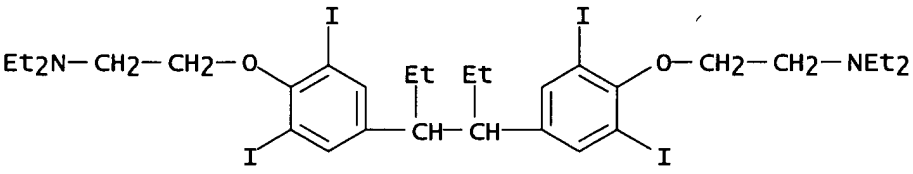
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

RN 859790-53-7 CAPLUS

CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(2,6-diiodo-p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, dihydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

L17 ANSWER 194 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1952:2596 CAPLUS

DN 46:2596

OREF 46:455a-i,456a-b

TI Synthesis of basic phenol alkyl ethers

AU Takahashi, Torizo; Senda, Shigeo

CS Univ. Kyoto

SO Acta Schol. Med. Univ. Kioto (1949), 27, 34-42

DT Journal

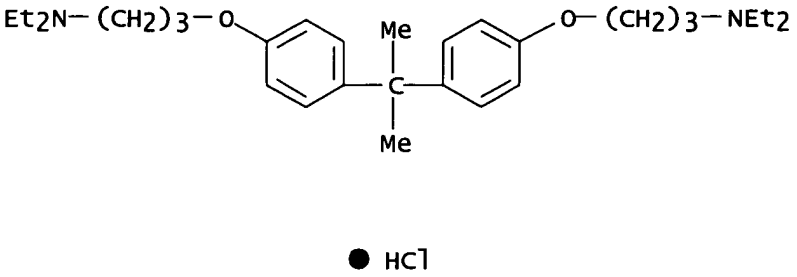
LA Unavailable

AB T.'s earlier syntheses (cf. J. Pharm. Society Japan 63, 555(1943); C.A. 45, 9499i) of basic phenol alkyl ethers (some of which possess ergotlike activity) starting from isoeugenol, dihydroeugenol, vanillic acid, guaiacol (I), vanillin, and o-HOC6H4CHO (II) are reviewed. Further syntheses of basic ethers from I, II, p- and m-C6H4(OH)2, and safrole (III) are then outlined without exptl. details. Thus, ClCH(CH2NEt2)2 (IV), b15 116°, prepared from the alc. and SOCl2, with 6-allylguaiacol (V) produced the 2,2'-bis(diethylamino)isopropyl ether (the A ether), b12 199°, of V. The 2-hydroxy-3-chloropropyl ether (the B ether) (VI), b10 187°, of V, prepared from V and (ClCH2)2CHOH (VII), with Et2NH gave the 2-hydroxy-3-(diethylamino)propyl ether (the C ether) (VIII), b6 160°, of V. Similarly, the Me ether, b6 158-62°, of VI, prepared from V and (ClCH2)2CHOMe, and Et2NH yielded the Me ether, b15 213-15°, of VIII. The allyl ether (the D ether), b 178-80°, of VII, prepared from VII, Ag2O, and CH2:CHCH2Br (IX), with V produced the D ether, b8 180-3°, of VI, which with Et2NH afforded the D ether, b9 197°, of VIII. Et2NCH2C(OH)MeEt, b21 85-7°, from Et2NCH2Ac and EtMgBr, with SOCl2 gave the chloride, b23 76-7°, which with V yielded the 1-(diethylaminomethyl)-1-methylpropyl ether, b3 160°, of V. 3-Allylsalicylaldehyde (X) with (CH2Cl)2 gave the 2-chloroethyl ether, b5 125-30°, which with diallylamine yielded the 2-(diallylamino)ethyl ether, b1 145°, of X. BrCH2CH(OH)Me, prepared by reduction of BrCH2Ac with Al(OEt)3 in C6H6, with Et2NH or reduction of Et2NCH2Ac with Na-Hg gave Et2NCH2CH(OH)Me (XI). Et2NCH2CHClMe, b. 152-5°, from XI and SOCl2, and X yielded the 1-methyl-2-(diethylamino)ethyl ether, b15 183°, of X. From Et2NH and the B ether, b10 170°, of X, prepared from X and VII, or from X and Et2NCH2CH(OH)CH2Cl, b3 83-5°, prepared from VII and Et2NH, was obtained the C ether, b5 157-8°, of X. X and IV yielded the A ether, b7 197°, of X. p-MeOC6H4OH with IX gave the D ether, b13 148-52°, which rearranged to 4,2-MeO(CH2:CHCH2)C6H3OH (XII), b12 152-5°. The 2-diethylaminoethyl ether (E ether), b6 166°, of XII was prepared from XII and Et2NCH2CH2Cl (XIII). The D ether, b4.5 128-9°, of XII rearranged to 4,2,6-MeO(CH2:CHCH2)2C6H2OH (XIV), b4 143°, which with XIII yielded the E ether, b3 168-9°, of XIV (b.p. 168-1692 given in the paper). Rearrangement of the D ether of m-MeOC6H4OH afforded 2,4-HO(MeO) C6H3CH2CH:CH2 (XV), b3 114°, which with XIII gave the E ether, b2 200-205°, of XV. III with MeI and CH2:CHCH2MgBr gave, resp., 2-ethoxy-5-allylphenol (XVI) and 243-buten-1-yloxy)-5-allylphenol (XVII), b5 130-4° (b.p. 130-1342 given in the paper). XVI and XVII, with XIII, produced the E ethers, b4 154-5° and b4 175-7°, resp., of XVI and XVII. The D ethers of XVI and XVII, b4 129° and b2 154°, resp., rearranged under reduced pressure at about 270° to the 6-allyl derivs. (XVIII and XIX), b3 133-5° and b4 155-60°, resp., of XVI and XVII, which in turn condensed with XIII to produce the E ethers, b4 172-5° and b4 192-5°, resp., of XVIII and XIX. 25 references.

IT **857393-24-9**, Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, hydrochloride
(preparation of)

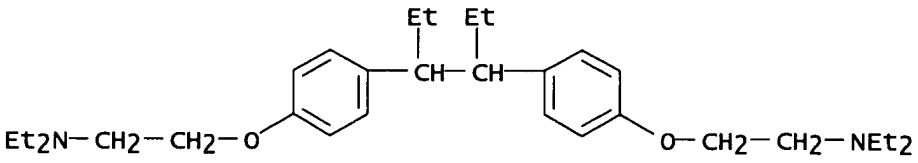
RN 857393-24-9 CAPLUS

CN Propylamine, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl-, hydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

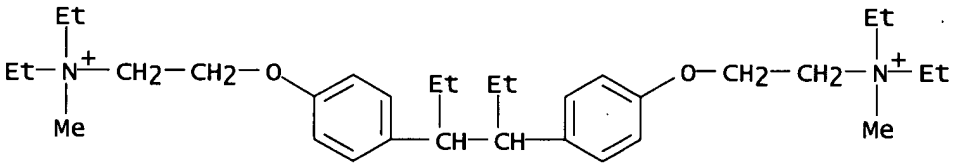


● HCl

L17 ANSWER 195 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1951:42285 CAPLUS
DN 45:42285
OREF 45:7249e-h
TI Biological activity of a new group of coronary dilators
AU Milla, E.; Grumelli, E.
CS Lab. Maggioni, Milan, Italy
SO Farm. sci. e tec. (Pavia) (1951), 6, 150-69
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The compds. investigated were 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)-α,α'-diethylstilbene (I), 4,4'-bis(diethylaminoethoxy)-α,α'-diethylbibenzyl (II), 4-hydroxy-4'-diethylaminoethoxy-α,α'-diethylstilbene (III), and 4-hydroxy-4'-diethylaminoethoxy-α,α'-diethylbibenzyl (IV). In the Allen-Doisy test I showed no estrogenic activity at 5-mg. dose, II was inactive at 1 mg. but was pos. at 5 mg. in 2 out of 6 rats, III and IV were neg. at 0.5, but pos. at 1 and 5 mg. Intravenous injection of 3 mg. caused in anesthetized dogs a drop in blood pressure which was insignificant with II. The effect on the coronary flow in the isolated heart was measured in a newly devised arrangement which is described. Prolonged perfusion with II in Ringer-Locke solution at varying concns. caused coronary dilatation that was markedly superior to that obtained with the previously investigated 4-diethylaminoethoxystilbene (V) at equal concentration Repetition of the perfusion produced equal responses. II did not change the cardiac rhythm and caused only a slight and fleeting reduction in the systolic amplitude. A constriction of the coronaries following the perfusion was more marked and lasted longer with V than with II. Concns. of adenosine of 1.25 γ per cc. produced coronary flow within the same range as obtained with 0.5 γ II. The combination of II and V did not cause an addition or enhancement of effects. The other compds. showed also coronary dilator effects but the data are not reported.
IT **2691-45-4**, Bibenzyl, 4,4'-bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-α,α'-diethyl-
(biol. activity of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



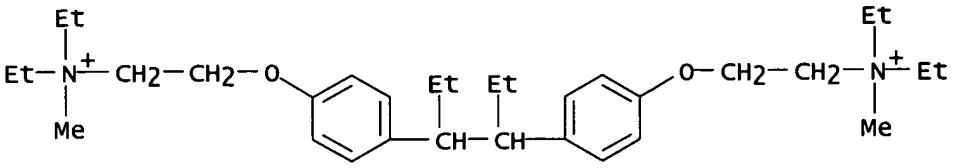
L17 ANSWER 196 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1951:36114 CAPLUS
DN 45:36114
OREF 45:6179d-f
TI Synthesis of 3-methyl-4-amino-1-naphthol hydrochloride (vitamin K7) and related vitamin-K-active compounds
AU Sah, Peter P. T.
CS Univ. of California Med. School, San Francisco
SO Zeitschrift fuer Vitamin-, Hormon- und Fermentforschung (1950), 3, 324-45
CODEN: ZVHFAW; ISSN: 0373-0220
DT Journal
LA English
AB Previously developed methods for the synthesis of vitamin K5 (Sah, et al., C.A. 44, 5858h, 5859a) were adapted. Instead of 2,1-MeC10H6OH, the 3,1-isomer (I) was coupled with diazotized sulfanilic acid to yield the 3-Me homolog of Orange I, which was reduced with SnCl2 and concentrated HCl to vitamin K7. The intermediate I was prepared from 3,1-MeC10H6NH2 by diazotization and decomposition with boiling 50% H2SO4 or from PhCH2CHMeCH2CO2H by cyclization to 3,4-dihydro-3-methyl-1(2H)-naphthalenone and S dehydrogenation at 250°C.
IT **719278-53-2**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide]
(preparation of)
RN 719278-53-2 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 I⁻

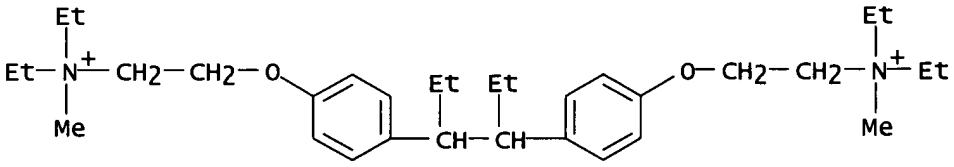
L17 ANSWER 197 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1951:36113 CAPLUS
DN 45:36113
OREF 45:6179c-d
TI Derivatives of stilbene and diphenylethane (new synthetic curares)
AU Cavallini, G.; Massarani, E.
CS Lab. Maggioni, Milan
SO Farm. sci. e tec. (Pavia) (1950), 5, 501-4
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB [p-INMeEt2CH2CH2OC6H4CEt:]2, m. 260-1°, and [p-INMeEt2CH2CH2OC6H4CHEt]2 m. 245°, were prepared with 70% yield from the nonmethylated compds. with MeI in CHCl3 solution
IT **719278-53-2**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide]
(preparation of)
RN 719278-53-2 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmet

hyl-iodide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



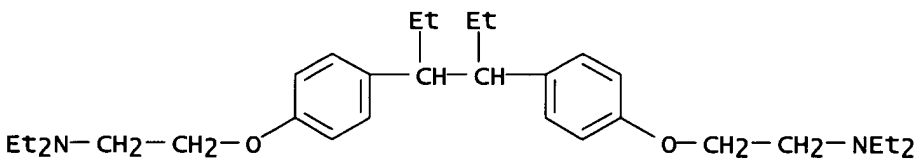
●2 I⁻

L17 ANSWER 198 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1951:33474 CAPLUS
DN 45:33474
OREF 45:5819f-h
TI Synthetic compounds of curare action
AU Cavallini, G.; Ferrari, W.; Mantegazza, P.
CS Univ. Milan, Italy
SO Farm. sci. e tec. (Pavia) (1951), 6, 63-73
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Mg 542, (α,α'-diethyl-4,4'-bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy)stilbene-di-MeI) and Mg 547 (α,α'-diethyl-4,4'-bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy) bibenzyl-di-MeI) produce paralysis in the rabbit, guinea pig, rat, mouse and frog by causing a neuromuscular block. Mg 542 seems to be slightly more potent. The paralyzing i.v. dose is 40 to 50 γ/kg. in the rabbit. The frog survives 10 times the dose producing prolonged paralysis. Prostigmine, given before or simultaneously, enhances the paralyzing action. Prior administration of Congo red counteracts Mg 542. The latter does not affect the blood pressure of the conscious dog at high doses. Both compds. injected into the cisterna magna of the rabbit cause a convulsive state resembling that caused by d-tubocurarine. They have, in high concentration, an oxytocic effect on the isolated guinea pig's uterus. Both in low concns. inhibit the cholinesterase in the serum and nerve.
IT **719278-53-2**, Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide]
(preparation of)
RN 719278-53-2 CAPLUS
CN Ammonium, [(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxyethylene)]bis[diethylmethyl-iodide] (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



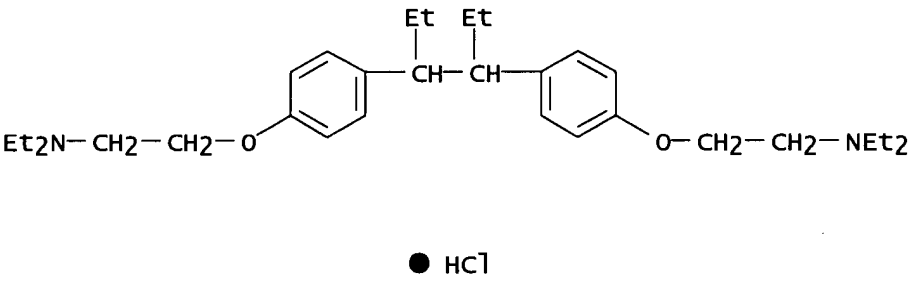
●2 I⁻

L17 ANSWER 199 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1950:44691 CAPLUS
DN 44:44691
OREF 44:8544i,8545a-e
TI Experimental tuberculosis and its chemotherapy
AU Croshaw, Betty; Dickinson, Lois
CS Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, UK
SO British Journal of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy (1950), 5, 178-87
CODEN: BJPCAL; ISSN: 0366-0826
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB About 1000 compds. of 11 different series were tested in vitro against a human strain of M. tuberculosis. The following showed high activity in vitro (2 + 10-4 to 2 + 10-7) in either the presence or absence of serum: p-hexyloxy- and p-octyloxy-N-phenylbenzamidine, p-butoxy-N-p'-butoxyphenylbenzamidine, 1,3-di(p-N-phenylamidinophenoxy)propane, 1,5-di(p-N-phenylamidinophenoxy) pentane, 1,3-di(p-N-4'-ethoxyphenylamidinophenoxy)propane, 2-nonyldihydroglyoxaline, 1-N-phenylamidinononane, N-phenyl- and N-p-tolylphenylacetamidine, 1-N-p-butoxyphenylamidinocyclohexene; the following ethylamines: diethyl-2-(p-chlorophenoxy)-, diethyl-2-(2',4',6'-trichlorophenoxy)-, diethy1-2-(2',4',6'-triiodophenoxy)-, and diethyl-2-(2',3',5'-trichlorophenoxy)-, 2,4,6-trichloro-N-2'-diethylaminoethylaniline; acetone and p-1-pyrrolidylbenzaldehyde 3-ethylisothiosemicarbazone, o-nitrobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, benzaldehyde 3-butylisothiosemicarbazone, p-1-pyrrolidyl- and p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde guanylhydrazones, 2-diethylaminoethyl butyl sulfide, 3,4-bis(p-2-diethylaminoethoxyphenyl) hexane, hexykesorcinol bis (2-diethylaminoethyl) ether, 1,4-bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy)benzene, 1-(2-di-ethylaminoethoxy)-4-hexylbenzene, p-(1-hydroxy-1-ethylbutyl)phenyl 2-diethylaminoethyl ether, 2-sulfanil-amido-5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole (I), 2-sulfanilamido-5-pentyl- and 2-sulfanilamido-5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazoles. None of these compds. was active when tested at the maximum tolerated dose in mice or guinea pigs or both. The LD50 for mice for the listed compds. ranged from 0.1 to 1.0 mg./g. (orally or subcutaneously) except I which had an LD50 of 10 mg./g. The following drug combinations were found more effective than either drug alone: licheniforrain + sulphetrone, streptomycin + sulphetrone, and p-aminosalicylic acid + streptomycin. p-Aminosalicylic acid was more effective subcutaneously than orally in guinea pigs. The small scale guinea pig test was found to give more reliable and more convincing results than the mouse test.
IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(in tuberculosis therapy)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

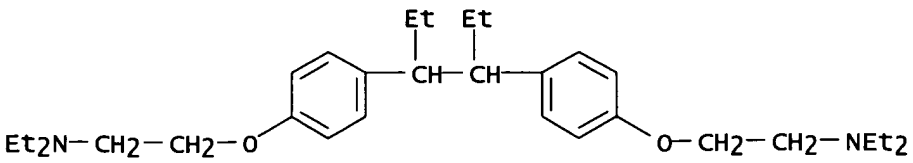


L17 ANSWER 200 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1950:3703 CAPLUS
DN 44:3703

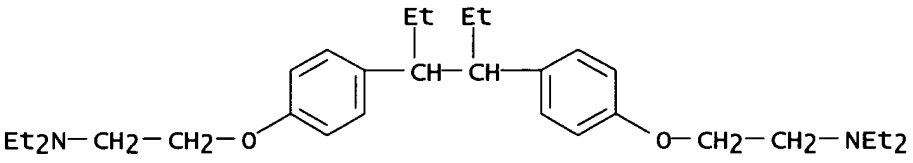
OREF 44:748c-e
TI New vasoactive substances
AU Cavallini, G.; Massarani, E.
SO Farm. sci. e tec. (Pavia) (1949), 4, 397-9
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 43, 8059i. Condensation of (p-NaOC6H4CEt:)2 and of (p-NaOC6H4CHEt)2, resp., with ClCH2CH2NEt2 gives (p-Et2NCH2CH2OC6H4CEt:)2 (I) HCl salt, m. 237-8°, soluble in H2O, MeOH, EtOH, CHCl3, and (p-Et2NCH2CH2OC6H4CHEt)2 (II), HCl salt, m. 226-7°, soluble in the same solvents. With an excess of the first reactants there were obtained: 4-(4-HOC6H4CH:CH)C6H4OCH2CH2NEt2 (III) HCl salt, m. 206-7°, soluble in H2O, EtOH, MeOH and Me2CO, and 4-(4-HOC6H4CH2CH2)C6H4OCH2CH2NEt2 (IV) HCl salt, m. 208°, soluble in the same solvents. An intravenous dose of 3 mg. per kg. of I or II produces in the dog a drop in blood pressure; 20 to 25 γ cause in the isolated rabbit heart dilatation of the coronary vessels. I and II have no estrogenic activity. III and IV have a still higher dilatory effect on the coronaries and a definite estrogenic action in 1 mg. dose.
IT **107744-23-0**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, hydrochloride
(preparation of)
RN 107744-23-0 CAPLUS
CN Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 201 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1949:44705 CAPLUS
DN 43:44705
OREF 43:8060a-b
TI Synergistic antibiotic action of p-aminobenzoic acid and vitamin K in experimental tuberculosis
AU Pisu, I.
SO Farm. sci. e tec. (Pavia) (1949), 4, 273-7
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Guinea pigs infected with tuberculosis bacilli were treated with 0.4 g. p-aminobenzoic acid per kg. and 0.08 g. vitamin K daily. In all animals with glandular as well as pulmonary infection a marked therapeutic action was observed, leading to recovery. The high doses of both vitamins were well tolerated. A synergistic effect is suggested.
IT **2691-45-4**, Triethylamine, 2,2'''-[(1,2-diethylethylene)bis(p-phenyleneoxy)]bis-
(pharmacology of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 202 OF 202 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1949:44704 CAPLUS
DN 43:44704
OREF 43:8059i,8060a
TI Cancer therapy and substances of vascular activity
AU Cavallini, G.; Goisis, M.; Massarani, E.
SO Farm. sci. e tec. (Pavia) (1949), 4, 271-2
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 42, 8340g. 4,4'-Diethylaminoethoxy-α,β-diethylstilbene (ROC6H4C(Et):C(Et)C6H4OR) (I) and 4,4'-diethylaminoethoxy-α,β-diethyldiphenylethane (ROC6H4CH(Et)CH(Et) C6H4OR (R = -C2H4NEt2)) have no estrogenic activity but affect the blood vessels. I proved clinically to cause similar histological changes as are produced by the corresponding estrogenic substances.
IT **2691-45-4**, Bibenzyl, 4,4'-bis(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-α,α'-diethyl-
(pharmacology of)
RN 2691-45-4 CAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2,2'-[(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=>

---Logging off of STN---

Connection closed by remote host
END

Unable to generate the STN prompt.
Exiting the script...